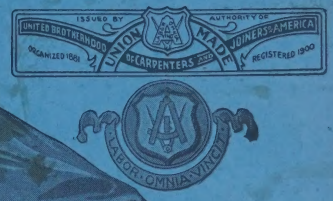


331.805 Stack  
CAN  
cop. 2

REMOTE STORAGE

# The Carpenter



Organization  
Spells  
Victory—  
Disintegration,  
Defeat



DECEMBER, 1913



## FORD FACTS

## The FORD Bit is a bit Better Bit



### 10 Reasons Why the FORD Single lip Bit is superior to any regular double lip bit:

1. Bores end grain. 2. Screws draw in on any wood. 3. Bores considerable faster. 4. Bores 40% easier. 5. Cuts out with practically no splintering. 6. Easier to sharpen. 7. Cuts clean the toughest knots. 8. More room for clearance. 9. Warranted not to turn off against knots or across season cracks. 10. Adapted for the roughest as well as the finest, fussiest boring.

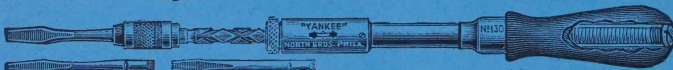
May we send circulars and memo book? Free if you address Dept. 6g.

**FORD AUGER BIT CO. --:-- Holyoke, Mass.**

## With these two "YANKEE" TOOLS



Screw Holding Bit



Quick Return No. 130

you can drive or draw a screw 3 feet over head, in tight corners or most any other place out of reach. Besides, you get the same service as with the famous No. 30 which you now have in use. The "Quick Return" has a spring in the handle which quickly drives the spindle back for the next stroke. Add the Screw Holder to this and you see at

once what a tremendous advantage you have in this tool, especially in over head work.

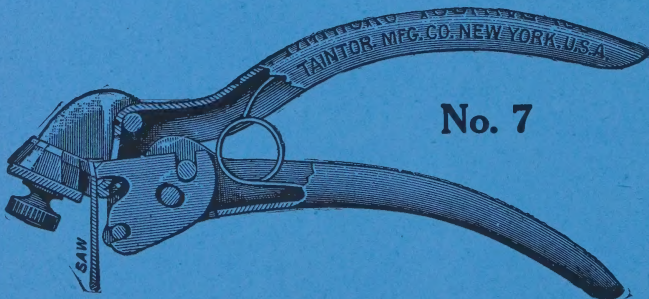
If your dealer cannot supply you, we will mail you the two for \$2.25.

Write us for the "Yankee" Tool Book. It tells about every tool we make. A postal brings it.

**NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.**

**Fairhill Station, Philadelphia, Pa.**

## TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS



No. 7

Self-adjusting except turning the anvil to change the setting. Setting easily returned to.

Numbers on anvil do NOT refer to number of teeth on saw.

The tooth is in every way protected while being set, and is left in the best possible shape.

Ask your hardware merchant for it, also to show you our Adjustable Handle, Double Plunger Set. Send for our free booklet, "Suggestions on the care of Saws."

**TAINTOR MFG. CO.**  
95 Reade St., NEW YORK

This paper guarantees we will do as our advertisement says



CARPENTERS can get the SELF-SETTING PLANES on 30 days trial, direct from our factory, if not kept by a local dealer. In writing for particulars if you mention this paper and send 10 addresses of carpenters, no matter where they live, we will send you a carpenter's pencil—Hard and Tough, and our \$1.00 Certificate, which we receive as part payment for a plane as stated thereon.

**GAGE TOOL CO.**

--:--

**Vineland, N. J.**





# The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers,  
Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXIII—No. 11  
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1913

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy

## Christmas Bells

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,  
The flying cloud, the frosty light;  
The year is dying in the night;  
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,  
The civic slander and the spite;  
Ring in the love of truth and right,  
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,  
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;  
Ring out the thousand wars of old,  
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,  
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;  
Ring out the darkness of the land,  
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—Tennyson.





## THE CHICAGO APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM

(By W. M. Roberts, District Superintendent in Charge of Vocational Schools and Classes, Chicago, Ill.)



ABOUT six hundred apprentices employed in four different trades are attending the Chicago public schools and are studying subjects which have a direct bearing upon the work of their trades. Two hundred and seventy-five are carpenters' apprentices, one hundred and sixty plumbers' helpers, one hundred and forty electrical workers' apprentices, and thirty machinists' apprentices. The carpenters attend every school day for three months in the year and the others attend one-half day of each week throughout the school year from 8 o'clock in the morning until 11:30. Arrangements have been made to organize classes for sheet metal workers, but the classes are not yet under way.

This paper will contain an account of the origin of these several classes, with the methods used to interest employers and employes in the subject of apprentice training. For the most part it is an account of what has been done in Chicago through organized labor, working together with organized employers, to solve the problem of apprentice training.

### —The Carpenters' School—

The first apprentice school to be established in Chicago was the school for carpenters, which was begun in January, 1901. The following is taken from the report of the superintendent of schools for 1904:

In January, 1901, in response to a request from Mr. Joseph Downey, the Board of Education began to make provision for the education of the apprentices of the masons' and bricklayers' associations. Six or seven apprentices attended the English high and manual training school for three months and studied arithmetic, English, architectural drawing and woodworking. The next year sixty students were enrolled, and rooms in

the Dore school were used for the work. In scholarship, the pupils included those who had studied one or two years in the high schools, down to those who read English with difficulty. The highest class studied English, plane geometry, algebra and drawing; the second, English, algebra, arithmetic and drawing; the lowest class, English, arithmetic and drawing.

The sixty apprentices of the second year referred to in this report included carpenters' apprentices, and thereafter it was attended by more carpenters than bricklayers.

The union carpenters of the city and the Employers' Association, known as the Carpenters and Builders' Association, now known as the Carpenter Contractors' Association, after a conference with the superintendent of schools, came to an agreement in December, 1901, in the matter of apprentice instruction. The agreement provided that the apprentices should be "laid off" during January, February and March, but that their regular apprentice wages should be paid, and they should be required to attend school for the entire three months. The classes were placed in charge of the principal of the technical high school, known then as the Manual Training High School, but as there was not room in the school building, some vacant rooms in the nearest elementary school building were used. This method of conducting the school continued until 1912, but seldom was the school held in the same place or under the same management for two successive years. The fact that the school lasted but three months in the year made it necessary to "pick up" teachers who could be secured for that short time or to transfer teachers temporarily from another school. For lack of sufficient space in any one building, the classes were held in two or three places in some of these years. In the meantime the number of apprentices increased from sixty to two hundred and fifty. In spite of many handicaps the school did work





# THE CARPENTER



of a kind which met with the approval of both men and employers. About 1906 the bricklayers ceased to attend. In 1911 an attempt was made to introduce shop practice as a part of the curriculum by having the boys go to the nearest technical high school for two hours twice each week after the close of the high school day. The kinds of work attempted in the shop were simple joinery, house-framing and stair-building. For want of funds the shop work was discontinued about the middle of the session. In January, 1912, these apprentice classes were placed in two of the technical high schools; the boys of the first two years in the Crane Technical High School, and the boys of the third and fourth years in the Lane Technical High School. Two periods were added to the high school day, and the vacant class periods of the high school teachers were so adjusted that the drawing and shop work could be done by experienced and capable men acquainted with carpentry construction. The course provided for two hours of architectural drawing, one hour of related mathematics, one hour of history and civics, one hour of English and two of shop work. The shop work for the first two years is mainly joinery, with practical lectures on the care and sharpening of tools. Some of the shop work is necessarily exercise work, but most of it is upon such projects as lockers and tables, and tool boxes for the boys. For the third year the shop work consists of house-framing, with special reference to roof-framing. The fourth year shop work is upon stair-building. In practice there is co-operation between the teachers in working out the several phases of the problem; the design in detail is developed in the drawing room, the mathematics class of the problem including work on the steel square in the mathematics class, and the project is then worked out in the shop. The purpose is not so much to make skilled workmen, for the time is not sufficient for that, but to furnish practical illustrations of standard methods of construction.

Attendance upon the classes is made

compulsory by both the employers and the unions, working through their joint arbitration board. The following notice sent to apprentices shows how attendance is enforced:

Chicago, December 9, 1912.

To Carpenter Apprentices:

In accordance with the apprentice rules, you are required to attend day school during January, February and March of 1913, and the following directions are given for your guidance in this matter:

Apprentice day schools will open Monday, January 6, at the Crane Technical High School, Oakley avenue and Van Buren street, and the Lane Technical High School, Division and Sedgwick streets. Apprentices on the first and second years will attend the Crane school; those of the third and fourth years will attend Lane school.

You will be required to report January 6 at the school to which you are directed promptly at 9 a. m., and thereafter at such time as required by the principal of the school.

Attendance cards will be issued to the apprentices at the end of each week, and your contractor is instructed to deduct from your pay one-fifth of the week's wage for each day of unexcused absence; the cards to be returned to the teacher at the beginning of the week, after having been signed by your contractor.

You will be required to conform in every respect to the rules governing the schools which you attend.

No exception will be made from the above directions without a permit from the joint arbitration board.

JOINT ARBITRATION BOARD.

CHAS. THEO. GREEN, President.

J. W. QUAYLE, Secretary.

In enforcing the terms of this notice usually two days are added to the apprentice term for each day's absence from school. Working cards are withheld in special cases when absence without excuse has continued, or when misconduct has continued after fair warning and admonition. Gross misconduct, continued disregard of regulations, or failure to do the work prescribed has been punished by expulsion from the union and loss of employment.

—The Influence of the Evening Schools—

With the exception of the carpenters' apprentice school, the evening schools were the only public schools which attempted to meet the problem of voca-





# THE CARPENTER



tional training of industrial workers in Chicago previous to 1912.

For some years previous to 1910 the demand for vocational subjects in the evening schools has been steadily increasing, but in that year a special effort was made to interest both the employers and their employes in evening school work. Visits were made to some of the larger manufacturing establishments, and the subject of technical training for men in the skilled trades was taken up with the management. The result was a great increase in the number taking technical courses. Just before the Christmas holiday vacation the names of all pupils taking technical courses were secured and classified by names of employers, and letters were sent to about one hundred of the larger firms, transmitting a list of their employes who were taking these courses. Again, near the close of the term in March, 1911, the names of all pupils then in school were secured and classified by names of employers, and again letters were sent out to employers giving the names of their employes who had attended the evening school classes, with the name of the school and the subject pursued by the employe. If four or more persons employed by any firm were in school, the firm received a letter. In all 272 letters were sent, transmitting about 4,800 names. The replies received in January and in March showed a great interest on the part of the employers, one of which replies is quoted as showing the spirit with which business men generally met the efforts of their workers to add to their knowledge or skill:

January 3, 1911.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Schools, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Madam—We wish to thank you for your recent communication with enclosure of list of names of sixteen of our factory employes who were registered in the evening schools during the term which closed December 15.

We are much interested and gratified to receive this information. This company has the utmost sympathy with efforts of its employes for self-betterment.

We take pleasure in transmitting this list of names to the superintendent of our fac-

tory, with instructions to look out for these young men, and give them such opportunities of improving their conditions, industrially, as the circumstances in each case can warrant.

If there is anything which this company could do further, to reciprocate the courtesy shown in the transmission of this information, concerning our employes, we assure you we should be glad to do so.

Yours very truly,

UNION SPECIAL MACHINE COMPANY,  
A. C. ABEL.

This campaign in the interest of evening school instruction evidently aroused considerable interest in the whole subject of vocational training, for afterwards, when the superintendent of schools was ready to suggest part-time day school work for certain classes of workers, the people who had been most active in regard to the evening school work were the first to take up the day school proposition. An example of this is seen in the Crane company.

## —Machinists' Apprentices—

During the evening school term of 1910 and 1911 the superintendent of employment for the Crane company became interested in evening school instruction, and did much to encourage the younger employes of the company to take regular courses at the evening schools. About sixty in all attended. This was done also during the term of 1911-1912, but in the spring of 1912, after several conferences with the assistant superintendent of schools in charge, the company officials decided to send all of the apprentices in the machine shop to the nearest technical high school for one-half day of each week. They began attendance about the first of May, 1912. Twenty boys in all were sent, and the class has been maintained at that number ever since. The boys report at the school at 8 o'clock in the morning and are dismissed at 12, having four school periods. Two are spent in machine drawing, one on mathematics and elementary mechanics and one on English. The instruction is given by the regular teachers of these subjects in the high school. At the beginning of September, 1913, an instructor was employed who had been in charge of the





apprentice instruction in a large manufacturing plant, who was a practical machinist, as well as draftsman, and a university graduate. Another group of apprentices from other shops began attendance about the middle of September, 1913, and there are now two groups of machine shop apprentices under his care.

## —Organized Labor Interested—

It was soon discovered in the course of the evening school campaign that while employers of large numbers of skilled workmen were easily interested in the subject of apprentice training, the proprietors of the smaller shops were apparently indifferent. In many lines of business such small shops are associated together for trade regulation purposes, or for dealing with organized labor, and an attempt was made to interest both organized employers and employes in the subject of definite courses for apprentices in the evening schools.

The first group of workmen to take up the subject was the electrical workers. Early in September, 1910, a committee of one of the electrical workers'

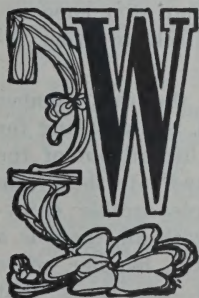
unions (Local 134 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers) met with the assistant superintendent in charge of evening schools in a series of conferences which resulted in the adoption by the union on October 7 of that year of a regulation which required apprentices affiliated with the union to take some regular school instruction in electricity during the time of their apprenticeship. No particular schools were prescribed in the order, but the action was intended to apply to any kind of evening school. Previous to the passage of this order, the number enrolled in the evening school classes in electricity was about two hundred, but during the term just following the attendance reached four hundred. The officers of the union also discussed with its members the question of further study by the members themselves, and many journeymen entered the classes. This method of securing school attendance on the part of apprentices was not entirely successful. Some of the boys attended and some did not. The younger boys did not attend in any great number.

(To be continued.)

## SMOKE FROM MY YULETIDE PIPE

(By John B. Powell.)

Ring out false pride in place and blood,  
The civic slander and the spite,  
Ring in the love of truth and right—  
Ring in the common love of good.



HO that delights to bend an ear to the bells of memory does not gather inspiration from their sound, whether that sound comes sighing from gloomy groves of sorrow or sadness, or is wafting back pleasing recollections of some delightful past.

It is certain that the former will not fall behind, but rather keep pace with the latter in exerting something more than a common influence to guide us in the

future. Hardly human indeed would we be did we fill our souls with malice, envy or hate; we would be less than human did we hold no kindly thought or feeling for our fellow-beings. Just now is a time for those bells to ring.

Possibly some one will, in view of the odd, though euphonious title given to this article, imagine that all that follows will be a wild indulgence in fancies. Rather is it my intention to paint the Christmas life and home of the toilers of the industrial world.

Therefore let the shading for the moment, or rather the colors, be plain instead of glowing. "Open confession is good for the soul," and I would I had a faculty and could turn it with all the dexterous art and perfection commanded





# THE CARPENTER



by great masters of the pen. However, I shall be content if I simply reach out in the plainest terms in portraying the toilers' attitude toward Christmas, for I shall always look as I now look upon the toilers and their industrial condition, with the wish that there will come a day when their yuletide will see only the happiest of home life and industrial contentment.

At this period of the year more than at any other we are stirred to the conviction that the greatest state of good fortune and happiness the wage earners of the land can enjoy can only be insured through loyalty to organized labor.

Why?

Because I believe that organized labor is the one great essential to raising higher and higher the standard of industrial happiness and the conservation of the interests of the laboring masses. Nay more, in my search I have found it has no parallel outside of its wonderful unity and devotion. As one studies it, it seems to me that the mind is carried calmly and in perfect security to that condition of security which is almost inestimable to those who have to live "by the sweat of their brows." To such the assuring voice of all labor organizations saith: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy!"

The principles of organized labor are the principles of industrial humanity. All, except the cruel and insatiate capitalists, will admit that labor's clear, honest tongue points out the paths of duty in those strenuous hours when the machinery of the mind, the mighty strength of the arm and the unwavering endurance of the physical self work harmoniously together with restless energy and courage to secure life's comforts and relief from stern necessity.

"In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread," is the law of life, and it should be obeyed to the limit of reasonable exertion. But accepted law that it is, it does not, however, presuppose that whatever is received in payment is sufficient to afford a decent livelihood. There

should be not barely enough to obtain and maintain such a material support, but enough to take into account and provide those things that remove all possible apprehension of industrial thralldom and menace to human improvement and development.

In this yuletide—the mid-winter of the year—we can see with what luxury, grandeur and gayety wealth enjoys life's pleasure, made possible by increments which have come from the laborer's work and toil, for which he has had only a pittance for pay. It is a picture to look upon and study. And we can see in this same yuletide what is nothing more than a cold, cruel counter-contrast—the weather-beaten laborer counting the grains of corn as he sits

In his old and worn-out chair  
Smoking his pipe of clay;  
Dreaming hard of wearying care  
And many a toilsome day.

Speak of this dreamer as not of the prosperous middle class, for his earnings have been too few and too scanty to pave for him a smooth, easy roadway. Give him, however, the esteem due to those who are honest and clean in humble surroundings while realizing that not fate, not destiny, but stinging misfortune have forced them to assume the mere form and not the reality of comfort and contentment. And there are countless numbers such as he battling everywhere under similar conditions—poor living because of poor pay and long hours of labor, so long in fact that slim hope exists for even nature itself to bring relief.

With him, as with the vast number of his brother workers, is a yearning for a livelihood that will lift all out of the mire of despondency and into the gleam of fairer and more pleasurable enjoyment. With him, as with all, there is a fond hope of a brighter, happier, more prosperous yuletide if—ah, it is that "if" that stumbles in the way, for if an increase of pay had come with the increase in the cost of living, the yuletide of the poor would be a time of greater happiness and contentment.





Christmas time has come again. From pole to pole the voice of the true and truthful is exclaiming, "Peace on earth, good will to men," while in this same yuletide the voice of thanksgiving is lifted up in rejoicing that not all men have forgotten to share bread with their fellow-beings or to regard them as not all of the fallen or of the lowest of human creatures.

I would that all human wants and trials, misery and woe, were removed

from the yuletide table and that all human emotions, all sympathy had the full feeling of the brotherhood of man universal, and these blessings were spread upon every Christmas table. But friend, or brother, or philanthropist, let me ask you to be strong and generous enough to at least speak in the spirit of the Christ that made the cause of the weak, the wronged and the enthralled commoner His cause, and thus be with Him receptive in the spirit of love, wisdom and true humanity.

## INDIFFERENCE OF THE NON-UNION MAN

(By W. J. Shields.)

**I**N my article appearing in the July number of The Carpenter, under the heading "Indifference," I dealt with the subject as it applied to the member of the union. In this issue I propose to use the subject as it applies to the non-unionist. In this age, when no man can afford to stand alone, when even the strongest and best circumstanced cannot afford to separate himself from his kind, we are still confronted with the spectacle of men in the wage-earning ranks hesitating at the wisdom of uniting in the great movement conceived and dedicated to their uplift. Notwithstanding the splendid demonstrations of our efforts, and what they represent, there are those who still assume the position of "doubting Thomases," and have yet to have forced on them the necessity of affiliating with labor organizations that their condition, and the condition of their kind, may be adequately protected and extended.

The trade union movement is no longer an experiment; it has demonstrated its peculiar fitness and worth in thousands of hard-fought contests, and on progressive lines, ever aiming upward and onward. And these successes have not been the result of thorough organization,

but rather the accomplishment of a partial application of the power possessed by the great dominant force, the producing mass. What would not be possible if all would act up to their best knowledge and be true to themselves and to their chosen calling!

The thirty odd years of life of the United Brotherhood has very largely been devoted to the work of organization. The results are one of the best craft organizations known to the world. It is almost impossible to find in any of the States a community sufficiently populated to support a carpenters' union that has not one enrolled on the U. B. list. Our efforts, therefore, at this time is not so much a work of organizing new unions as it is a work of strengthening, in various ways, the locals already existing. In each State are to be found bad spots, and the General President, in conjunction with his staff of organizers, are directing attention to the building up of these weak places in the structure, that the Brotherhood as a whole may be made more reliable and beneficial to all its members.

If we are to succeed in this particular we must have the earnest co-operation of the carpenters in every way possible. Surely the expenditure represents a good investment, and beyond that what more worthy cause can man devote his life to than this effort toward higher possibilities and the greater dignity of the man





# THE CARPENTER



who toils? Economically it is wrong to presume that every advance on the line of shorter hours or increased wages should add to the increase of the cost of living. In the annual production of the workers of our country we are informed that the producer receives but about 10 per cent. while the so-called captains of industry receive the other 90 per cent., a most unjust proportion. If the laboring class could become one great unit and work through a unity of operation, it would take but a short time to balance the cost of increased wages and shorter hours from the unjust share of production which is at present allowed the capitalistic end, and then the cost of living would in no way be affected. This change would require not only the finesse of organization, but would also demand a membership well equipped to hold the places of power and responsibility that they will be called upon to fill in times to come.

Unquestionably the greatest retarding factor to labor's advancement is lack of understanding, which is undoubtedly responsible for most of the ills that beset the labor movement. Prejudice, selfishness, cowardice, and ignorance, go hand in hand with the lack of proper knowledge. Surely there are none who have given any consideration to trades unionism or who have participated in any way in the deliberations of trades unions who do not understand its great necessity and worth. It is true that there may be found some things deserving of criticism, but the overwhelming balance stands favorable to the movement as being beneficial, progressive and at all times able to defend when defense is needed. Notwithstanding some mistakes, a brief examination will show that the trade unions have been the protector and defender of the otherwise helpless mass whose necessities as individuals would force them to a life of poorly recompensed toil. The fulfilment of the principles underlying the labor movement has at all times kept active the mind of the unionist, ever in the fight, and al-

ways equipping his understanding so as to learn how best to protect humanity and secure justice.

Space does not permit us to recount in detail the story of Labor's accomplishments. All who will can see what has been done for the workers but still the chief concern is organization. To listen to the many complaints of those on the outside would be amusing if the situation were not as serious as it is. To consider individualists in the age we live in as a potent factor for good, as compared with the united force of an organization, is to put a mob against a well-disciplined army.

In summing up the accomplishments of Labor we fail to find that the individualist element has achieved anything in a progressive way, nevertheless they show but little modesty when solicited to join a trades union in answering to the effect that they are already receiving all the benefits that the union calls for. Immediately after acknowledging the acceptance of the conditions that the unions have created, they enter such an excuse as to why they are on the outside. When one sees the wonderful record of beneficial accomplishments secured through the labor unions, and contrasts their great achievements with the utter failure of those on the outside, there can be no controversy as to where duty points. It is as plain as the day that the non-unionist should unite with the union that fights his battles and wins victories, thus releasing the labor mass from bondage. The talk of personal liberty in non-unionism is nonsense. All the betterments and changes in the lot of the toilers, all that has improved their condition, has come through organized effort.

Union men have had forced on them long ago the truth—that their liberty could only be preserved by using the force of organization to get more liberty. Where has unorganized labor ever reduced the hours of toil, extended wage scales, secured the enactment of legislation to protect child life, or woman or





# THE CARPENTER



man from excessive toil, or toil under unfair conditions? Where has the non-unionist interested himself in the endowment features of the union that have thrown rays of light into many a desolate home? Dangerous occupations have been made safer, hard tasks have been made easier, legislators have been made to hear and heed, and life is growing brighter in response to trades union activity. The non-unionist shares in all these benefits, but he has paid nothing, contributing neither service nor money. The better conditions, the helpful laws, he accepts, but he has had no part in the sacrifices necessary to the creation of them. It is sometimes wondered why trade unionists revolt at this lack of consistency and discriminate against such inconsiderate individuals, but in many cases with this indifferent class it appears to be the only means that can be

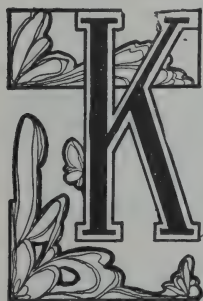
successfully pursued, as an appeal to their intelligence or their conscience would be in vain. If a man will not work, neither shall he eat. Why should one enjoy benefits he won't help secure?

This spirit of indifference on the part of the member of the union, as dealt with in my first article, and this spirit of indifference on the part of the non-unionist as outlined in this article, is undoubtedly one of the greatest retarding factors to the great humane work of Labor's emancipation. Great as have been the achievements of the past, the future has much more in store for us, and standing on the vantage ground of past successes we appeal to members of the union, and to those not yet in the union, to concentrate their energy upon the issue of a higher unionism. There is much to be done and there is room for all in the doing.

## THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Could we judge all deeds by motives,  
See the good and bad within,  
Often we should love the sinner  
All the while we loathe the sin.



LIPLING in these lines touched upon a truth in most of our experiences and intimate relations of social and business life. How impossible it is for us to know the motives prompting the questionable conduct of the capitalist in his reckless pursuit

of ill-gotten gain! On the other hand, how impossible it must be for him to grasp the reason or motive for organized labor's attitude on defensive lines.

We know that organized labor is one of the biggest and most far-reaching movements of the twentieth century. Its results are its endorsements. It plays a prominent part in the steady march of human progress. While we applaud and approve its tactics, others despise and

deride them. We are as impatient of our opponents' opinions as they are of ours. We delight in harassing each other, and neither side is generous enough or patient enough to give the other the benefit of the doubt!

The shafts of suspicion, criticism, hate and condescension constantly aimed at organized labor have not in the least hindered its onward march. Notwithstanding the discouragement of the money power's attitude toward the labor union, we still live. Not only that, the welfare of the world's workers proves the efficiency of organization. The antagonism of greed and monopoly also proves the potency of labor's protective policy.

We can argue for labor's side of the industrial wrangle, because knowledge, born of experience, is the genuine article, and that acquired theoretically is apt to be somewhat superficial and veneered to suit the occasion!

Organized labor's strong points are endurance and persistence. Hardships have been a large part of its program,





but they have been met courageously and patiently overcome by labor's strength of unity. Each particular emergency is dealt with honorably and intelligently, and each disadvantage counteracted promptly in the way found to be most expedient to the occasion. (We expect and require the same quality of justice toward us that we accord to others.)

The labor union thrives on "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." If the time ever comes when its enemies cease persecution and opposition turns into approval and fraternal co-operation for human welfare, labor union activity will halt. It will think its mission has been fully accomplished. In that far off time the Golden Rule will be universally adopted, brotherhood and helpfulness will overcome evil with good and humanity will recognize in itself one vast fraternity in which the spirit of love shall dominate.

Will ever the time come when the heart shall help the head to rule and men shall judge deeds by motives and take time to give each other the benefit of the doubt?

Not while money lust contaminates

business principles; not while opposing combinations of capital remain opposed to industrial organization—counter-irritants, as it were, prejudiced against everything akin to the labor union movement.

With this interesting situation still existing, the organization of labor has sufficient incentive to keep alive, active, up and doing.

We realize that the big-wigs of finance, those monopolistic "lords of high decision," have a duty and responsibility toward the poor whom they exploit in their business. Do they realize in what measure they are made their brother's keeper? The rich man's load of human responsibility is of far greater importance to the world than his own individual grandeur, but he exaggerates his authority and loses his head in pride and arrogance. But let us who have never known either the great responsibility of wealth nor the temptations to selfishness and hoggishness incident to such possession, be generous and conservative in our judgment. We may aspire to a similar estate some time, so let us at least merit leniency of public opinion.

## HOW TO CHOOSE A HOME

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)



It is, or ought to be, the ambition of every young American man or woman, who through various circumstances are early in life thrown on their own resources, to establish a domicile or home for themselves. Perhaps being about to wed, or again, perhaps, being newly married, they do not wish to dwell in a furnished room or boarding house so they must therefore consider and plan how to select and maintain a home in which they can settle down.

We may then assume that the prospective cottage or flat dweller has, by

industry and thrift, saved up a few hundred dollars, or, perhaps, has not even saved anything but is dependent on his or her weekly or monthly salary or wages: how should the commencement be made?

The choice of a home depends, of course, entirely on environment, locality and the occupation of the intending home seekers. Those in cities of large population, where rapid transit facilities to suburban districts are not available, prefer flats or apartments adjacent to their place of business or work; those resident in small towns or villages wish cottages, half houses or floors, all of which must be of moderate rental, habitable and modern; for in this age of good building in American cities the rising and work-





# THE CARPENTER



ing adults have been and are accustomed to good living conditions.

So we will take it for granted that a young couple are looking, perhaps tramping around a big city, searching the "want" ads of newspapers and interviewing real estate agents for a suitable flat in which to start housekeeping independently and on their own responsibility, as so many people do nowadays, and as, perhaps, their own parents did before them and were most successful.

Whether the desired home is to consist of three, five or more rooms, according to income, the choosing should be done carefully, the husband and wife acting in harmony to avoid future bickering and discontent; so now let us on to selection.

Consider neighborhood first. Let me strongly recommend all young couples starting out on the sea of matrimony to select a street and section of the city or town where decency and respectability prevail, free from drunkenness and rowdiness. Even if poor, provided the people are clean, honest and hard-working, it will be found of great advantage to start in this way.

Pick out a house with courts, halls, staircases, yards and areas free from dirt, offal, paper, rags and so forth. Rent in as modern a house as obtainable, if not fireproof, as near it as possible. Recently built flats, houses and apartments answer these requirements, but the renter can see, if he uses his eyes, cleanliness, with iron or marble, mosaic or slate stairs, metal-covered doors to halls and sufficient fire escapes. If one is to live on an upper floor, the last is a matter of moment.

Having mounted the stairs and entered into the flat, the first thing to be looked for is whether the rooms are dark or light, airy or stuffy, situated on the front or rear of the building. If possible the windows should face the street, on a corner if obtainable; any of the four corners will do, although the northeast and southeast are most desirable, as they obtain the most sunlight. In any case, see to it that all windows

open to the outer air, and avoid the dark, interior rooms, which are unhealthy. When examining them note how the window sashes fit—that they do not rattle or promote draughts; also the doors, that they, too, fit closely, catch and lock and don't creak, for nothing is more annoying than those which either do this or slam.

Observe the floor boards, whether they be narrow or wide; best the former, laid closely edge to edge and free from springing or creaking. See that the trimmings and moldings fit closely to the wall plaster to preclude insects—bugs and roaches, for instance. Be sure that the plastering, especially on the ceilings, is not cracked, bulged nor sagged. Many accidents have occurred from falling ceilings, so make the landlord repair them safe and secure before leasing, renting or taking possession.

Now proceed to the bathroom and ascertain how it is equipped. Fixtures should be iron or clay enameled—water-closet bowl, bath tub and wash basin; floor, mosaic or tiled; walls, wainscoted with tile, painted or have glazed wall paper. Windows should open to the outer air or have a large, wide light shaft. Paint on woodwork should be white.

Then the kitchen, where the housewife reigns supreme; what is needed here? It should be as large as possible, especially if, as is often the case in small flats, it is to be used also as a dining room. It should be painted, not papered, equipped with plenty of closets, dumb waiter, soapstone, wash tubs, iron sink and gas or coal range, all close to each other and to the windows for light and air. Ice box should be properly drained—in fact, in this connection, it would be well to examine all the plumbing, turn on the taps and faucets and by sense of smell ascertain if any bad odors are prevalent. Should there be any, notify the agent or landlord forthwith, as there may be some defective plumbing existent.

The selection of wall paper and furniture will depend on the future occupants,





# THE CARPENTER



but let me suggest that stained and varnished floors with rugs are cleaner, more neat and healthier than the old-fashioned tacked-down carpet. Pictures should be hung on hooks, wire and picture moldings, not nails, which deface the walls; also, all bedroom walls, from a sanitary viewpoint, are better painted than papered.

All bells and keys should be tested and tried by the renter in co-operation

with the agent or janitor, whose good will, by the way, it is wise to cultivate.

Finally, make sure of a good, light cellar or storeroom for coal, trunks and so forth, with lock and key. All of which having been done and carefully thought out before moving in, it is reasonable to assume that a comfortable home may be chosen and established in which young people settling down in life will live in peace and contentment, at least for a while.

## ORGANIZATION

(By Joseph Owen.)



AN there be any question in regard to the right of men in any branch of industry to organize to protect themselves in their trade, profession, calling or business?

We see the lawyers form their "bar associations" and set the fees to be charged for

certain work and refusing to take work from the client of another member of the association unless by and with the consent of the first attorney employed. We see the "retail grocers" organize to keep "tab" on the deadbeats and to inform each other of those who are not prompt to pay. We see the "printer bosses" organize their "typothetaes" and protect each other in their contracts. We see the "physicians and surgeons" organize and protect each other in their profession. Aye, these gentlemen go so far as to refuse to wait on a patient of one of the members of their fraternity unless the consent of the first physician or surgeon is obtained. We see the "lumbermen" organize and furnish aid to each other in enforcing their contracts. We see the "ministers of the gospel" organize, form their ministerial associations, and set the remuneration to be charged by their members for services. In fact, in each walk of life organization is the theme most discussed

and lauded by the various organizations as the panacea of the ills with which they are beset. This is true, reader! Go over the list of the various organizations of men in your own city and you will add scores to the short list I have suggested.

Did you ever hear of a court "enjoining" one of these organizations for any of their acts? Did you ever hear a court say that they were conspiracies in restraint of trade and must be dissolved? Did you ever hear a court say that they were criminal conspiracies, organized against the peace and dignity of the State? Certainly you did not, and justly so, because they have a right to do this; they have a right to protect themselves and one another; they have a right to protect their business, calling or profession. This is as it should be; there is no harm done society in that premises, and no harm can befall the community in respect of it. The continental army led by the immortal George Washington, fostered and encouraged by the balance of the patriots, was, simply speaking, just an organization to prevent and eliminate the abuse of the colonies by the mother country. In all these organizations, societies or combinations—call them what you will—there are earnest, sincere, honest and forceful men who are fighting, and rightfully, too, for the benefits to be gained through such organized, concerted and collective efforts.





# THE CARPENTER



Going further in this discussion, do the workers realize that they are the pioneers in this movement? Do you, reader, realize that your organization was formed years and years before these people ever thought of concerted efforts? Do you, reader, realize that they are simply so many copies of the thoughts you and yours conveyed to them through your organization, laws and discussions? Such is the fact which cannot be rebutted; and this being true, is it not peculiar that today, among all these organizations, the friends of the unions can be counted on the fingers of your two hands, and conversely, its enemies are as legion as the legs of thousands of centipedes?

What think you is the reason of this? Have we then only the right to bask in the shadow of the light cast by those whom we were responsible in showing the benefits of organization? This is not the reason, and it should be apparent to all. The reason, my brother—and it ought to be self-evident to each of us—is that we do not render the respect, consideration and courtesy to each other and to our organization which both ourselves and our organization should receive.

We have in the past allowed "General Apathy" to be the commander in charge of the troop of our thoughts. Yes, we can go further and remember hearing some brother speak sneeringly of the organization and sarcastically of the efforts of the men who were guiding its destinies to outsiders. Yes, and possibly some of us can remember that we did not say a word in defense of the organization or a word in defense of the men who were working hard, zealously and honestly for our trades craft at that time.

Another peculiarity of our movement is, that you cannot go into any village, town or city where we have an organization and find an advocate and champion for our movement among the public press. Too often you find nothing but condemnation and criticism hurled at us. And, my brothers, on the other hand, in these very papers, there is al-

ways space to publish and laudatory remarks to commend the efforts of many other organizations such as I have enumerated above.

We have had to depend on our own trade papers, and on our own discussions, and on our own efforts to scatter and disseminate the doctrine and propaganda of the trade union movement in the highways and byways of life. We have had to look for the silver lining of the clouds with our own eyes and render help and succor with our own hands. Through our own efforts we have survived the militant storms, the unfair decisions and the senseless criticism hurled at us; and only through our own zeal, honesty and singleness of purpose can we hope to continue, endure and survive.

So, then, my brothers, I say to you, be true to yourselves and your organized creed; be forceful and truthful to those who have joined hands with you; learn to say "no" as positively and graciously when it would harm your organization as you can say "yes" when it helps you or your organization; stand squarely on both feet for the good of the cause; read more of the trade periodicals which come to your hands, and don't bottle up the knowledge thus gained; disseminate it and thus make life brighter, healthier, happier and better for those earnest workers who are co-operating with you in the greatest world's work ever attempted by men who only have their brain and brawn as capital to accomplish the toiler's emancipation from every kind of injustice.

## Quietus

Man and his strife, and beneath him the earth  
in her green repose,  
And out of the earth he cometh, and into the  
earth he goes.

Oh, sweet at last is the silence! Oh, sweet at  
the warfare's close,  
For out of the silence he cometh and into the  
silence goes!

And the great sea round him glistens, and  
above him the great night glows.  
And out of the night he cometh, and into the  
night he goes.

—William Watson.





## WHO IS TO BLAME FOR INFERIOR MATERIAL?

(By E. H. Clark.)

**I**F your lumber dealer sends a load of material to your job, inspect it very carefully, and, if it corresponds with your specified class of stuff which you figured on in that particular construction, keep it. If it does not come up to the standard requirements, as specifications imply, then have it returned to the dealer. It is a very general custom for a great many lumber yards to force inferior stuff on a contractor if by any possible means they can do so. In this way, very often, unfair advantage is taken of both the contractor and the man who is paying for the building. I never knew of a building projected, or in the course of construction, that the owners were not in a hurry for its completion, that they might have the pleasure of its occupancy. This condition is quite natural of course; and it is usually right here, at this critical moment, when minutes are money, that the dealer gets in his work. He knows you cannot, or probably will not, wait until he can get better material, and, under the stress of the moment, rather than have an annoying and expensive delay, the inferior article is used. It always causes trouble, breeds excuses, useless explanations, affected apologies and a strenuous effort is required to cover up such defects.

If a universal determination to use good stuff would take hold of the builders of this country it would, eventually, be of the greatest help and benefit to them. If a dealer's customers would insist, and continually insist, on rejecting and returning stuff which did not come up to specifications, do you know to what it would very quickly lead? It would lead to this: At the next call of the wholesale lumber salesman the dealer would say: "Don't send me any more of that class of stuff, for the people

won't have it; I can't sell it." Then we would get better material. Some rural dealers charge just as much for junk stuff as they do for good material. Have you not found that to be true? The people use building material and the people are the ones (the consumers) to say what they want and what that shall be. I do not know the conditions in cities, but I am speaking of the lumber situation in small towns—in the rural districts.

Of course, as long as the people stand for this method of doing business it will continue. All that is needed is some one to push the first one over and it will knock down all the rest—like a child's play blocks. If you were going to build a house would you not want it to be all that it should be? Of course you would. You would insist on first-class material and would so specify in your contract. One great trouble I have found in my experience is, that people don't want to pay for a good job. They expect much for which they want to pay little.

A contractor who is honestly interested in his business will not figure on a cheap house. Do not misunderstand me. He cannot afford it. He should figure on good, honest material and then use that kind. When anyone attempts to palm off a substitute on you, don't accept it. You injure yourself whenever you do a thing like that. One of the most satisfying things in the building business is to be able to get what you want when you want it. And all of us can do this if we insist upon it. Truly we are to blame for what we use. We can cure it—we don't have to endure it. Do you get the idea?

### Was That Somebody You?

Somebody did a golden deed,  
Somebody proved a friend in need;  
Somebody sang a beautiful song,  
Somebody smiled the whole day long,  
Somebody thought, "'tis sweet to live."  
Somebody said, "I am glad to give,"  
Somebody fought a valiant fight,  
Somebody lived to shield the right,—  
Was that somebody you? —Selected.





## A MECHANICAL, IDIOSYNCRASY

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)



H! the peculiarities of mechanics, and is it any wonder they are often incomprehensible to the student and sometimes even to the experienced mechanic himself. For instance, take an ordinary two-foot rule, open its four folds and lay it, outside up, on the bench before you and what will you find?

First: That the figures of the inches are all upside down from the 1 to 23, leading from left to right.

Second: There is no 24, so the last inch might be any size. So you must take it for granted that the whole twenty-four are there; that is, if the makers put them there, which, let it be said to their credit and our money, they always do.

Third: Fold or close up the rule at the joint to make a twelve-inch length, and what do we behold? Lo! instead of twelve inches or one inch we see twenty-three inches marked when it is really only one inch. Read on to the right. Instead of the numbers increasing as the inches increase, they diminish from 23 to 13, 18 being absent. There are not twelve inches; there are really as marked thirteen and, to the right-hand end, fourteen as numbered, hence a peculiarity scarcely believable yet actually a fact, and the subdivisions are up.

Fourth: The bottom figures are again inverted and no 12 visible, wherefore we know not, nor do we understand why not.

Fifth: Turn the rule over and on top line it will be found the figures are again 23 and the measuring stick "skidoos" or repels you. On the bottom the 1 to 11 are upside down again and no 12. Surely this is an extraordinary instrument!

Sixth: Open the rule to its full four-length folds and once more the figures are inverted, decreasing from 23 to 1 instead of from 1 to 24 and the halves, fourths, eighths and sixteenths are away from the measurer, compelling him to stand and look over the rule to the detriment of his or her back.

Seventh: Turn to inside the figures and all the reading, maker's name and all are downside up.

Eighth: Close it to twelve-inch length: same result, top figures decreasing, bottom ones top side down.

Ninth: Close to six-inch fold, outside at ends or on top it numbers from 5 to 1, bottom 61 to 23. On reverse side top 17 to 13, bottom 7 to 11, counting to joint.

Tenth: The whole instrument is a lie on its face and is so unfair as to lead to error and wrong measurements.

Eleventh: Cannot some one improve or remedy this tried and true and yet false old measuring stick? Surely it is worthy of improvement, yet great things have been done with it.

## VALUABLE FEATURES OF TRADE UNIONS

There is no law limiting the scope of trade unions; neither is there any artificial barrier to check their usefulness, growth and development. The functions and beneficence are as broad as the universe, and as protective as human ingenuity can devise. With growing intelligence and the elimination of narrow selfishness, the trade unions can fulfil

a mission, overshadowing the best and noblest traits of human endeavor and character in the world's progress.

The scope of a trade union, as constituted at present, embraces many valuable features:

It Is a Protective Organization.—It raises wages and prevents reduction; it equalizes wages for equal work per-





# THE CARPENTER



formed; it endeavors to secure a living to all; it establishes a minimum wage for common work; it restricts cut-throat and unfair competition.

**It Is a Fraternal Association.**—It sympathizes with the sick and afflicted and the unemployed by the payment of stipulated benefits; in cases of special distress the help extended is of a substantial nature.

**It Is an Insurance Society.**—The co-operative insurance in cases of death and total disability is superior and less costly than the rates charged by the ordinary insurance company, with a class of high-salaried officials and agents absorbing excessive premiums. It is mutual, safe and economical.

**It Is a Savings Bank.**—The trade union enables the worker to deposit weekly small sums of money in the shape of dues and assessments, which are returned to him when most needed; when sick, out of work, traveling, etc. The deposits draw interest for the benefit of all members.

**It Is a Legislative Body.**—It plans, adopts and amends a constitution and local by-laws without any interference and advice from outside parties. Mistakes can be rectified speedily whenever necessary. There is no conflict of interests of any appreciable extent; local differences can be adjusted in the interest of the general welfare, viewed from a broad standpoint.

**It Is a Direct Legislation League.**—The initiative and referendum, which are the cardinal features in the structure of the constitution, enable a small number of unions to propose amendments and substitutes. They are submitted to a referendum vote, with or without any discussion, as the case may be, and approved or rejected. This form of legislation is simple, direct and effective.

**It Is a School on Economics.**—The Manchester School of Political Economy, from Adam Smith to the present day, has evolved a school of doctrines and critics of all shades and colors; it has

evolved a system of speculative philosophy not based on concrete cases and facts. Numerous books have been issued on the functions of capital, the value of labor, the rate of wages and profits, the laws of supply and demand, of exchange, finance, etc. The trade union has, in the attempt to improve the condition of the worker, exposed their economic fallacies. It is developing a new school, which is based on facts and scientific investigation.

**It Is a Debating Club.**—The business of the union, be it of a routine character or of a more complicated nature, involving questions of vital import, requires discussion and deliberation. Points of order are raised which require careful decision; the motions under debate are amended and substituted. Parliamentary skill is brought into play; the natural abilities of the members as debaters and parliamentarians are developed by constant practice. The progress made in this direction, in the course of years, is of vital influence in the affairs of the nation.

**It Is a Trial Court.**—The rules of the union require, for the management of its affairs, the enforcement of discipline and obedience to the laws enacted by the majority. Punishment as a deterrent, in the shape of fines, suspension and expulsion from membership, form a part of the laws. The right of trial and defense is accorded to every member, with the privilege of appeal from one court to another, reaching a final decision in the highest court.

**It Is an Industrial Democracy.**—The object of the trade union is primarily industrial. It aims to elevate the economic conditions which affect the welfare of the workers upon a higher standard of usefulness and efficiency. The ideal is equity, based on a full measure of justice, compatible with the general welfare. From these objects it can not depart without destroying the foundation upon which its structure is reared.—*Cigarmakers' Journal.*





## THE PIPERS' STRIKE IN ANCIENT ROME

As the public mind is now much occupied with the subject of strikes, perhaps a brief account of a notable strike that occurred in Rome in the year 309 B. C. may not be without interest.

The pipers in ancient Rome were originally a small company whose duties were to furnish solemn music at the public sacrifices and at funerals. In virtue of their quasi-religious character they dined at the public expense in the temple of Jupiter. But in process of time and with the growth of luxury, it became the fashion to engage their services for private entertainments. With this increasing demand their numbers greatly increased, and they began to be looked upon as mere hired musicians. So in the year mentioned the censors deprived them of their daily dinner in the temple. The touchy artists took this in high dudgeon and to a man picked up their pipes and marched out of Rome to Tibur (now Tivoli).

The Romans were struck with consternation at this unlooked-for coup, not for the loss of the music, but because no sacrifice could be offered without the proper devotional tootings, and without sacrifices no campaign could be begun, no army march, no consuls be inaugurated—in a word, all public and much private business would be at a standstill.

The Senate, recognizing the gravity of the situation, dispatched envoys to the Tiburtines, entreating them to send the pipers back. The Tiburtines were will-

ing to do what they could and, assembling the strikers in the curia, besought them to return. The pipers said that there was nothing to arbitrate; if their temple dinners were restored they would go back—on no other condition would they budge. The Tiburtines, a superstitious generation, did not dare to use force with the men, who, whatever their failings, has a sort of semi-sacred character.

A council was called to discuss the matter. In the discussion one citizen remarked that pipers were notorious wine bibbers (*vina avidum genus*) and that in that weakness might lie the solution of the difficulty. The council caught the idea and proceeded to act upon it. On the next holiday all the wealthy citizens gave musicales, at which they supplied the musicians with wine so liberally that they lost consciousness of sublunary things, upon which the Tiburtines loaded them on wagons, drove them that night to Rome and left them still fast asleep in the forum.

Great was the joy of the Romans the next morning to find their pipers back. They besought them never to leave them again, restored the temple dinners, and gave them and their successors for all time to come the privilege of celebrating their victory by marching in solemn procession through Rome every year on the ides of June, piping triumphantly. And this festive celebration continued certainly for 300 years, and possibly for 600.—Organized Labor.

---

## A PORTLAND LABOR SERMON

On the Sunday preceding Labor Day the members of the Portland, Me., Council of the U. B. and the millmen's unions of that city were present by invitation at the Pine Street Methodist Church and listened to a special labor sermon delivered by the pastor, the Rev. G. C. White. The sermon deeply impressed the union men who were present, and at the request of Portland brothers we publish

in The Carpenter the more striking passages. Mr. White took for his text the words: "Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by injustice; that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not his hire." The subject of the address was "Jeremiah and the Contractors."

After having sketched the growth of





# THE CARPENTER



civil and religious freedom and the rise of an industrial democracy the speaker said an era of industrial emancipation was at hand.

"Industrial feudalism must pass from the earth," he said. "We are seeing things more clearly. What is right for the employer is right for the employe. Protection on the one side must be met with equal safeguards on the other. The right to hire or not to hire is an inalienable right. The right to work for another man, or not to work for another man, is equally sacred. If an employer declines to accept the conditions of a closed shop, that is his right, but he must abide the consequences. If on the other hand the union declines to work for him, they are entirely within their rights. However, an employer and a group of employes may enter a closed shop agreement, and I can hardly see where it is any conspiracy.

"This additional consideration must be borne in mind, that neither an employer nor a group of employes have any right to paralyze and endanger the safety and health of an entire community. The State has certain functions and prerogatives at this point, but these can be cared for through a nonpartisan board of arbitration. The closed shop has often been a necessity. Again and again employers have determined that they would hire non-union men; certainly they have a right to say that they will hire only union men. It is as broad as it is long. The closed shop, however, is a means to an end, and I hope we may see the day when it will not be at all necessary.

"The text cries out against the unjust contractor but the responsibilities are mutual. The crimes are not all on one side; the adjustments are increasingly difficult. An honest day's work for a living wage is not the highest standard. The wage scale is an intricate problem, but we are making headway. Formerly there was no adjustment. The employer bought labor for almost nothing simply because the laborer had to live and was at the mercy of the rich man. The toiler was given a 'living' of the poorest sort,

simply because dead men cannot do a day's work, and men, like horses, have to be fed. The living wage is but an improvement in degree over slavery, for the slave had his living, however meager, and it puts the laborer at the mercy of circumstances.

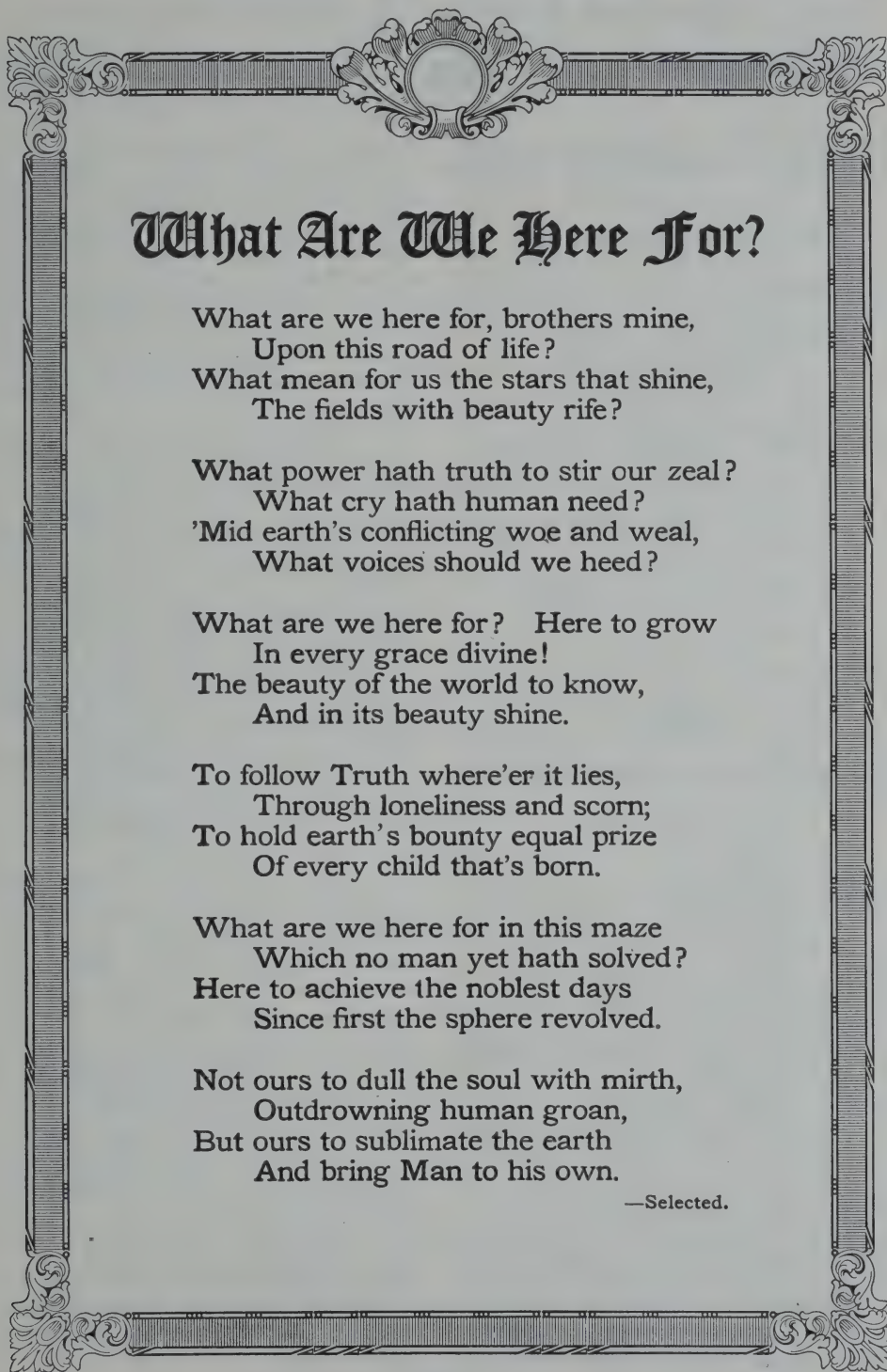
"Surely this is the better standard: 'An honest day's work for an equitable share in its output.' Of course this all hinges upon the word equitable. The man who puts in the brains and the money cannot be forgotten; neither can the man be neglected who puts in brains and brawn. Scientific study and brotherly love must in time work out this adjustment.

"Co-operation will never entirely abolish the wage scale. Many services cannot be figured on a basis of profit and loss. In all the professional walks of life a man on his own initiative should be allowed to command the highest return that society is willing to pay him. But in the industrial world, I believe co-operation will supplant the wage system.

"Stimulus for our task springs largely from actual participation. Wage earners are working for other folks. A system of co-operation united to, or rather built upon, the teachings of Jesus will in time correct all the social and industrial evils of humanity. Give all men clean hearts and the fellowship of Jesus Christ; let them realize that they are partners together with God and with one another, and heaven will not be so very far away.

"Men, our problems are much the same. Let us understand one another and work together. See to it that your best men stand loyal to your work. If a good man stays away from a meeting or attends in silence, while unworthy men gain the ascendancy, he is hardly in a position to criticise what has been done. In politics and in the unions too many good men have been too careful of their goodness and have kept it strictly at home. Many evils of unionism have arisen because good men have kept silent while selfish men led their fellows into rash and unjust action."





## What Are We Here For?

What are we here for, brothers mine,  
Upon this road of life?  
What mean for us the stars that shine,  
The fields with beauty rife?

What power hath truth to stir our zeal?  
What cry hath human need?  
'Mid earth's conflicting woe and weal,  
What voices should we heed?

What are we here for? Here to grow  
In every grace divine!  
The beauty of the world to know,  
And in its beauty shine.

To follow Truth where'er it lies,  
Through loneliness and scorn;  
To hold earth's bounty equal prize  
Of every child that's born.

What are we here for in this maze  
Which no man yet hath solved?  
Here to achieve the noblest days  
Since first the sphere revolved.

Not ours to dull the soul with mirth,  
Outdrowning human groan,  
But ours to sublimate the earth  
And bring Man to his own.

—Selected.



---

---

# Editorial

---

---



---

## THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

**The United Brotherhood  
of  
Carpenters and Joiners of America**

---

Published on the 15th of each month at the  
**CARPENTERS' BUILDING**  
Indianapolis, Ind.

---

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF  
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,  
PUBLISHERS**

---

**FRANK DUFFY, Editor**

---

Subscription Price,  
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

---

Address all Letters and Money to  
**FRANK DUFFY,**  
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

---



---

**INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1913**

---

### At the Year's End

Once more the season of Christmas is upon us, and once more we turn, for a moment, from the daily task to wish the vast membership of the United Brotherhood as heartily and cheerily as we know how "A Merry Christmas and A Prosperous New Year."

And, in addressing that soul-filling old phrase—crusted with the frost of many memories—collectively to the membership of such a large organization, one is forced to remember that the festive season which is upon us holds its different meanings for different men.

Life does not stand still! As the days pass we come, whether for better or for worse, nearer the fulfilment of our appointed destiny. Plodding up the years our attitudes towards recurring Christmases change. Our joys and sorrows,

our hopes and aspirations, aye, even our very environment, mold us so that we become more soberly responsive to the Christmas spirit. Above the cheerful noises, inseparable from the festive season, we hearken to the voices of memory. They sing to us of vanished hopes, departed friends, of memories grave and gay, and we would not willingly break the spell woven by their melancholy music.

It is in such quiet moments and moods of Christmastide that most men who are still human strive to reconstruct their ideals; to save, as it were, something worthy from the fast-flowing current of the years. The impulse to reach the much-desired goal grows stronger, and there is something in the magic of the mellow season which bids us take heart.

In our Christmas thoughts the welfare and progress of the United Brotherhood should have a place, for the spirit which Christmas generates is singularly in accord with that spirit of fellowship which is the guiding principle of our organization—as it is of trade unionism in general.

What have we done to further the cause of organized labor in the year that is drawing to a close might be a fair question to ask ourselves. Have we been neglectful of our duties in attending the meetings of our local or in other ways; have we been timorous and held back in times when our advice and counsel were needed? Or have we been dutiful and courageous at all times and faced the world bravely, with something of that spirit which—in Browning's phrase—animated one

"Who walked breast forward,

Never doubting clouds would break;  
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight  
better,

Sleep to wake!"



## Chicago's Vocational Schools

We publish elsewhere in this issue of *The Carpenter* an address delivered by Mr. W. M. Roberts, district superintendent in charge of the Chicago vocational schools, at the recent Grand Rapids convention of the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. Mr. Roberts's detailed account of Chicago's successful experiment along vocational lines will, doubtless, be read with interest by very many members of the United Brotherhood, even by those but remotely interested in the subject of industrial education, for the plan adopted by Chicago, as we see it, is a really sincere, co-ordinated and comprehensive attempt to settle the question of vocational training on a basis satisfactory to all concerned. It accomplished that aim at the outset by winning the good will and endorsement of the trades union, the employers' organizations and, of course, the Chicago school board. Since put into operation it has proved workable and admirably suited to trade conditions in that important industrial center.

The scope of this plan, which enables a large body of apprentices to attend Chicago public schools and get a good grounding in subjects which have a direct bearing upon their work in the trades of carpenter, plumber, machinist and electrician, may best be gathered from a reference to the carpenters' school, which was the first of the four trade schools to be established. The main features of it, as will be seen from Mr. Roberts's address, are as follows: According to the agreement drawn between the Chicago District Council of the U. B. and the Carpenter Contractors' Association it is agreed that apprentices be "laid off" during the first three months of each year to attend school; that their regular apprentice wages be paid them during that period, and that the attendance of the apprentices at school, covering the four years' course, be made compulsory by both the employers and the unions working through a joint arbitration board. This board has

also devised an attendance card system and provides a scale of fines for unexcused absence well calculated to keep the attendance up to the required standard.

Mr. Roberts's paper very plainly illustrates the fact that industrial training in modern America can only reach its highest point through the co-operation and assistance of the different trade unions involved, for he shows that it is only through the regulation binding apprentices affiliated with unions to take the required course that the best results can be obtained. The readiness, too, with which the unions became interested in the plan adequately disposes of the statements often made that union men are not as deeply concerned about this question as they should be and goes far to show that any sensible plan, of a practical nature, calculated to increase the skill of beginners at a trade will meet with the hearty support of the trade union of that craft.

The carpenters' apprentice school at Chicago has now passed the experimental stage. We are glad to note that it is no longer necessary to "pick up" instructors to teach during the brief three-month term; that the course of studies has been broadened but not rendered too diffuse, and that earnest, capable and practical men are guiding its destinies. This also holds true of the other Chicago trade schools, as it will be seen from Mr. Roberts's address that since their inception they have progressed along similar lines. Thus we see that Chicago of today has a vocational school system that is not of the "half-dead and alive" type, but germinating, flourishing and growing, molded by local conditions and influenced by local industrial needs.

And yet it must be borne in mind that the Chicago vocational school is still comparatively in its infancy. In the course of the next few years we may reasonably expect it to develop a greater surety of accomplishment and find that it may more firmly adjust itself to meet





arising trade conditions. Indeed, we should not be surprised in course of time to find a co-ordinated national system of industrial education perfected along lines similar to the Chicago plan.

In Germany, for instance, where the trade school has reached such an efficient point that they have a law which compels employers to allow their apprentices to attend the "continuation schools," the trade school administration works in harmony with the labor exchanges and thereby assists the youth of the nation to choose trades that are not overcrowded or that are tending to become so, and thus an endeavor is made to regulate the haphazard distribution of workers by a balanced system.

The Chicago plan, we believe, has infinite possibilities if it is kept close to the very practical lines on which it has progressed so far. Its greatest danger lies largely in allowing it to fall into the hands of educators with pet educational theories, far removed from the average needs of the intelligent young artisan. But we do not anticipate anything of that kind. It has made a good beginning. With capable, far-seeing men on the joint arbitration boards—union men and employers—expediency, accomplishment, and the necessity of the thorough training of youths in the essential requirements of their chosen trades, will always be kept in view.

## The A. F. of L. Convention

The thirty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which recently terminated at Seattle, Wash., may, without exaggeration, be regarded as the most influential and important of any held thus far in the history of the American labor movement. During the sessions which covered a period of two weeks an extraordinary amount of work was performed with surprising swiftness, dispatch and intelligence, in a way that reflected the utmost credit on the large body of assembled delegates.

Never, we believe, was a labor gathering accorded more publicity, newspapers

all over the country "covering" the proceedings in a manner fitting such an important event. Especially was this noticeable in the early days of the convention when the ringing words of President Gompers, the epoch-making speech of the Hon. William B. Wilson, and the instructive addresses of fraternal delegates were widely published (in substance), thus bringing clearly before the eyes of the public the truly humanitarian aims and objects of trade unionism. Many of these addresses we deem of such importance that we shall reproduce them in an adequate manner in the course of the next two or three issues of *The Carpenter*.

Much of the valuable time of the convention was saved by the new plan of combining the official reports and issuing them as the report of the executive council. This made a comprehensive document of 117 pages, covering every branch of trade union endeavor. From the introduction to the report we quote the following:

"The past year has been one of most gratifying progress and steady growth for the trade union movement of America. During the year the affiliated membership of the American Federation of Labor reached the two-million mark, passed beyond, and is surely and steadily advancing toward the new goal—the three-million mark. Not only has there been progress made in numbers, but for the increasing numbers there have been increase in wages, shortening of the workday, improvement in sanitary and general conditions under which the work is done, better protection for the life and health of the workers. These are fundamental factors in determining the standard of living prevailing among working people—the greater proportion of all the people. The test of the degree of civilization of any nation is the standard of living generally prevailing. There can be no question of the statement that the general standard of living among Americans has been raised year after year. The things which today are held to be necessities were deemed lux-



uries a decade ago. Furthermore, there can be no question of the statement that the organized labor movement of America has been the most potent force in bringing about this higher standard of living now prevailing among the American workingmen and women and those dependent upon them. It is the only effective defense that stands between the organized workers and oppression and injustice, the common lot of the burden-bearers of the world.

"The trade union movement of America is a very real part of the lives of the workers, a living thing whose spirit has quickened the instincts of free manhood and womanhood and has been the persistent protestant against conditions which oppressed the underpaid and undernourished, stunted souls and scarred bodies. In addition, it has been the means of freeing the minds and the souls of men—this is its greatest service to humanity. The spirit of the trade union movement has made straight the bent back; it has made of the one formerly a mere suppliant for favors, a free individual, unafraid, calmly and insistently demanding justice; it has freed the wills of men."

A synopsis of the above document will be found in the report of the U. B. delegates published on another page. The report of the delegates also admirably covers the disposition of all jurisdictional controversies affecting or bearing, in any way, upon our organization. From it one will see that the U. B. fared well in the settlement of the trade controversies in which it became involved, some substantial victories having been scored.

One of the many important acts of the convention was its refusal to go on record as favoring the immediate organization of a political labor party, a resolution to that effect, submitted by Delegate Berry of the Pressmen, being defeated by a vote of 193 to 15, the convention acquiescing in a declaration of principles on the subject recommended by the resolutions committee, which read as follows:

"We believe the time has not arrived

when with due regard for the economic movement a distinct labor political party should be formed.

"We are confident when our present political activities have suitably matured, a new political party will be the logical result—a party in which will be amalgamated the reform and humanitarian forces which will represent and stand for the protection and supremacy of human rights, giving legislative expression to the sound economic and political position that the producers of wealth are entitled to their full share of the value thereof and as opposed to a party in which may be found the forces representing and holding supreme the so-called rights of property and whose legislative goal would be the guarantee of continuation of the system which put the dollar above humanity.

"For the present we recommend continuation and development of labor's non-partisan political position."

Among the most interesting jurisdictional contests of the convention was that which resulted from the Electrical Workers' controversy, the "regulars," or McNulty branch, coming out victorious. Another was the denial of the jurisdiction and control of the newsboys' unions sought by the International Printing Pressmen. In the report of the adjustment committee, the contention of the executive council that the Brewery Workers had jurisdiction over beer wagon drivers, was affirmed, but it was also held that it not extend to the mineral water and soft drink drivers. The committee's report was adopted despite the objections of the Teamsters' Union.

Attempts to put the Federation on record as favoring industrial unionism rather than trade unionism failed. The great strikes in Colorado and Michigan were endorsed, and the executive council was instructed to investigate charges that copper companies in Michigan are holding land taken from the public domain by fraud, and if this is substantiated, to demand that the government institute suit. Other important resolutions were adopted instructing the en-





forcement of the tariff regulation against convict-made goods; favoring the establishment of free legal advice bureaus to protect workingmen from unscrupulous lawyers, and urging Congress to make the Chinese exclusion act cover all the Asiatic races and asking an appropriation for immigration stations on the Pacific coast, as well as providing for a publicity bureau of the Federation to give information abroad as to the exact working conditions in this country.

A remarkably comprehensive legislative program will be pushed by the Federation in 1914 according to the instructions given the executive council and legislative committee.

The election of officers occurred on the last day of the convention and resulted in the almost unanimous selection of the outgoing officers. John Mitchell voluntarily retired as second vice-president, as did William D. Huber as fifth vice-president. They were succeeded on the board by President John P. White of the U. M. W. of A. and General Secretary Duffy of the U. B.

For delegates to the British Trades Union Congress W. D. Mahon, international president of the Brotherhood of Street and Electric Railway Employes, was elected over Frederick L. Wheeler of Los Angeles by a vote of 14,603 to 3,834. For second delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, Matthew Woll of the Photo Engravers' Union was unanimously elected. Mortimer Donoghue of Butte, Mont., was chosen delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Philadelphia was chosen as the 1914 convention city by a vote of 10,684 against 8,432 for Fort Worth, Texas.

## **Waste Wood a Source of Profit**

Waste wood in the manufacture of school desks is now being used for the backs of cheap brushes, according to the statement of the forest service. A large manufacturer of school desks in Michigan had a considerable amount of waste material in sizes which were too short to enter into the manufacture of the

smallest desks and could not be utilized further with his machinery or in his line of work. This material was all hard maple in pieces an inch thick, a foot or so long, and about three inches wide; for a long time it had been consigned to the waste pile and sold at fire wood. This waste amounted to from one thousand to fifteen hundred board feet each day. A nearby manufacturer was using practically this quantity of maple, which he was sawing up into small pieces for making the backs of cheap brushes. Members of the forest service, investigating methods of eliminating factory waste, conceived the idea that the blocks used by the brush factory could be readily secured from the waste of the school desk manufacturer, and on this basis got the two together. Arrangements were made so that the brush manufacturer now places orders with the other firm for its raw material, and what was formerly waste is now a source of profit.

## **A Friendly Mayor**

The mayor of Pittsfield, Mass., recently demonstrated his friendliness to organized labor. Provisions had been made to erect a new school building and it was learned that several non-union concerns were looking forward to securing the contract. The Carpenters' Union took the matter up with the mayor, and as a result when bids were advertised for one of the requirements was that union labor should be employed throughout. The reason which actuated the mayor to take this stand, according to his own story, was that at one time he had been a textile worker and remembered the hardships the men and women of that craft suffered through long hours and small wages because of lack of organization.

## **Maritime Pine Seed**

One hundred acres on the Florida national forest will be sown to maritime pine seed this fall. Maritime pine is the source of the French turpentine industry.

# Official Information



**GENERAL OFFICERS  
OF  
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD  
OF  
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS  
OF AMERICA**

General Office,  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,  
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,  
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,  
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,  
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,  
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,  
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

## **-:- Our Principles -:-**

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

### **Union-Made Goods**

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

### **Labor Legislation**

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting but party politics must be excluded.

### **Immigration**

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

### **Faithful Work**

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

### **Shorter Hours of Labor**

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

### **Miscellaneous**

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.





# THE CARPENTER



## Report of First General Vice-President Hutcheson for Quarter Ending September 30, 1913

Indianapolis, Ind., October 13, 1913.

Mr. James Kirby, General President,  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America—Greeting:

I herewith submit my report for quarter ending September 30, 1913:

I am still working on the mill information in an endeavor to ascertain and compile data regarding the working conditions of the inside men of all the different districts and locals where no District Councils exist and getting a list of the firms in each on whose products the label is being used and where a schedule indicates that the conditions in the mills are such that will permit of the use of the label I am recommending same.

To the District Councils and locals who did not return my schedule as to the working conditions, I sent a circular asking that same be hurried forward. There were some 800 of these second circulars sent out and there now remains 500 bodies from whom I have been unable to get any information.

I sent circulars recommending the use of the label to some thirty-five locals and District Councils, and as a result I have received a few applications.

As a result of my endeavor to secure the name of all firms on whose goods our label is used, I have compiled a list of 337 names, with what they manufacture, and in most cases the number of men employed, the hours worked, the scale paid, whether or not they are working under agreement, and the kind and number of label used. Of these 337 firms my list shows that 210 are engaged in the manufacture of general mill work, that is interior and exterior trim, sash, doors, and some furniture and fixtures when ordered; seventeen in beer, packing and cigar boxes; six in general planing mill work; fifty-eight in bar, bank, store or office fixtures and furniture; twenty-two in miscellaneous products and novelty products, and thirty in china closets, sideboards, etc.

The new application blank for the label which I have gotten out and am now using makes it necessary for the applicant to give all this information before the label is granted them. It also gives full information regarding the label and its use, and gives the prices of the different kinds of labels.

In the past our electrotype cuts and steel die cuts of the label have not been made up in strict accordance with the constitution, as has the rubber stamp, but the matter of making both in strict accordance with the general constitution has now been settled and in the future will bear the district and factory number.

I have had by-laws, trade rules and amendments or revisions to same submitted for consideration, made corrections or additions to same, approved and requested that a printed copy be submitted in the usual way. (Of course, some difficulty and delay is experienced in getting these matters settled and the printed copies on file.) I have received and filed some fifty copies of new laws.

Aside from the foregoing work done at the General Office, I have made several trips in the interest of our organization. I attended a meeting held in Lansing, Mich., called for the purpose of forming a State Council. The meeting was well attended by delegates from the majority of our locals. A constitution was adopted and sent out for the referendum vote of the locals represented.

On August 18 I was at a meeting of Local 116, Bay City, Mich. They had a well attended and enthusiastic meeting. The local is in a prosperous condition and the membership is increasing, they having secured a 5-cent-per-hour raise in wages and a Saturday half-holiday on May 1 without loss of time or trouble.

August 20 I addressed a well-attended open meeting of Local 335, of Grand Rapids, Mich., at which time they initiated twenty candidates. They had been having a campaign for new members and increased their membership to a large extent. I believe the money ex-



pended by the G. E. B. for organizing purposes in that city was well invested, as it has apparently awakened a new interest in our membership and I believe they now see the need of taking and keeping up the work of organization with the end in view that they may be able to control the situation as to the work of our craft.

After having a considerable amount of correspondence with Local 565, of Elkhart, Ind., in reference to the issuance of a label for the use of Winey Brothers' mill of that city, I visited Elkhart and after consulting a committee from No. 565, called on Mr. Winey, of the company. After a short conference he agreed to meet the committee and enter into an agreement with them, which he did, and our label is now used on the products of this company.

I visited Michigan City, Ind., where our members of Local 1293 had been experiencing some trouble in getting the Root Manufacturing Company to agree to conditions that would enable them to use our label on their products, but they have now an agreement and are using our label and our locals in that city are in a very prosperous condition.

In closing I desire to extend to you and the members of the G. E. B. and our entire membership my appreciation for assistance rendered.

Yours fraternally,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,

First General Vice-President, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

## **Report of Second General Vice-President Quinn for Quarter Ending September 30, 1913**

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11, 1913.

Mr. James Kirby, General President,  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—In submitting to you my report for the quarter ending September 30, 1913, I desire to say that with but few exceptions I was engaged for the past quarter in the Philadelphia and Camden district. During

the month of July I was engaged in Camden in organizing a campaign to strengthen our organization in that city. Locals 20 and 1532 appointed a joint organization committee to work in conjunction with the General Organizer. The result of their work was the holding of a joint meeting on the 28th, at which meeting resolutions were adopted calling on the members to interest themselves in building up the U. B. in the Camden section. From that time and up until August 27 the committees of both locals carried on constant agitation among our members, upon which date a joint meeting was held, with sixty-five new members initiated. I left Camden on August 7 and proceeded to Elmira, N. Y., to bring about a better understanding between the local unions and the D. C. of that city, which I am pleased to say I succeeded in doing to the satisfaction of all concerned. I left Elmira on the 16th for Trenton, N. J., to attend the convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor. The convention was in session three days, 331 delegates being present, representing every branch of organized labor in the State. It was the largest and I believe the most successful convention ever held by the State body. The U. B. was well represented, having 104 delegates in attendance. The convention did me the honor to elect me president of the State Federation to succeed Cornelius Ford, who retired after serving eleven years as president and who was recently appointed by President Wilson to the important office of Public Printer. It is needless to say that I appreciate the honor the trade unions of New Jersey conferred upon me by electing me president of the State body. Not alone for myself do I appreciate this mark of confidence, but particularly for our U. B., for to my mind it goes to show that our organization has the good will of the leaders of the organized labor movement of the State. I sincerely hope that my administration of the affairs of the office will be such as to show that this good will and confidence manifested toward our U. B. has





not been misplaced. My constant endeavors will be toward that end.

After leaving Trenton I returned to Camden, arriving in that city on the 21st. On the 27th the joint meeting that I mentioned previously in this report was held. The meeting was very successful, sixty-five new members being initiated, the majority being young men from whom I expect in the near future to hear good results. On September 2 our organization was forced to declare a strike in the Philadelphia and Camden district to enforce the demand made last February. In order to understand the cause of strike it will be necessary to go back to the early part of last February, when the D. C. notified the employers that after June 1 the rate of wages in the Philadelphia district would be 55 cents per hour, an increase of 5 cents. In the meantime conferences were held with a number of employers, who claimed that it would be impossible to grant the increase on the date mentioned and advised and requested that the proposed increase be deferred until September 1, upon which date they agreed to pay the rate asked for. The D. C. took the proposition of the employers into consideration, and, in order that there would be no misunderstanding, called a mass meeting of our members in the district and placed the proposition of the employers before them. The result of the meeting was that the members voted almost unanimously in favor of postponing the date when the new rate would go into effect until September 1.

When the time arrived for the employers to make good their word, many of them flunked and refused to live up to their promise. The result, of course, was a strike on Tuesday, September 2. Brother Post, a member of the G. E. B., was on the job when the strike took place and I am pleased to say did good and effective work toward bringing about a satisfactory settlement with the large majority of the responsible employers. The strike is still on, but each day we are bringing it closer to a final

settlement with the increased rate firmly established.

In connection with this strike (of which, in the beginning, I am free to say, the outcome did not look overly bright) I will take this opportunity to commend the D. C., the executive board, the business agents and the president and secretary of the D. C. for their harmony of action and their desire and willingness to co-operate with Brother Post and myself to settle the strike. Every official did his duty faithfully and is deserving of the respect and confidence of our members in the Philadelphia and Camden district for his unselfish efforts in their behalf.

In conclusion I will say that too much credit cannot be given Brother Post for his ability in handling the many difficult questions that came before him in connection with the strike. Brother MacDonald, secretary of the D. C., is also deserving of special mention. The membership as a whole commend the General Office for the work done in their behalf.

In addition to the work done in the Philadelphia and Camden district, I will say that in compliance with your instructions I visited Washington, D. C., on Thursday, September 4, to take part in the conference of the various trades interested in the automobile industry. The conference was held upon Saturday, September 6, at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. and was called for the purpose of devising ways and means to organize the men engaged in the manufacture of automobiles. The trades represented at the conference were the pattern makers, upholsterers, machinists, metal polishers, blacksmiths, carpenters and the carriage and wagon workers. Under present conditions the carriage and wagon workers claim jurisdiction over the automobile industry and have been endeavoring to organize the workers along industrial lines and have met with little or no success. The object of the conference was to get the various trades interested in this industry to organize along trade lines. When we consider that there is approximately about



500,000 men engaged in the manufacture of automobiles, some effort should be made to bring them into the organizations claiming jurisdiction over the trades followed. You have no doubt received a synopsis of the action taken at the conference and of the recommendations made as to the best means to bring about the desired result.

Wishing you and the U. B. success, I am, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

Second General Vice-President of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

## Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Arcadia, Fla.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Akron, O.	Mowbridge, S. D.
Ashland, Ky.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Newark, N. J.
Aurora, Ill.	New Bedford, Mass.
Battle Creek, Mich.	New Orleans, La.
Bay City, Mich.	New York City.
Birmingham, Ala.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Blackwell, Okla.	Norfolk, Va.
Boise, Idaho.	North Yakima, Wash.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Omaha, Neb.
Central City, Ky.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.	Palm Beach, Fla.
Clarksville, Tenn.	Racine, Wis.
Cleveland, O.	Richmond, Va.
Clinton, Ia.	San Antonio, Tex.
Dayton, O.	San Diego, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Dubuque, Ia.	San Francisco, Cal.
El Paso, Tex.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Escanaba, Mich.	St. Petersburg, Fla.
Evansville, Ind.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Fort Meyers, Fla.	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Framingham, Mass.	Sioux City, Ia.
Fresno, Cal.	Smithtown, L. I.
Galveston, Tex.	South Omaha, Neb.
Greeley, Colo.	Springfield, Mass.
Hamilton, O.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Holyoke, Mass.	Tampa, Fla.
Hot Springs, Ark.	The Dalles, Ore.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	Tri-Cities—Davenport,
Hutchinson, Kan.	Ia.; Rock Island
Joliet, Ill.	and Moline, Ill.
Kankakee, Ill.	Vancouver, B. C.
Kenosha, Wis.	Waterbury, Conn.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Washington, D. C.
Louisville, Ky.	Watsonville, Cal.
Miami, Ariz.	Wichita Falls, Tex.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Wilmington, N. C.

## Report of Delegates to the Thirty-Third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the General President and General Executive Board:

Brothers—The Thirty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was opened in the Hippodrome, Seattle, Wash., at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November, 10, 1913, by President Gompers.

The Governor of the State, the mayor of the city, the president of the State Federation of Labor and the president of the Seattle Labor Council warmly welcomed us to the great northwest.

Three hundred and twenty-seven delegates were present, as follows:

Two hundred and twenty-one delegates, representing 82 national and international unions, with 19,386 votes; twenty delegates, representing twenty State unions, with twenty votes; fifty-eight delegates, representing fifty-eight central unions, with fifty-eight votes; twenty delegates, representing twenty trade and federal labor unions, with thirty-nine votes, and eight delegates, representing six fraternal organizations, with three votes, a total of 327 delegates, representing 186 unions, with 19,506 votes.

The delegates elected at our last convention were present with the exception of Brother Huber, who notified General President Kirby that he could not attend.

Brother P. H. McCarthy was appointed in his stead.

In the appointment of committees President Gompers recognized every member of our delegation.

Brother Duffy was appointed on Executive Council's Report.

Brother Kelly was appointed on the Law Committee.

Brother Wheeler was appointed on Organization Committee.

Brother Swartz was appointed on Education Committee.

Brother Featherston was appointed on State Organization Committee.





Brother Hemsell was appointed on Boycott Committee.

Brother McCarthy was appointed on Building Trades Committee.

For the first time in the history of the A. F. of L. and in accordance with the instructions of the last convention, held in Rochester, N. Y., the reports of the officers were all combined in one document.

The financial standing of the organization is as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 30,	
1912 .....	\$119,473.93
Total receipts during the year	244,292.04

Total income .....	\$363,765.97
Total expenses for year.....	258,702.92

Balance on hand Sept. 30,	
1913 .....	\$105,063.05

The membership of the A. F. of L. for the month ending September 30, 1913, was 2,054,526.

During the year just closed the following charters were granted:

Internationals .....	2
States .....	1
Centrals .....	63
Federal Labor Unions .....	59
Local Trade Unions .....	197
Total .....	322

The balance of the report dealt with many questions of interest and importance to the organized wage workers of the country. Some of them are as follows:

- "Relations Between the Departments."
- "Labor Interest in Congress."
- "Injunction Limitation."
- "Seamen's Legislation."
- "Workmen's Compensation."
- "Immigration."
- "Safety Appliances."
- "Federal Bureau of Health."
- "Arbitration."
- "Child Labor."
- "Convict Labor."
- "Old Age Pensions."
- "Industrial Education — Vocational Training."
- "Industrial Relations Commission."
- "Freedom of Speech and Press."
- "Labor Day and Labor Sunday."

"Jurisdictional Differences Between Miscellaneous Trades."

"Changing the Date of Holding Future Conventions," etc., etc.

At past conventions of the Building Trades Department the delegates representing the U. B. demanded representation according to taxation. After being thoroughly thrashed out from all viewpoints, the matter was referred to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for adjustment.

Following is its report on that subject:

—Carpenters—

Building Trades Department.

In the formation of the Building Trades Department the question of the basis of voting was discussed and it was determined that each organization is entitled to the same number of delegates in proportion to the membership they represent, each delegate to have one vote, as in the American Federation of Labor convention. For quite a time this has caused considerable discussion and dissension. One organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, desired to have the roll-call system of voting obtaining in the American Federation of Labor conventions to be established in the department conventions. With such a system of voting it would be possible for two affiliated organizations to cast a majority of all votes in the convention, and, naturally, such a basis of voting would be entirely unsatisfactory and impracticable. The department conventions and officers in recent years have given the subject further thought; at the department's Rochester convention the subject was referred to its executive officers to confer with us and endeavor to find some satisfactory solution. After many conferences, in which the entire subject-matter was gone over repeatedly, we recommended to the officers of the department that they urge the department's convention at Seattle that the representation by delegates remain as is now the law, but for the purpose of securing a greater degree of equitable representation and voting power that organizations having seven or more delegates, each such delegate shall on roll-call be entitled to two votes. It was further recommended that a roll-call shall be held upon the demand of one-fourth of all those whose credentials have been accepted and who have been seated in the convention.



# THE CARPENTER



This matter was referred to the building trades committee, who in turn requested that it be referred to the Building Trades Department convention, which was agreed to.

The addresses of the fraternal delegates were well worth listening to. We refrain, however, from dealing with any of them in particular, as General Secretary Duffy has informed us he will publish the most interesting parts of them in future issues of our official journal, *The Carpenter*.

In conformity with the instructions of our G. E. B. we submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, The United Mine Workers of America are now claiming jurisdiction over carpenter work around mines, the building of breakers, washers, houses, sheds, barns and the repair of same, and

Whereas, Said work can in no way be construed as miners' work, on the contrary being purely carpenters' work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instructs the United Mine Workers not to infringe on the jurisdiction and jurisdictional rights of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

This was referred to the adjustment committee and, after a hearing on the point involved, the delegates representing both organizations were requested to hold conferences for the purpose of reaching an understanding or agreement if possible. We held conferences and reported back to the committee our conclusions.

The adjustment committee then made the following report:

In the jurisdictional controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the United Mine Workers of America, it is agreed by and between the delegates representing both organizations at this convention:

1. That all carpenters working as handy men employed permanently, or handy men employed in or about the mines, whether repairing or constructing in any capacity, shall be members of the United Mine Workers of America.

2. That all carpenters employed in

building or rebuilding breakers, tipples, washers, houses, or other buildings, shall be members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

3. This agreement to be in force and effect when approved by the national executive boards of both organizations.

FRANK DUFFY,  
D. J. FEATHERSTON,  
P. H. MCCARTHY,  
FRED C. WHEELER,  
WILLIAM E. HEMSELL,  
A. M. SWARTZ,  
WM. J. KELLY,  
Carpenters' Delegation.  
DUNCAN McDONALD,  
J. H. WALKER,  
WILLIAM GREEN,  
JOHN MOORE,  
JAMES MORGAN,

United Mine Workers' Delegation.

The report of the committee was adopted.

In compliance with the request of our Grand Rapids, Mich., District Council we presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The manufacturing of furniture requires highly skilled operatives, and

Whereas, These operatives are forced to work under low wage conditions, and

Whereas, In the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., the manufacturers of furniture are organized into an association and refuse to deal with their employees save as individuals, and

Whereas, Men are discharged and discriminated against for daring to belong to the union of their craft; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, pledges itself to do all in its power to organize the several crafts into the unions having jurisdiction; and, be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor with instructions to bring the conditions herein mentioned to the attention of all central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to the end that the evils set forth may be remedied.

This was referred to the boycott committee and was reported on favorably. The subject matter of the resolutions was referred to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. with the recommendation that the request made be complied with.

The report of the committee was adopted by the convention.





# THE CARPENTER



The delegates representing the International Association of Machinists presented the following resolution:

Whereas, International organizations affiliated with the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the department itself have made several attempts to organize the plant of the York Manufacturing Company, located at York, Pa.; and,

Whereas, These attempts to organize the employes have met with failure because of the opposition to organization on the part of the management, and

Whereas, The general conditions of employment in this plant are below the standard, and

Whereas, The Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated Internationals have recorded themselves as being opposed to permitting their members to install or erect machinery not built under conditions fair to labor, and

Whereas, In many cases where the members of the International Association of Machinists refuse to install the product of this firm, other organizations permit their members to take their places, claiming jurisdiction over the erection and installation of machinery; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, declare that jurisdiction over the erection and installation of all machinery belongs to the International Association of Machinists; and, be it further

Resolved, That this convention instructs all organizations that have in the past permitted their members to take the places of machinists when they refused to install or erect these machines to discontinue such practices.

This was referred to the adjustment committee before which body we appeared for a hearing, as the claim for the erection and installation of all machinery by the machinists interfered with our claim of jurisdiction for our millwrights. After an extended hearing the committee reported as follows:

To strike out the first resolution altogether and to substitute the word "requests" in the second resolution for the word "instructs." The committee further recommended that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor report to the next convention all the facts in connection with the subject matter contained in this resolution,

should any organization fail to comply with its provisions. Your committee further recommends that all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor refrain from accepting advertising matter calculated to promote the sale of products of the York Manufacturing Company until such time as this company recognizes the lawful right of its employes to become members of their respective trade unions.

The convention concurred in the report.

Owing to the demands and requests made and the begging letters sent out in times of strikes and lockouts for financial aid, many members of organized labor, especially national officers and executive boards, have given serious thought and careful consideration to a proposition of creating a fund within their own organization providing for financial assistance for their members when involved in strikes and lockouts, but it seems no such system has yet been universally adopted. In order, therefore, to avoid this obnoxious begging system in the future, resolutions were introduced on this subject. For the information of our membership at large we herewith quote same and action thereon:

Resolution No. 34, by Delegates Phil H. Mueller, G. W. Perkins, T. F. Tracy, J. Mahlon Barnes and Samuel Gompers of the Cigarmakers' International Union:

Whereas, In many instances employers, either individually or through combinations, are forcing conditions upon the toilers which, in some instances, are utterly impossible for men and women to bear; and

Whereas, Such action often compels many of our fellow-workers to resent such unbearable conditions by resorting to strikes; and

Whereas, Strikes often occur without any forethought of the misery, suffering and want brought about through the lack of proper financial support from their respective national or international unions, because of the lack of proper strike benefit provisions; and

Whereas, There is a constant and steady increase of circular letters issued by local, state and national organizations and the American Federation of Labor appealing for financial aid; and



Whereas, This method of acquiring funds for those involved in strikes and lockouts is, in many instances, being met with poor support, due to the fact that many of the members of our movement are taxed to the limit by their own organizations in weekly dues, assessments and per capita tax; and

Whereas, Furthermore, the non-existence of such strike-benefit assistance tends to dishearten the uninitiated and very often brings about disastrous defeat; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that we recommend to all national, international, local or federated bodies, they put forth every effort at their command to establish, as early as possible, a system within their own organization providing weekly financial assistance for their members when involved in strikes and lockouts, thus providing for and rendering financial support of a more definite and substantial nature than usually results from circular or personal appeals.

Referred to committee on organization and was reported on favorably. The convention concurred in the report.

Resolution No. 111, by Delegates Geo. P. Listman of the Washington State Federation of Labor and T. H. Bolton of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity:

Resolved, That this convention provide for the selection of a committee to devise ways and means for better co-operation between its affiliated unions in cases of strikes and lockouts, with instructions to report at the American Federation of Labor convention next year.

This committee shall study the needs of organized labor in its work of defending against lockouts and in its aggressive work to advance the interests of labor wherever strikes or lockouts may be involved. Especially shall it consider, devise and report back a plan whereby power may be placed in the hands of the American Federation of Labor to levy, collect and disburse, in accordance with rules to be provided, a tax upon each member directly under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, and of any national or international unions affiliated with it, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of any strike or lockout of a national character, or in cases in-

volving the general interest of the labor movement. It shall be the duty of this committee, in furtherance of the above work, to enter into correspondence with the executive officers and directing councils of all international and national unions and seek their co-operation, the expenses of this committee to be paid from the treasury of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to committee on organization and was recommended by that body to be referred to the Executive Council for further consideration and action. This was concurred in by the convention.

In conjunction with other delegates we protested against the carriage and wagon workers' union claiming jurisdiction over all men employed in the construction and repairing of carriages, wagons and automobiles. For the information of our members we herewith quote:

Resolution No. 125, by Delegates J. W. Kline, Wm. F. Kramer, John M. Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; John J. Hynes, Hugh Frayne, Joseph Dennis, James Lennon of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; T. M. Daly, Thomas Rumsey, Geo. Leary of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America; Geo. F. Hedrick, J. C. Skemp, Thos. Wright, Jos. F. Clark, Max Hahn, E. Arnold of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; James Wilson, James L. Gernon of the Pattern Makers' League of North America; Wm. H. Johnston, A. O. Wharton, J. A. Taylor, Thos. Van Lear, B. F. Lamb of the International Association of Machinists; Frank Duffy, D. F. Featherston, W. E. Hemsell, W. J. Kelly, A. M. Swartz, P. H. McCartney, F. C. Wheeler of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; F. J. McNulty, C. P. Ford, Frank Glynn, T. E. Lee of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America; Jas. H. Hatch of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

Whereas, There are over 150,000 mechanics employed in carriage, wagon and





# THE CARPENTER



automobile manufacturing plants; and

Whereas, Efforts made to organize the automobile factories have not been effective on account of the claims made by the Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Union, which claims jurisdiction over all men employed in the construction and repairing of carriages, wagons and automobiles; and

Whereas, The jurisdiction claimed by the Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Union encroaches upon the jurisdiction of all the national unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, whose members are employed in the auto manufacturing establishments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor certifies to the fact that the jurisdiction of the organizations whose crafts are a part of the carriage, wagon and automobile industries shall be protected, and the officers of the American Federation of Labor instructed to notify the Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Union that it is to discontinue in future all encroachment upon the jurisdiction of the unions the names of which are herewith attached, and that the Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Union be required to turn over to their respective unions all men they have as members of the local unions who lawfully belong to other international unions; failing to do so within one year from the date of the adjournment of this convention, that their charter be revoked.

Referred to committee on adjustment.

This resolution was reported on as follows:

Resolved, That this Thirty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor certifies to the fact that the jurisdiction of the organizations whose crafts are a part of the carriage, wagon and automobile industries shall be protected, and the officers of the American Federation of Labor instructed to notify the carriage, wagon and automobile workers' union that it is to discontinue in future all encroachment upon the jurisdiction of the unions the names of which are herewith attached, and that the carriage, wagon and automobile workers' union be required to turn over to their respective unions all men they have as members of the local unions who lawfully belong to other International unions, and that the Executive Council be instructed to assist the various International organizations whose charters give them the right to organize men em-

ployed in the carriage, wagon, and automobile industries, to secure control of the work that properly comes under their jurisdiction. Should the carriage, wagon and automobile workers' union fail to comply with the provisions of this resolution, your committee recommends that a report of the facts be made by the Executive Council to the next convention.

The convention concurred in the report of the committee.

Relative to the unemployed the executive council reported as follows:

The unemployed men and women of our country are always a matter of concern to the organized labor movement. So long as there is a man or woman willing to work for whom there is no employment, society as a whole is failing to do justice.

The changing seasons of the year decrease or increase the number of unemployed, and while the organized labor movement is battling for a greater degree of economic justice for those who are directly affiliated, its attention must be directed to that portion of our population who are idle through no fault of their own.

The tremendous responsibility resting upon our organized movement, first, to educate the non-union workers so that they may comprehend the rights to which they are entitled, and then to organize them into labor unions, does not constitute our full duty. Every question which has to do with the general welfare of the people comes within the scope of the organized labor movement. It is the only organized force that operates with directness and method. So long as there are unemployed who are willing to work it should be the aim of our movement to extend to them whatever assistance may be possible and to endeavor to implant in their hearts and minds the fact that the organized men and women of labor are anxious to be of service to those who are less fortunately situated. The labor movement should be ever mindful of the fact that the future will demand that some specific plan be devised for meeting this duty to those without a chance to earn a living.

There are many ways in which organized labor and the general public could mitigate the evils of unemployment without devising any elaborate program of social justice or economic reform. This labor might be utilized in the construction of public works—in road building—which new methods of travel are making of increasing importance—and by shortening the hours of those already em-



ployed so that no one shall be employed more than eight hours per day.

Not only should there be the humanitarian impulse to share with our less fortunate fellow workers, the unemployed, but there must be an appreciation of the real menace which a body of unemployed workers constitutes to the standards of wages, working conditions, and living of those who are employed. Those who are unemployed, those who are perforce almost compelled to underbid fair rates, those who undermine standards of living, constitute an almost insurmountable obstacle to greater material progress and advancement. It is a problem that demands constructive treatment. Every method by which unemployment can be eliminated should be most carefully utilized by the organized labor movement.

This was referred to the committee on organization and was reported on later as follows:

We, your committee, after careful consideration of the report of the executive council on the problem of the unemployed, believe that the executive council should continue its efforts along the lines outlined in its report, and would recommend that it prepare a series of bills to be presented to Congress, which shall have for their purpose the employment by the government, along the lines already suggested by it, of the unemployed; and would further recommend that they take up the question of government pension in some form for those unable to secure employment.

We do this because we feel that the executive council is in a position to get the necessary expert advice and gather the necessary information to enable it to handle this question with intelligence and promptness.

The report of the committee was adopted.

On account of the refusal of John Mitchell to accept a position on the executive council, and the absence of Wm. D. Huber at the convention, this left two vacancies on the council.

John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was elected to fill one of them and Brother Frank Duffy, our General Secretary, was elected to fill the other. The balance of the old officers were re-elected and Philadelphia, Pa., was selected as the convention city for 1914.

The convention adjourned on Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock, November 22, 1913. Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,  
FRED C. WHEELER,  
P. H. MCCARTHY,  
A. M. SWARTZ,  
WM. G. KELLY,  
W. E. HEMSELL,  
D. F. FEATHERSTON,  
Delegates.

## Expulsion

John Edgley, a member of L. U. 593, of Williamsbridge, N. Y., was expelled from that local November 18 for embezzlement of funds during his term as treasurer.

## Rejection

A. S. Daud of Keokuk, Iowa, who recently applied for admission to L. U. 523 of that city, has been rejected three times.

## Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Mexia, Tex.	Glance Bay, N. S., Can.
Kincaid, Ill.	Montreal, Que., Can.
Cuero, Tex.	Mesa, Ariz.
Memphis, Tenn.	Dover, N. H.
Paducah, Ky.	
St. Louis, Mo. (Ship Carpenters and Calkers).	
Total, 10 Local Unions.	

## Report on Women's Wages

The Massachusetts minimum wage commission has issued a report on wages in department stores in that State, after investigations in Boston, Brockton, Lowell, Lynn, Worcester and Springfield. Of 2,861 women who reported their earnings, 10.2 per cent. averaged less than \$5 per week, and 29.5 per cent. less than \$6. Of the 467 minors employed, 66.4 per cent. averaged less than \$4 a week, and 95.3 per cent. averaged less than \$5. Very few of the cash and stock girls receive more than \$6 a week; half get less than \$4. The saleswomen do best, only 7.1 per cent. get less than \$5; 26.8 get between \$5 and \$5.99; 31.5 between \$6 and \$6.99 and 22.6 per cent. between \$7 and \$8.



---

---

# Correspondence

---



## Putting Wichita on the Map

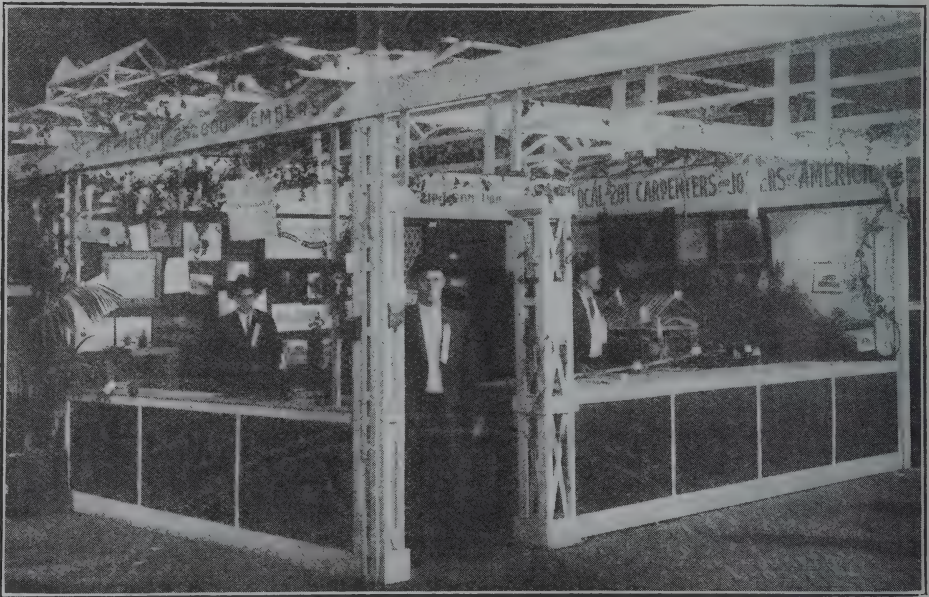
Editor The Carpenter:

Wichita, like many other cities of this State, has its non-union carpenters and L. U. 201 has had its share of ups and downs.

Last spring it appeared to be on the down grade until the arrival here of General Organizer Hayden, who proposed that a business agent be appointed, and soon we had things coming our way.

under construction, the scale being reduced to one inch per foot. We used the model to show the public how a good substantial house should be built and, while explaining everything, impressed upon visitors that only by hiring union carpenters could they get the best results. We handed each person the card of our business agent and asked them to give us a trial.

Brother Hayden was with us during



BOOTH OF L. U. 201 AT WICHITA, KAN., FAIR

About May 1 we began to get results on the non-union carpenters and every meeting night we had men coming in, and, as a result, we had 165 members in line in the Labor Day parade.

On the proposition of Brother Nanta we had a booth in the Wichita Fair and Exposition and thus showed the public a sample of the work union carpenters could do. The booth was handsomely decorated with signs, bunting, palms, etc. One of our chief exhibits was a bungalow

the fair and rendered valuable service. He is an able man and made many friends for us while here. If our General Treasurer could afford to keep him in Kansas for about six months I believe we would show a big increase in locals and in membership in the State.

In conclusion I would ask brothers coming to Kansas to be union men here as well as in their own State. While I have been business agent I have run across a number of carpenters who used



# THE CARPENTER



to be union men, working here for less than our scale, which at present is \$3.50 for an eight-hour day. We surely can't make any progress undermining one another in that way. I would advocate a change in our clearance-card system so that when a member leaves one locality his card could be sent by the financial secretary of the local nearest his destination. In this way a tab could be kept on members; and I don't mean to say that all union carpenters need watching, but it is well to keep an eye on the slot-machine union man.

Fraternally yours,  
OSCAR C. SCHAAAR,  
Business Agent L. U. 201.

## From Western Canada

Editor The Carpenter:

It is not very often that we see in our journal any matter relating to western Canada, so I presume a little news of that part of the Dominion will not be out of place. As most of our readers may perhaps know, our working season here is very short, about eight months' duration. The other four months of the year is a forced holiday for practically every man who works on the buildings. These conditions cause men to come from all over Canada and the States in the spring and summer of the year, work until about November, and then pack their tools and beat it home or to a warmer climate.

During the summer just passed we have had quite a number of Brotherhood men visiting and working in this city, but of all that came here only one brother had enough principle to turn in his card to our local.

You can ask a visiting brother here why he does not put in his card and he gives the old excuse, "I am only staying another week or a month." And at the same time one may be aware that some of this poor kind of union men have been here two years and never have shown up at the hall. If you ask them about their dues you get the reply that they send them to their old local.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is not a square deal, for if a member leaves this district he takes his clearance card with him (as per Section 102).

The financial secretaries who accept these members' dues certainly need to study the constitution and then live up to it, for if it were not for these financial secretaries accepting dues from brothers working in another jurisdiction such a state of affairs could not exist.

I would like to urge on all brothers that all we want is a square deal, and if all of us live up to the constitution there would be no room for complaint, also Local 1867 would be stronger in finances and membership if Section 102 were lived up to.

Fraternally yours,  
T. LONG, L. U. 1867.  
Regina, Canada.

## A Live Wire Local

Editor The Carpenter:

Never reading anything in The Carpenter from the district of L. U. No. 719, and just having read Brother Farley's letter of encouragement to union label boosters in the September issue of our journal, I would like to say a good word for the members of L. U. 719, Freeport, Ill., that should come under the class referred to by the aforesaid writer in his inquiry: "Where are all the label boosters?"

A little over three years ago we had less than forty members in good standing, with twice the number outside the union, made up of many ex-members and non-unionists, and since then by the silent efforts of our old middle-aged carpenters we have now a membership hugging the two hundred mark, with nearly every man engaged at the trade in the city in the union. Three years ago not only were we poorly organized, but our wage scale was only 30 cents per hour, ten hours per day. Now our scale is 40 cents per hour and an eight-hour workday. All the above gains are the result of the hard efforts of the silent workers of our L. U., without the assistance of the General Office.





# THE CARPENTER



The latter remarks will surely bear out T. H. M. Townsend's intelligent advice under the heading, "As to Per Capita Tax, etc.," in other words, it is carrying out the principle of letting Local Unions help themselves so as to let organizers cover more unorganized territory.

Now, as to boosting the label, we have to report that our members are not behind in demanding the union labels on products of other unions, and for our own U. B. we can say that we have organized a factory that is using our U. B. label that only a few locals of our U. B. know of. But its product is used only on occasions when some of our brothers or relatives are called to that bourn whence there is no return. In justice to the widow and orphan of a brother or union friend and to relax the "coffin trust's greedy grasp" of an exorbitant undertaker's bill on members of any trade Local Union, or the sorrowing widow or relatives, such union-made productions of burial cases and caskets should be patronized by all trade unionists whenever required, and union men should see that widows and sorrow weeping relatives for departed loved ones should not be taxed or baited by a sinking bill. I would not mention the matter of undertakers' bills only I know the difference since we organized the Freeport Casket Company's workers that now apply our label, and as Brother Farley, the old-time label booster, mentions in his letter: before the advent of the wood-working machinery coffins and caskets were made at the carpenter's bench.

Fraternally yours,

C. W. TIMMER,

Rec. Sec. L. U. No. 719.

Freeport, Ill.

## Strength in Union

Editor The Carpenter:

It may be considered presumption on my part to address a few words to the brother who has not joined the union of his trade or calling, but an incalculable interest in the welfare of all those who toil for a living, who are wage-earners,

prompts me to offer a few thoughts for the consideration of all those who are as yet outside the fold—outside of the circle of combined effort—strangers to the teachings of the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," sojourners in the Valley of Limitation, "unknown, unhonored and unsung."

Permit me, one whose experience has taught him the value of association, of organization, of the power of united effort, to suggest to you some reasons why you should join the union of your trade or occupation: The close, concrete and merciless organization of capital, in almost every kind and phase of business, makes it absolutely necessary for the wage earners, those whose brain and toil give to capital all of its value, to organize so that by united action, all acting as one man, they may secure that consideration that a partner with a half interest in the business is entitled to, as also to secure to each individual member his personal rights, his personal interest—reasonable compensation for services rendered.

Again, by organization, by united effort, the wage-earners are enabled, in some degree, to make provision for sickness as well as to help a brother's beneficiary after death.

By organization shorter hours have been secured and wages increased—a legacy justly earned and enjoyed by union people, while the non-union man is working longer hours and for less pay, and is powerless to help himself, for the reason that he is only an individual—no power behind him, he is compelled to accept the terms of service offered, or starve. The present-day system of commercialism, having no soul, cares not for humanity, generally speaking. However, every one knows that there are many employers of labor who are humane, who wish the wage-earners a full competence, therefore will not employ those who do not belong to the union of their trade or calling.

Brother, by refusing to join the union of your trade, you remind me of one of Aesop's fables: A fat ox was lying in



the shade of a tree, chewing his cud, when a fly lit on the end of his horn and buzzed, and buzzed, but the ox did not know he was there. The non-union man may fume and fuss, complain and cuss, but the commercialized employer pays no heed—you are only one, a mere unit, if you do not want to accept his terms of hours and pay there are plenty of other non-union people who will, hence the commercialized employer is independent, while you, only one, a unit, with no power behind you, are absolutely dependent.

Brothers, come into the union, stand with those whose every interest is common with you, who will help you. There is no reason why any self-respecting man cannot join the union of his trade. Will you do it? Will you try to better your condition? If you will try you will find outstretched hands to welcome you and help you.

Yours for the right,

J. T. W. LOE,

President Carpenters' L. U. No. 198.

## Pensions for Widows

No matter how thoroughly some people may disagree with George Bernard Shaw and the views he holds on every topic under the sun, there is no gainsaying the fact that he usually acts as a stimulus to thought.

Sometime ago he wrote an article on the subject of a minimum wage in the course of which, in addition to a number of other very sensible things, he said:

"When you bring about your minimum wage you will be face to face with one peculiar thing—yet it is not peculiar, because it is well known in all civilized countries—an anomaly regarding woman labor. I refer to the work of woman, the bearer of children, the rearer of children who are prepared to go out to work in the world. You must make up your minds that motherhood is a service to the community which must be paid for. We pay higher wages to the man on the basis of a sort of calculation as to what will be taken as adequate for keeping a

family. But we do not always insist upon a man marrying and having a family before he gets the higher salary. Some employers have noticed that women are not so industrious as men. The reason is that, do what you will, woman has always a lot of housework to perform in addition to her factory work.

"Suppose you say you will pay the married people a higher wage than the unmarried people. The consequence would be that no married people would be employed until the unmarried people had all been absorbed. So that you are at last brought back to the fact that if you are going to protect women properly you must still have your minimum wage which will adequately support a family in the case of a man and a minimum wage which will support a single adult woman. Your wage for the woman must be a wage that the single adult woman can live independently upon, without fastening herself on the family. If that is to be the main wage, what are you going to do in the case of the widow who has three or four children in the family? I only see one way out of the difficulty. You must give women who have brought children into the world, and who are bringing them up for the nation, a pension. When a woman is cut off by the death of her husband from the payment made to him she should be pensioned, and the pension to the widow must be no small pauper allowance to which a stigma is attached, but a thoroughly honorable payment which every woman can accept."

## The Effect of Long Hours

Long hours of labor have a tendency to stifle the intellect, to impair the energy and the vital organs of the body, and to reduce the opportunity for physical and mental improvement. The reduction of the hours of labor to eight out of each twenty-four, six days per week, in all branches of industry is a stepping stone to a higher state of civilization.



# News Notes from Local Unions



Newark, N. J.—The District Council of Newark requests carpenters to keep away from there until further notice, as the outlook for the winter months is not very bright.

\* \* \*

El Paso, Tex.—Brothers are requested to stay away from El Paso at present. Work is very slack and as a consequence a number of our local members have had to seek work elsewhere.—L. U. 425.

\* \* \*

Joliet, Ill.—As conditions in the building trades in Joliet and vicinity are dull just now, Local Union 174 asks all traveling carpenters to stay away until notified to the contrary.

\* \* \*

Richmond, Va.—Carpenters will please stay away from Richmond, Va. At least 90 per cent. of our union carpenters are unemployed at present and have no prospects of any work during the winter. Conditions in the building trade are duller than at any time in the last ten years.—L. U. 388.

\* \* \*

Traveling brothers are advised to keep away from Louisville, Ky., as trade is very dull at present and prospects for work during winter months are poor. By coming here you will only swell the ranks of the unemployed. Many of the members of our local are idle.—L. U. 64.

\* \* \*

## \$5.00 Reward

The sum of \$5.00 will be paid for a copy (in good condition) of The Carpenter for the month of September, 1884.

L. W. MATTER,

Fin. Sec. L. U. 132, U. B. of C. and J.  
Washington, D. C.

\* \* \*

Schenectady, N. Y.—Union carpenters are urged to keep away from Schenec-

tady. While we have had a fairly good season's work, many of our men are idle at the present time and as soon as cold weather sets in half our membership will be out of work. Pay no attention to requests or advertisements to come to Schenectady. Keep away.—Walter M. Carr, R. S.

\* \* \*

Athens, L. U. 422.—This is a notice to the effect that the item which appeared in the November Carpenter and which was sent out from Athens was misleading. There is no "boom" on here. Our local has sixty members in a town of 3,000, and we can furnish half of them to another locality just now.—W. H. A. Titsworth, R. S. L. U. 422.

\* \* \*

Hamilton, O.—As the reconstruction of the city from the effects of the flood disaster of last March has been completed as far as people will go at present, as many are awaiting the recommendations of the commission which is to decide on future flood prevention, carpenters are urged to stay away from Hamilton at present. Several union men are out of work and there is no large work in sight. In addition, a new wage agreement is to be considered between now and May 1, 1914.—L. U. 637.

\* \* \*

Minneapolis and St. Paul District Council wishes to inform members of the U. B. that there are at present many carpenters out of work in the twin cities and that prospects for the coming year are very poor. Employers are forcing the so-called "open shop" and extended hours at reduced pay. Their efforts are furthered by the large number of carpenters coming in from other cities, union and non-union. We, therefore, advise traveling brothers to pay no attention to newspaper advertisements from Minneapolis and St. Paul and thus allow



us to establish real union conditions in this vicinity such as existed prior to two years ago.—Oscar Johnson and George Ersig, secretaries.

\* \* \*

Framingham, Mass.—Carpenters are advised to keep away from Framingham until further notice, as many of our local members are unemployed and work is becoming scarce. This is largely due to the fact that our business agent placed a good many Fall River carpenters here during the strike in that town and consequently some of the large jobs were completed rapidly. Another reason for issuing this notice is that we intend to ask an increase from 50 to 55 cents per hour next April and we desire to be well prepared to do so. Framingham is a promising town and L. U. 860 is doing all it can to boost it along. Our State convention will be held here in February.

## Information Wanted

The present address of Vincente De Santos, formerly located at Alpine, Texas, and a member of San Antonio L. U. 14, is wanted. Send information to editor The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

\* \* \*

Information is required by his brother regarding the present address of James Armand, a carpenter, who was last heard from in Omaha, Neb., about ten years ago. He also worked for many years in Chicago, Ill. Send information to John B. Mickle, Business Agent, L. U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

\* \* \*

Information wanted as to the present whereabouts of James T. Walters, who was a well-known carpenter and builder in Washington, D. C., about the year 1898. It is said that he went West shortly after that date. Send any information concerning him to Elmer Sothoron, M. D., 1921 I St., Washington, D. C., or to The Carpenter office.

John Baxter, a carpenter, left New York City on or about the year 1866. While there he resided in Forty-eighth street, near Third avenue, and married a woman named Mary Ann Fallon. Any information of him will be appreciated by Malland D. Lancaster, 10 Wall St., New York City.

\* \* \*

This is a photo of Clarence A. Ford, absconding former financial secretary of L. U. 1405, Red Bank, N. J., who de-



CLARENCE A. FORD.

serted his wife and two children. The name "C. A. Ford, Hanson, Mass.," is engraved on his right forearm. Send information to B. F. Skidmore, R. S., Box 18, Oceanic, N. J.

## Joy of Hard Work

(No man can work too hard or hours too long if his health will permit.—President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University.)

Said the miner deep down in the earth

(And he laughed at the humor of it),

"It's a joy and a revel to dig like the devil

As long as my health will permit,

And, though it's a loss of delight to the boss,

He doesn't seem jealous a bit."

Said a girl in a thundering mill,

With a smile that was grateful and sweet:

"It's pleasant, this spinning; I fear that I'm sinning

In wanting to sleep and to eat!

Oh, it would be so grand to be able to stand

The other twelve hours on my feet."

Said the child in the tenement shop:

"Don't send me to play if you please;

I'd rather be sewing and stitching, you know,

In this hotbed of filth and disease,

For a sweatshop, you see, is dearer to me

Than the birds and the blossoming trees."

—Queensland Worker.



# Trade Notes



## —Pending Trade Movements—

L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa.—The G. E. B. has been requested to sanction a movement here for a new scale, to take effect April 1, 1914. We desire a minimum wage of 45 cents an hour for foreman carpenters, a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for journeyman carpenters, and an increase of 7 cents per hour for all carpenters or apprentices receiving less than journeymen wages. Also for a nine-hour day and Saturday half-holiday.

\* \* \*

L. U. 153, Helena, Mont.—We are awaiting permission from the General Executive Board, which meets in January, to make a demand for an increase from our present rate of \$5.00 per day of eight hours to \$6.00 per day, to become effective April 1, 1914. Prospects for our obtaining this increase are favorable.

\* \* \*

## President Kirby in St. Paul

General President Kirby, on his way to the A. F. of L. convention at Seattle, Wash., stopped off at St. Paul, Minn., and addressed the members of Local 87 on Monday evening, November 3. The General President reviewed the progress being made by the U. B. all over the country and outlined efforts under way to strengthen organization. Members of L. U. 87 attended the meeting in large numbers, as did the members of the Cabinet Makers' Union (Local 1868).

## The Worker and His Wage

At last we have a summary of the census of American industry and some revelation of "the American wage." If we are to accept the government's figures the average wage and salary in 1910 was approximately \$433 for each

worker. Briefly summarized the showing is:

Industry.	No. Workers Employed.	Wages and Salaries.	Earnings for Distribution.
Manufactures .....	7,405,313	\$ 4,365,613,000	\$ 2,219,472,000
Railroads .....	1,682,550	1,170,432,400	744,775,000
Mining .....	881,438	574,720,650	338,626,296
Mercantiles .....	2,072,112	1,191,464,400	921,366,392
Banking .....	358,808	430,569,600	215,285,277
Agriculture .....	12,561,936	2,300,993,068	2,412,855,450
Other occupations .....	10,558,265	5,329,848,600	3,627,199,400
Totals .....	35,470,422	\$15,363,641,778	\$10,497,519,815

It is, of course, difficult in many instances, and especially so in agriculture, to separate wages entirely from earnings, for often there is, in reality, no division. Still it obviously is incorrect to lump the two and show an average wage of over \$700. An analysis by industries disproves that. The wages paid in manufacturing concerns averaged \$518—the salaries, \$1,188; the wages received by railroad employees averaged \$704, by miners, \$675 and by those employed in the wholesale and retail mercantile calling, \$575, while the great mass of laborers employed in agriculture and in the grouped occupations, averaged in "wages" \$330. One may well look with considerable suspicion on some of these figures—especially the average mining wage.

At all events, the figures show that the man who labors has little chance of becoming a millionaire, if, indeed, he can keep pace with the constant forward march of the prices of those things



whereon he lives. They show that most of the people who work have a place for every dollar, and that every combination to decrease the purchasing value of that coin, especially in the necessities of life, is a serious if not criminal act. We hear a great deal of the "American wage" without knowing what it is; and very little of the cost of living, which is only a lap behind and forcing as many members of the family as possible out into employment. And still, even these figures do not give us the true American wage, for the column's head includes "salaries." The showing is not, taken all in all, overly flattering, especially when we consider such recent special reports as that of Secretary Nagel, which showed that men in the trust plants have to work twelve hours and some eighteen hours a day, and that they are being called on for seven days' work a week. When one comes to search in the government reports for the benefits of a high protective tariff they are difficult to find.—Indianapolis News.

## "The Unrest of Labor"

(By Jerome K. Jerome.)

They tell you that if you grant the minimum wage to one trade the time will come when you will have to grant the minimum wage to all, and, between ourselves—I hope it will go on further—I am inclined to think they are right. For some workers the minimum wage has existed since the beginning of human industry.

The human laborer in 1912 is after all only demanding what has been acceded to without question in the case of the ox and the ass since prehistoric times. I never heard a farmer suggest that the price of corn per bushel being what it is he is quite unable to give his horse more than half its proper rations. The horse has a very effective way of insisting on his minimum wage. The horse does not go out on strike, he just lies down and dies, and the farmer

finds it cheaper—whatever may be the state of the agricultural market—to accede to his demands.

Practically speaking, the farm laborer does get his minimum wage. He can't live on 12s. 6d. a week and bring up a wife and six children. It can't be done. Charity has to step in and make good the difference. Where the minimum wage is not paid—the wage that enables a man and his family to live—the charitable public has to make good the difference. It is a good thing for the charitable public. It is good for their morals. It is good for their hope of a future reward.

But it is bad for the laborer. It turns him into a pauper. It robs him of his self-respect. It is bad for the employer. It makes him also nothing else than a pauper, going round to the charitable public, cap in hand, whining, "Help me to pay my wages. Have pity, kind gentlemen, on a poor employer of labor." It makes the employer also a pauper, and if it doesn't it ought to rob him of his self-respect.

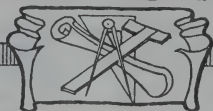
In future a business that can only exist by the starvation of its workers will have to be suppressed as a public nuisance.

The unrest of labor is the healthiest sign of the age. Blind in itself and maddened by injustice, labor can, like Samson of old, shatter the temple in its despair, bring the whole social structure down in ruin and in dust. But given hope it will build up, not destroy.—Address before the Cambridge University Liberal Club.

The working classes, as individuals, are powerless; they are as helpless as a ship floating on the high seas without compass or rudder. United in trade unions, under competent leadership, they wield a strength which grows in intensity and potentiality commensurate with a permanent increase in numbers and financial resources.



# Craft Problems



## Construction of a Half-Joint

(By James Barry.)

No. 1.

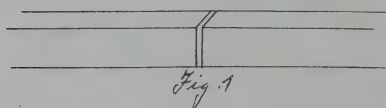


Fig. 1 shows stick cut into two equal lengths.

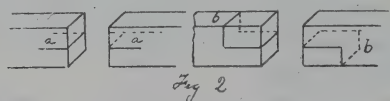


Fig. 2. Set marking gauge to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches; mark on ends and sides  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, keeping head of gauge on face of stuff.

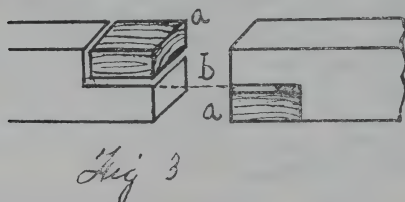


Fig. 3 shows parts to be removed shaded at a a.

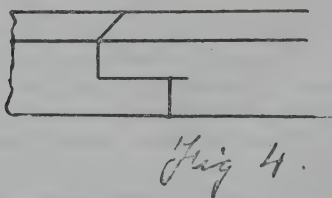


Fig. 4 shows correct joint if gauge and try-square have been properly adjusted and saw kerfs kept in waste wood and not inside of lines.

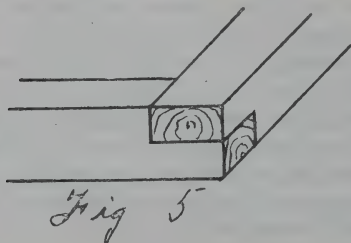
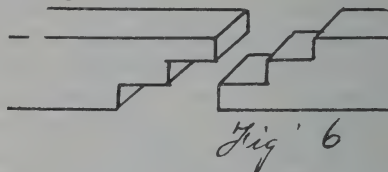
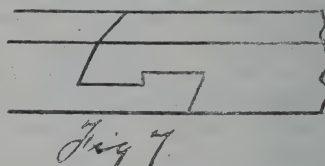


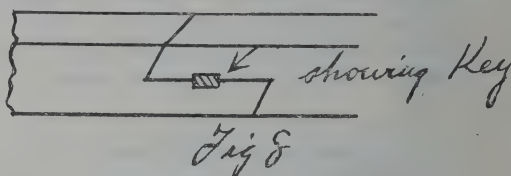
Fig. 5 shows half-joint placed at right angles, in which position they would fit as in Fig. 4.



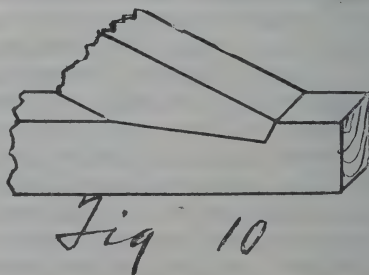
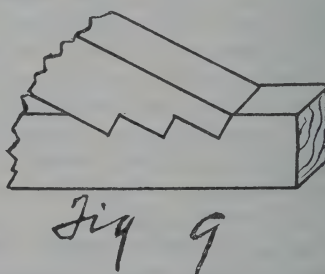
Figs. 6, 7 and 8 are examples of scarf-



joints. In Fig. 8 the pieces are forced



together by key a, which is wedge-shaped.





Figs. 9 and 10. These joints are used in building trusses or girders and need no explanation, only accuracy of kerfing in order to get close-fitting joint.

## The Construction of Concrete Forms

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Every art or trade has its evolution and revolution at some time or other, and the present seems to be the era of concrete and, therefore, as building construction is more or less dependent upon the labor and skill of carpenters and framers, it would seem well to consider it practically in these pages.

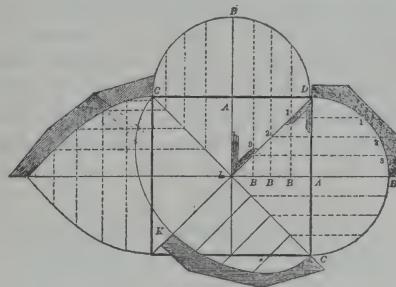
Liquid or mixed masses which, by atmospheric or other action solidifies, must be contained in forms or vessels until they are coherent, hard and unbreakable, so wood in the shape of timber has been found cheapest and most adaptable for this purpose. In square or rectangular forms, such as foundations of walls, piers and so forth, square or elongated boxes without bottoms or tops, built to the sizes shown on plans, are the simplest examples of this class of carpentry and are too elementary and well known to readers to consider them at length, so in this article we will proceed to analyze those which would demand higher geometrical and mechanical consideration, remembering, of course, that safety and strength are the paramount factors of the constructor's duties.

Let us assume, for instance, that the carpenter has a concrete or plaster groin to make the forms. How must he proceed?

By referring to the diagram here shown, one may see the outline plan of a square groin or vaulted roof, presumably intended to be placed over an "entresol," or porch of a first-class residence or public building, as C-D-V-C-K, the diagonals C-C and D-K denoting the seat lines of the intersections of the elliptical curves which will be formed by the inter-penetration of the semi-circular arch C-B-D to the right, with the same arch C-B-D on top, the curved

rafter D-B to the right being that which will turn up over A-D and stand plumb thereto.

To find the diagonal rafter, divide D-B to the right or C-B into any number of equal parts as 1-2-3-B, and draw square from these dividing points to D-A-C, cutting L-C and from L-C square to left diagonally as L-K, etc. Measure up heights equal to lines 1-2-3 and A-B. The rafter curve K-C will be that to turn



Concrete Forms.

up and stand over the diagonal lines L-C, L-D, L-C and L-K. The bevels shown at L and D are those of the jack, or cripple rafters, which will each decrease in length as they go down in succession from A-L to D resting on the plate A-D at bottom and beveled against the diagonal rafter C-K.

To the left the development or shape of the soffit of one lobe of groin or vault is shown, which may be outlined by setting off the chord length K-C on the line B-A, B-B-B-L produced and using intersecting dotted lines in the manner here represented. This area will prove of value in figuring on plastering for ceiling boards or decoration.

## How to Find Curves of Arches Without Using Centers or Radii

Draw a base line, or spring line, A-B, to the exact width between the jambs, and at the ends of this line drive nails; then improvising a rough square, made up of three rods or strips, one 8 feet long, one 6 feet, and one 10 feet; nail them together, as seen in Fig. 1, and, having





# THE CARPENTER



placed it against the nails, as in Fig. 1, sweep the curve as depicted.

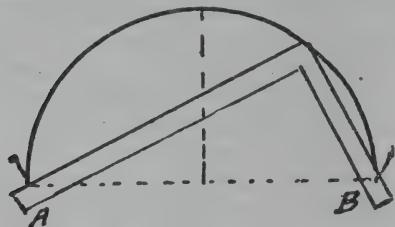


Fig. 1.

In the next example, Fig. 2, A-B and B-C, each equal to the chord of the proposed segmental soffit, A-C; join them together at B, and extend them, so that their edges shall pass through the extremities of the chord, and the angle where they join shall be on the extrem-

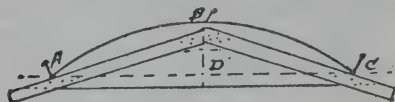


Fig. 2.

ity, B, of the height, or rise, D-B. Fasten the rods in that position with the cross piece, A-C. Then by guiding these edges against the pins in the extremities of the chord line, A-C, the curve, A-B-C, will be described by the pencil point, B.

Let A-C in Fig. 3 be the chord or span of the arch, also of segment form; and B-D its height. Join B-D with a straight line, and draw B-E parallel to A-C, and make it equal in length to B-C.

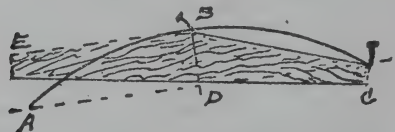


Fig. 3.

Drive a nail or peg at C, and another at B, and with the triangular piece of wood, E-B-C, describe the arc C-B. Next change the pin from C to A, and by guiding the sides of the triangle against A and B, describe the other half of the curve as A-B.

To find the exact curve of a segmental arch by means of intersecting lines, without having recourse to a center: At Fig. 4, let A-B be the spring line, C-D the supposed rise of the curve. Through

D draw E-D-F, parallel to A-C-B and join A-D, also draw A-G at right angles to

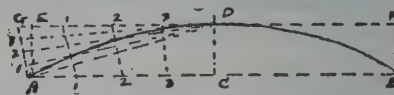


Fig. 4.

A-D from the end. Divide A-C and G-A into the same number of equal divisions, and number these points from A and G to the left; also from C-B to the right. Join these points by straight lines, as 1-1, 2-2, 3-3, etc. Next divide vertical line A-E into four equal parts or the same number as the horizontal lines described. From the points 1, 2, 3, draw lines to D, cutting the vertical lines as represented and the intersecting points of these, as I, J and K, will be the determining direction of the curve of the arc which may be traced through them. Should they be so far apart that a regular sweep cannot be traced, a lath may be bent round in order to obtain a regular curve; and if the arch be very large, more subdivisions may be made in the lines A-B and A-G.

## Patent Facts

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

While these facts are more or less known, nevertheless they are worth reading over by all.

No plans and specifications ever work out as laid down by architects—discrepancies and exigencies, nay, oftentimes errors usually develop requiring the carpenter's best skill to surmount them.

Intuition and instinct should be inherent qualities in every mechanic's nature, added to caution and vigilance, which may be born in the individual but can perhaps be cultivated.

Beware of "I thought" and "I didn't know." These two apologetic phrases are, and have been, fraught with accident, disaster and trouble. Always ask, and ask again, if need be demand, and be sure, like Davy Crockett, you are right before going ahead. On the other hand, clear, explicit directions and orders are



just as essential on the part of those in charge. Misunderstandings in mechanical matters make and provoke serious difficulties. One never knows.

Errors of judgment may be excused in the tyro or juvenile, but never in the trained or experienced carpenter. He should not be in authority unless he is absolutely sure. If, however, a good executive he may possess enough resourcefulness to immediately remedy the error without deceit and in full honesty and at any cost to himself. This is indispensable to insure safe building.

Avoid equivocation. Although one may not realize it this practice engenders doubt in the listener's mind and, when discovered, is rarely forgotten or forgiven and may lead to instant discharge!

The so-called humorous practice of what is termed "getting one's goat," in conversation, in the shop or elsewhere, is simply abominable and should never be practiced nor tolerated by any intelligent carpenter and joiner. Like all joking, it is a sign of small intelligence or lack of education and generally detracts from the value and the standing of another. It breathes bitterness of thought and provokes ill-feeling, often retaliation or revenge. It is too common and should be frowned down. Did you ever notice how silent clever men are? After all, ridicule is but a weak weapon unless very wisely employed.

Ridicule of this kind is often directed towards the matter of dress. Holding a man up to laughter or scorn because he is poor or in hard luck is contemptible, and making fun of his clothes or tools is unfair and unworthy of those who should profess or hold the claim of brotherhood.

Finally good advice should be used sparingly and administered in small doses. Most men resent it, even though they will listen patiently, though not always; they may, perhaps, be considering the faults and shortcomings of the person who is administering it. We should go slow on this and with Bobby Burns silently desire that—

Wad some power the giffle gie us  
To see oursel's as aithers see us.  
and do our best.

## Useful Things Carpenters Should Know

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

One of the important and too often neglected operations in setting door jambs is to block behind them where the hinges occur in order to hold the screws. For rabbited jambs this is indispensable on account of their thinness, generally not more than half or three-quarters of an inch, and the result is that hinge screws usually pull out when they have no thickness to hold to. This is a common neglect in lumping, jerry and speculative work.

If door or window casings have beaded or molded edges without corner blocks, the top corners should be mitred with a "jack" or templet in the following simple manner:

Take a piece of  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch stuff, one inch or so wider than the width of the casings, about two feet long; nail a fence or strip of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch on both edges, rising above the surface the thickness of the casing. Now take a bevel (here, by the way, I might remark that the terms "bevel" and "level" are too frequently confounded, and the writer has frequently sent a boy for a bevel to have him return with the other tool; men should be explicit in their ordering), set it (the bevel) not "nearly," but exactly, to a true mitre or angle of 45 degrees on the steel square, and reverse it to prove if the angle be true. Now mark two mitres, one on each end of the jack or templet, and the surface of the bottom or wide piece and over one edge—the one which has the short corners of the bevels. Saw deep enough into the wide piece on this marked edge to cut through the bead or molding on the casing when it is placed between the fences against the one which is sawn into.

After putting each casing upright in its place against the edge of each jamb and marking the top corner (with a





knife), it is placed against the fence, with the mark exactly at the saw-cut, and having the saw blade outside the mark so as to slightly leave it on the stuff.

By this operation mitres can be readily sawn without a bevel.

Foremen carpenters should have a boy or two on the building or works. They are handy for running errands, holding stuff, picking up, etc.; besides, they learn if observant.

Carpenters in charge should watch that no brick or mason work is carried on the timber work, especially in frame buildings.

When timber is dumped adjacent to a new building it should be immediately piled or stacked up so that the air will circulate around each piece and continue the seasoning process. Framing pieces should be built up in regular level piles criss-crossed or with strips between. Boards as flooring, clapboarding, sheathing, siding, etc., should be built up into triangular stacks or kept in extemporized sheds and covered. They should not be exposed to the sun's rays nor the deteriorating effects of rain.

It is best to lay under or rough floors diagonally.

## Colors on Plans

When reading, studying or estimating from plans many carpenter foremen are uncertain as to what materials the different colors represent. The following is a correct list, provided one is not color blind:

Burnt Amber—Represents earth.

Burnt Sienna—Represents wood.

Light Red—Represents brick.

Sepia and Yellow Ochre—Represents stone.

Prussian Blue—Represents wrought iron.

Payne's Gray—Represents cast iron.

Gamboge—Represents brass.

Gamboge and Carmine—Represent copper.

Prussian Blue and Carmine—Represent steel.

## Trade Unionism and Prosperity

"Whatever else trades unionism has done or left undone," remarks the staid and conservative St. Louis Republic, in a recent issue, "it has certainly raised wages generally throughout the industrial field. That is, it has caused the products of labor to be more widely distributed than they would or could have been without it.

"Now business flourishes best where there is the largest consuming public, and no public can consume largely without a large income. Speaking generally, union labor has not hoarded its income; it has spent it. The result is the highest general level of prosperity any nation has ever seen. \* \* \*

"The congested money of the few cannot work such miracles. Large American fortunes are not locked up in land or hidden away in accumulations of treasure; they are in the instruments of production. And it is diffusion of wealth which has given our wealth its characteristic form. \* \* \*

"In the workman with frugal habits, healthy American ambitions and a bank account we see a person who is bound to make financial as well as economic history."

Of strikes it has this to say: "The strike is becoming obsolete. This is in harmony with the general tendency of history. In the Middle Ages two citizens who desired to find out which was the better man used to put on armor and poke at each other with lances. Now they decide by forms of struggle which benefit society instead of merely breaking up hardware. Struggle is eternal, but the strike is foolish and wasteful, and will give place to something better."

## Native Larch Supply

Three native species of larch furnish timber in the United States. One grows in New England and the lake States, another in the Pacific Northwest, and the third in the high mountains of the northern Rockies. European larch has been planted extensively in the prairie States.

# Für Unsere Deutschen Leser



## Geschäfte der vierten vierteljährlichen Sitzung 1913 des G. E. B.

Während der Zwischenzeit der Juli und Oktober-Sitzungen wurden folgende Sachen per Korrespondenz erledigt:

30. Juli.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Anfrage des D. C. um eine Bewilligung von \$6.00 per Woche für streikende Mühlenarbeiter wurde verneint.

5. August.

Anfrage des Chicago D. C. für finanzielle Unterstützung für streikende Offiziers-Möbelarbeiter. Der Board bewilligt \$5,000.00.

6. August.

Anfrage der L. U. 498 Brantford, Ont., Can., um Stiftungsgelder. Der Board bewilligte \$200.00, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden soll.

14. August.

Montreal, Can. — Anfrage des D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung wurde bewilligt.

9. September.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Can. — Anfrage der L. U. 619 für Stiftungsgelder wurde verneint.

13. September.

Hot Springs, Ark. — Anfrage der L. U. 891 für Stiftungsgelder. Der Board bewilligt \$200.00, welche Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

15. September.

Der Board bewilligt \$1,000.00 für Stiftungsgelder an den Chicago, Ill., D. C. Indianapolis, Ind., 13. Oktober, 1913. Die vierte vierteljährliche Sitzung des G. E. B. wurde am obigen Datum von Vorsitzender Kirby berufen.

Alle Mitglieder waren anwesend.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zu der in Montreal Convention des Canadian Trades and Labor Congress wurde verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Bericht des D. C., bezüglich der Streikangelegenheit in jener Stadt wurde als Information verlesen.

Quincy, Ill. — Anfrage der L. U. 1366 um weitere finanzielle Unterstützung für streikende Mühlenarbeiter. Der Board bewilligt weitere \$420.00. Ein Komitee des G. E. B. wird, nach Schluß dieser Sitzungen, Quincy besuchen und einen Bericht über die

Verhältnisse in dem G. D. einreichen. Brüder Potts, Blackmore und Cole hierzu ernannt.

Charleston, S. C. — Vollständiger Bericht des D. C. über in 1910 bewilligte Stiftungsgelder (100.00) wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Der Board bewilligt \$100.00 Stiftungsgelder an den Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C.

Anfrage des Erie, Pa., D. C. und der L. U. 16 für Stiftungsgelder wurde verweigert und Anfrage für einen Stifter an den G. P. gewiesen.

Anfrage der L. U. 16 Springfield, Ill., für eine Bewilligung zur Deckung der Kosten in einer Einhaltsbefehlsklage. Der Board bewilligte \$211.00.

Anfrage der L. U. 206 New Castle, Pa., um Stiftungsgelder wurde verneint und der G. P. wurde beauftragt, einen Stifter dort hin zu senden, ebenso in der Anfrage der L. U. 1216 Galt, Ont., Can.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Can. — Anfrage der L. U. 1061 um Unterstützung, verweigert. Handlung des G. E. B. 14. Juli 1913, wann \$200.00 für Stiftungsgelder bewilligt wurden, wurde verworfen und der G. P. beauftragt, Umstände zu untersuchen.

Grinnell, Iowa. — Anfrage der L. U. 929 um Sanction in einer Gewerksforderung bewilligt.

Anfrage der L. U. 1355, Crawfordsville, Ind., um Sanction in einer Gewerksforderung am 1. Januar 1914, in Kraft. Der G. E. B. ratet, daß dieses bis zum 1. April 1914 verlegt werde.

Anfragen der L. U. 1363 Brownwood, Tex., um Sanction und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanction bewilligt, finanzielle Hilfe verschoben je nach dem Berichte in den G. D. eintreffen; ebenso die Anfrage der L. U. 1455 Cabo Rojo, P. R.

Regina, Sask., Can. — Anfrage der L. U. 1867 um Erlaubnis einen Appell im Umlauf zu setzen für ein verunglücktes Mitglied wurde verweigert.

Fond du Lac, Wis. — Vollständiger Bericht der L. U. 782 über bewilligte Streikgelder wurde den Akten einverleibt; ebenso vollständiger Bericht des Ohio Valley D. C. für bewilligte Prozeßgelder.

Eine vereinigte Mittheilung der L. U. 32, 309, 288, 214, 12 und 126, bezüglich der Beitretung in den Central Labor Council und ein Schreiben der L. U. 309, wurde sorgfältig überlegt und an das Mitglied des 1. Distrikts für weitere Untersuchung überlassen.





Mittheilung des D. C. Grand Rapids, Mich., bezüglich des Arbeitertempels, wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Jersey City, N. J. — Eine Einladung zur Gemeinamen Feier der Stiftung der L. U. 391 und 482 wurde verlesen.

Chicago, Ill. — Ein dankesbrief wurde vom D. C. gefandt für die Bewilligung an die streifende Office-Möbelarbeiter.

Vollständiger Bericht der L. U. 16 Springfield, Ill. Der bewilligte Stiftungsgelder wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Eine Mittheilung des John H. Murray von New York bezüglich der Ueberforderung desselben als Stifter. Der Board beschloß die Zeit zur Zurückerstattung dieser Gelder zu verlängern.

Vollständige Berichte der L. U. 171 Youngstown, Ohio, und des Macon, Ga., D. C. der bewilligten Stiftungsgelder wurde den Akten einverleibt.

14. Oktober.

Alle antwefend.

Vollständige Berichte des Boston, Mass., D. C., des Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. und der L. U. 84 Akron, Ohio, über bewilligte Stiftungsgelder wurden den Akten einverleibt.

Der G. S. zeigte folgende Anerbieten für die Druckung von 50,000 F. S. monatliche Berichte und 50,000 Schatzmeisters monatliche Berichte:

Cheltenham-Metna Preß: 50,000 F. S. Berichte, \$212.50; 50,000 Schatzmeisters Berichte \$54.25.

The Bramwood Preß: 50,000 F. S. Berichte, \$178.50; 50,000 Schatzmeisters Blankette, \$45.00.

The Iron City Trades Journal Publishing Co., Pittsburgh: 50,000 F. S. Berichte und 50,000 Schatzmeisters Erlaubnis-Blankette, \$223.50.

Garrington & Folger: \$230.00 für 50,000 F. S. Berichte und \$65.00 für 50,000 Schatzmeister-Erlaubnisse.

Der Kontrakt wurde der Iron City Trades Journal Pub. Co. vergeben, im Falle gesetzt, daß sie die Waare frei abliefern.

Hyde Park, Mass. — Vollständiger Bericht des D. C. der New York, New Haven & Hartford N. R. über bewilligte Stiftungsgelder wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Vollständige Berichte der L. U. 41 Nashville, Tenn.; des D. C. Knoxville, Tenn.; des D. C. Fall River, Mass.; des D. C. Indianapolis, Ind.; des D. C. Chicago, Ill.; der L. U. 978 Springfield, Mo.; der L. U. 1671 (Schiffbauleute) Boston, Mass.; des D. C. Birmingham, Ala.; der L. U. 1831 Arctic, N. J.; der L. U. 905 Freeport, Pa.; der L. U. 1588 Sydney, N. S., Can.; des D. C. Omaha, Neb.; der L. U. 1775 Shawinigan Falls, Que., Can., und theilweise Berichte der L. U. 136 Quincy, Ill., und des D. C. Kansas City, Mo., über bewilligte Streifsgelder, wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Newport, N. J. — Theilweiser Bericht des D. C. über bewilligte Streifsgelder. Der Bericht zeigt, daß nach \$15.00 übriggeblieben, der D. C. wurde benachrichtigt dieses Geld zurückzuerstatten. Der Board bestimmt, daß wenn dieses Geld nicht in dreißig Tagen zurückerstattet wird, so wird dieses den L. U., welche dem D. C. angehören, pro rata abgefordert werden.

Montreal, Que., Can. — Theilweiser Bericht des D. C. über bewilligte Streifsgelder wurde für Untersuchung an das Boardmitglied des 7. Distrikts gewiesen.

Der G. S. machte darauf aufmerksam, daß die englischen Konstitutionen und Ritualen aufgebraucht sind und derselbe wurde beauftragt, 10,000 englische Ritualen und 50,000 englische Konstitutionen zu bestellen.

Mittheilung des Boston und Buffalo D. C. und der L. U. 441 Cambridge bezüglich der Handlung der Aethan Construction Co. gegen unsere Gesellschaft in verschiedene Städte wo sie Arbeit verrichten. Ein Delegat des Boston D. C. erschien vor dem Board wegen derselben Angelegenheit. Nach einem Ueberblick des Falles, wurde entschieden, daß der G. S. mit der Rankin Firma von Buffalo und mit Sekretär Morrison der A. F. of L. korrespondiere. In Bezug auf die verschiedenen Arbeiten wurde der G. P. beauftragt, weiter zu untersuchen.

Mittheilung von der Boston D. C., welche befragt, daß das suspendierte Mitglied May Umans wieder aufgenommen werde. Ein Delegat erschien vor dem Board bezüglich dieser Angelegenheit. Der G. S. wurde beauftragt, den Boston D. C. zu benachrichtigen, daß wenn die L. U. 954 diese Anfrage machen werde, so wird der G. C. B. darüber berathen.

Theilweiser Bericht der L. U. 16 Springfield, Ill., über bewilligte Streifsgelder wurde den Akten einverleibt.

Toronto, Ont., Can. — Theilweiser Bericht der L. U. 1820 über bewilligte Streifsgelder wurde an das Mitglied des 7. Distrikts gemiesen.

Halifax, N. S., Can. — Mittheilung der L. U. 83 bezüglich des übriggebliebenen \$204.00 Streifsgelder. Der G. C. B. entscheidet, daß ein vollständiger Bericht oder das Geld eingesandt werden muß.

Cumberland, Md. — Theilweiser Bericht der L. U. 1024 über bewilligte Stiftungsgelder wurde bis zur nächsten Sitzung verschoben und der G. S. beauftragt, diese Angelegenheit mit der L. U. 1024 aufzunehmen.

Der G. P. unterbreitet den Bericht des Komites zur Zählung der Stimmen über die Verschmelzung der Ver. Bruderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners von Amerika und des Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, wie folgt:

31,438 Stimmen dafür.

15,417 Stimmen dagegen.



# THE CARPENTER



Da dieses die zweidrittel Stimmen find, wird the Vorlage angenommen.

15. Oktober.

Alle anwesend.

Der Board bewilligte \$100.00 für Stiftungsgelder an die L. U. 338 und 1368 Fonqueres und Chicautini, Que., Can., und \$200.00 an den Montreal, Que., Can., D. C., welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Der Bericht des Boardmitgliedes Post, in Bezug auf die Gerichtsklage der W. B. der C. und J. of N. und der suspendierten L. U. 1787 von Newark, N. J., welche jetzt schwebt, wurde mit übereingestimmt.

Grand Rapids, Mich. — Mittheilung des D. C., welche befragt, daß die A. J. of L. Schritte nimmt zur Organisierung der verschiedenen Gewerke in den Möbel-Fabriken, wurde an die Delegaten der A. J. of L. Convention gewiesen.

New York, N. J. — Die Rechnung des Anwaltes Beattie in dem Moeller vs. Botsford-Dickinson Co. Falle wurde bezahlt.

Oakland, Cal. — Anfrage der L. U. 550 um einen Appell zu senden für ein verunglücktes Mitglied wurde versagt.

Der G. P. unterbreitete einen Bericht der L. U. 32, 309, 258, 214, 12 und 126 bezüglich des Central Labor Council von Größer New York, wurde an des Boardmitglied des 1. Districts gewiesen.

Edmonton, Alta., Can. — Eine Resolution der L. U. 1325, welche besagt, daß die Hauptquartiere eine Bitte der bestraften und suspendierten Mitgliedern behalte und die L. U.'en jeden Monat damit zu versorgen wurde als Information verlesen.

Toronto, Ont., Can. — Appell des Toronto D. C. über die Entscheidung des G. P. Die Entscheidung wurde bestätigt.

Dayton, Ohio. — Anfrage der L. U. 839 um Stiftungsgelder wurde verneint weil die Anfrage nicht die Bestätigung des D. C. hatte.

Anfrage des Ned Bank und Long Branch, N. J., D. C. für weitere Stiftungsgelder wurde an den G. P. gewiesen.

Der Bericht des Boardmitgliedes Potts über die Anfrage der L. U. 356 Marietta, Ohio, L. U. 1908 Piqua, Ohio, und L. U. 525 Coshocton, Ohio, um finanzielle Unterstützung für fluthleidende Mitglieder wurde beraten und die Anfragen verneint.

Piqua, Ohio. — Der Bericht des Boardmitgliedes Potts bezüglich des Berichtes für bewilligte Stiftungsgelder in 1910 der L. U. 1908 und wurde als vollständiger Bericht den Akten einverleibt.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — Appell des May Steinfeld über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. Hudson County, N. Y., D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt.

New York, N. Y. — Appell des J. Norton über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem

Falle desselben vs. des New York D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt.

New York, N. Y. — Appell des Geo. Henne, Ric. Mauderer et al. über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle derselben vs. dem New York D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Birmingham, Ala. — Appell der L. U. 103 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle des J. L. Whaley, G. L. Cox et al. vs. derselben. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Mittheilung der L. U. 1366 Quinch, Ill., bezüglich der streitenden Mühlenarbeiter wurde als Information verlesen.

Superior, Wis. — Appell der L. U. 755 über die Entscheidung des 1sten G. B. P. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Baltimore, Md. — Appell der L. U. 29 über die Entscheidung des 1sten G. B. P., welcher ein Nebengesetz der L. U. nicht beantwortete. Entscheidung bestätigt.

16. Oktober.

Alle anwesend.

Vierteljähriger Bericht des G. P., des 1sten G. B. P. und des 2ten G. B. P. wurden mit übereingestimmt.

Mittheilung des Chicago, Ill., D. C. besagt, daß der seit dem 1. Juli 1913 im Gang gewesener Streik gewonnen sei.

Der G. C. P. legt Section 234 der General-Konstitution wie folgt aus: Daß alle vorgeschlagenen Verbesserungen welche für eine Abstimmung auskandt, werden in dem „Carpenter“ einen Monat vor der Abstimmung gedruckt werden müssen.

Der Board bestimmt, daß die Delegaten des Building Trades Department die Metallfrage per Resolution in der Seattle, Wash., Convention vorbringen.

Es wurde bestimmt, daß der G. P. diese Convention besuche.

Auf Vorschlag des New York D. C. wurde beschlossen, daß wir eine Metalltrim-Ausstellung in dieser Convention haben.

Rechnung des Anwaltes Beattie für Ausgaben in den verschiedenen New York Fällen (\$258.30) wurde bezahlt.

Elmira, N. Y. — Appell des Elijah Budd über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Sharon, Pa. — Appell der L. U. 268 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

St. Louis, Mo. — Appell der L. U. 257 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Cleveland, Ohio. — Appell der L. U. 11 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Da der Appell nicht in der vorgeschriebenen Zeit gemacht wurde, wurde der Fall fallen gelassen.

Befin, Ill. — Appell der L. U. 644 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Butte, Mont. — Appell der L. U. 112 über





die Entscheidung des G. Sch. wurde an den G. Sch. gewiesen damit derselbe seine Entscheidung bedecken kann da der Reichenam im Juni 1913 gefunden wurde.

Armore, Fla. — Der G. Sch. wies die Anfrage für Sterbegelder für die verstorbene Frau des Jos. Hamilton an den G. E. B., und der G. Sch. beauftragt, auszufinden warum die Anfrage gemacht wurde, da dieses Mitglied nicht aufstehend war.

East Liverpool, Ohio. — Appell der L. U. 328 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Evansville, Ind. — Appell der L. U. 90 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

17. Oktober.

Alle antwesend.

Der G. B. unterbreitete Mitteilung des New Bedford, Mass., D. C. bezüglich eines Streites mit der Lathers Union. Dieses wurde an die Delegaten der Seattle Convention gewiesen.

Key West, Fla. — Appell der L. U. 655 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Bethlehem, Pa. — Anfrage des Lehigh Valley und Slate Belt D. C. für Stiftungsgelder. Der Board bewilligt \$200.00.

Springfield, Ill. — Bericht der L. U. 16 bezüglich der Streiklage. Der Board bewilligt \$112.00.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can. — Anfrage der L. U. 1684 für Stiftungsgelder. Der Board bewilligt \$100.00.

Toronto, Can. — Der Board bewilligt \$350.00 an die L. U. 1820 für Prozeßgelder.

Protest des Bruders R. Guelle, Schatzmeister der L. U. 589, Indianapolis, gegen die Rechnungen der Boardmitglieder Cole und Potts. Der Board fand keine Ursache für diesen Protest.

Die Bücheruntersuchung wurde aufgenommen.

18. Oktober.

Alle antwesend.

Die Bücheruntersuchung weiter fortgesetzt.

20. Oktober.

Rechnung für die Druckung. Des Beizes im Falle des Vossert vs. Dhuu Appells, New York (\$621.00), wurde bezahlt. Der Board bewilligte \$468.00 für Streikgelder an Toronto, Can., D. C.

Worcester, Mass. — Protest der L. U. 408 wegen der Absetzung des Stifters J. A. Millette. Da die Stifter unter Aufsicht des G. B. stehen, wurde dieses an denselben gewiesen.

Der G. E. unterbreitete dem Board Mitteilung der L. U. 1284 Monticello, Ill., welches einen Vorschlag des U. M. Duftman, Ausgeber des „Progressive Builder“ von Freeport, Ill., befürwortet. Der Preis dieses Blattes ist \$1.00 per Jahr, und die

Firma will sich verpflichten, 50 Prozent der Abonnenten-Gelder, welche von Unionleuten und Nicht-Unionleuten kommen (per Unionleute), bei den Sekretären der verschiedenen Unionen lassen will, welches dann an unser Hauptquartier gesandt werden soll zum Besten des Heimes für kranke, verunglückte und alte Zimmerleute. Die Referendum-Abstimmung im November 1912 zeigte, daß unsere Mitglieder kein solches Heim wollten, und deshalb wurde der G. E. beauftragt, den L. U. mitzutheilen, daß sie ihre Kontrakte mit dem „Progressive Builder“ rückgängig zu machen haben, und der „Progressive Builder“ hiervon benachrichtigt werden soll.

Der G. E. B. vertagte sich jetzt um sich als Board of Trustees zu versammeln.

Die Sitzung des Board of Trustees vollendet, wurde die Bücheruntersuchung fortgesetzt.

(Schluß in nächster Nummer.)

Die britische „Board of Trade“ hat die Verfügungen der Trade Boards Act auf fünf weitere Industrien ausgedehnt. Die neu hinzugekommenen Industrien schließen die Konserven-Industrie, die Hemden-Industrie, die Herstellung von Schachteln und Kisten, von Leinen- und Baumwollen-Spizen, und das Wägen in Wäschereien ein. Die in diesen Berufszweigen thätigen Kräfte belaufen sich auf 251,000 Personen. Von dieser Ausdehnung der Akte werden fast ausschließlich Frauen und Mädchen betroffen. Wie es heißt, herrscht nur geringe Opposition gegen die Einführung des Gesetzes.

Die Deutsch-Amerikanische Typographie hat im verfloßenen Geschäftsjahr \$3,248.00 an Unterstützung an Arbeitslose, \$3,513.16 an Krankenunterstützung, \$11,415.00 an Alterspension und \$3,475 an Sterbegeld und Auskaufsgeld aufgewendet. Bei einer Mitgliedschaft von nur 891 Mann hat dieser Verband also eine Summe von \$21,651.16 aufgebracht in einem Jahre für Zwecke, die man ohne weiteres sozial nennen darf. Eine solche Thätigkeit gereicht auch der Gesamtheit zu Nutzen.

Im Staate New York hat die organisierte Arbeiterschaft im verfloßenen Jahre eine große Zunahme verzeichnen können. Vom September 1912 bis April 1913 wuchs die Zahl der Vereinigungen um 61, so daß zur Zeit die Gesamtzahl 2,530 beträgt. Die Mitgliederzahl stieg während desselben Zeitraumes von 526,672 auf 638,818.

---

---

# Département Français

---



## Le Droit De Se Syndiquer.

Quand un homme est seul il ne peut se défendre contre rien.—Père Lacordaire.

A chaque homme, quelque soit son rang ou sa station, appartient, avec son droit de vie, le droit de se syndiquer, de s'associer avec des camarades de sa classe dans un but de protection mutuelle. Aucun pouvoir humain pourrait enlever ce droit, qui est inhérent à sa nature comme être social, vivant, marchant, agissant parmi et avec les autres hommes.

La société civile elle-même est le résultat de cette même propensité chez l'homme, qui, reconnaissant la faiblesse individuelle, cherche la force dans un effort concerté. Et dans le cours des réglemens nécessaires pour les actes de ses membres, l'on déclare, avec raison, qu'ils ont le droit légitime de chercher le bonheur aussi longtemps qu'en agissant ainsi ils n'empêchent pas les autres d'être heureux; qu'ils ont le droit de vie aussi longtemps qu'ils ne cherchent pas à enlever ce droit aux autres, reconnaissant par cela le principe de la loi naturelle qui non seulement donne aux hommes des droits et des devoirs personnels, mais aussi des droits et des devoirs sociaux. Et, comme dans certains cas nécessaires les individus affirment ces droits personnels, de même, comme être social, dans certains cas de nécessité, il peut affirmer ses droits sociaux.

Dans tout état bien organisé, ce droit de se syndiquer devrait être particulièrement garanti à la classe laborieuse. L'organisation est bien plus une nécessité aux travailleurs qu'au capitaliste ou à la classe des patrons. Ils sont plus faibles, individuellement, et moins en mesure d'exiger qu'on leur rende justice. Un pauvre journalier, sans protection, sur les quair anglais, un travailleur dans les moulins de Homestead, ou un opérateur textile dans le Massachusetts a

infiniment moins de chance à obtenir des gages et des heures de travail convenables que le patron a, comme individu, d'obtenir sa juste part de commerce et ce qu'il s'attend de recevoir de ses placements.

Pour vivre il est nécessaire que le travailleur travaille. Si ce n'était pas le cas il serait libre de disposer de son travail pour aucune rémunération de son choix. Mais comme c'est le cas, le travailleur ne peut, en justice, disposer de son travail pour moins que des gages qui puissent le faire vivre convenablement. S'il faisait cela, il volerait sa famille, il se volerait lui-même ainsi que ses camarades de travail. Non seulement avons-nous des obligations envers nous-mêmes dans cette affaire, mais aussi envers ceux qui nous entourent. En acceptant des gages incapables de nous donner une existence convenable nous sommes cause que les autres travailleurs reçoivent des gages moins élevés; ce fait a son influence sur d'autres, jusqu'en fin de compte nous avons l'inévitable résultat de nous trouver en face de travailleurs souffrant de la faim et incapables, de foyers tristes, d'épouses laissant ce pauvre foyer pour la "sweatshop" et la manufacture malgré leur instincts de mère, de petits enfants employés aux travaux où les huitres sont mises en boîtes, afin d'aider à gagner le pain quotidien. Voilà la condition qui existe quand il y a compétition de coupegorges entre les travailleurs.

Afin de se protéger ainsi que ses camarades il est nécessaire que le travailleur se syndique. L'union lui donnera la force de demander avec succès. Sans cela le droit de vivre devient un vain mot qui ne veut rien dire.

Ceci n'est pas inconsistant avec le bien-être de la société. L'ordre est la première loi de la nature, et une organisation légitime et compacte de travailleurs à





# THE CARPENTER



gages, dirigée d'une manière intelligente et prudente ne saurait qu'être dans l'ordre des choses. Il devient alors plus facile, de déterminer la justice des demandes respectives de toutes les classes que si la société était divisée dans une masse confuse de lutteurs individuels. Avec le capital bien syndiqué et le travail non-syndiqué et démoralisé la condition ne saurait être bonne que d'un côté.

Comme preuve nous n'avons qu'à nous reporter vers la région d'acier et de fer de la Pennsylvannie Ouest. C'est là qu'en face d'une fournaise ardente ou au moulin à cylindre, l'on peut voir le travailleur peiner dans la poussière et une chaleur excessive douze heures chaque jour, sept jours par semaine, souvent, pour des gages à peine suffisants à la vie. On peut le voir, après sa journée de travail, avenglé par les sueurs, sortir à l'air froid du soir, car il n'y a pas d'accommodations pour son confort personnel. "The Pittsburg Survey," cette revue admirable et d'une exactitude connue, dit avec raison:

"Un régime de répression qui empêche les hommes de protester contre des conditions qui sont opposées à leur bien-être sert maintenant, et a servi depuis la destruction de l'unionisme, à garler les patrons en selle."

Si ces places étaient syndiquées, comme elles le seront certainement un jour, car le travail se poursuit sûrement de ce côté, il n'existerait pas de journée de 12 heures, pas de semaine sans un jour de repos au moins, pas de conditions insalubres jusqu'au point qui se voit de nos jours.

Parlant des unions de métiers d'Angleterre, Charles S. Devas nous dit que les bénéfices qu'ils ont donnés ou ont aidé à donner aux artisans de ce pays sont nombreux. "Ils ont été une des forces principales qui ont tiré ceux qui travaillent dans les manufactures et les mines de l'horrible misère d'une période non-régularisée. Ils ont facilité les lois dans les manufactures pour protéger les femmes et les enfants contre la cruauté et la dégradation. Et pour leurs membres, à part les bénéfices de sociétaires,

ils ont assuré des gages plus élevés, des heures plus courtes de travail, le renvoi des sous-contracteurs ou "sweaters," la disparition d'un grand nombre d'amendes et de pénalités; ils ont mis un frein à la brutalité des contremaîtres et ont donné de l'aide à ceux qui étaient sans ouvrage. Ils ont donné une instruction mentale et morale à leurs membres, leur enseignant à discuter avec discernement, à agir de concert, à se pourvoir pour l'avenir.

Et nous pourrions ajouter à ces bénéfices comme résultat de l'union des métiers et du travail syndiqué en général.

Les idées de "chacun pour soi" et "que le plus habile survive," en pratique, répugnent aux vrais instincts humains et sont absolument incapables de régulariser un état ou une industrie. Si quelqu'un croit que ses gages sont assez élevés, qu'il ne se tienne pas à l'écart d'une manière égoïste, mais qu'il se souvienne que cela lui est venu au moyen des efforts de ses camarades de travail. Comment longtemps continuerait-il à recevoir de bons gages si toute tentative d'organisation était mise de côté?

Qu'il fasse donc sa part et qu'il aide par ses efforts. C'est ce que le travail syndiqué désire et demande. On ne désire pas une guerre sans fin, et on ne lutte pas simplement parce qu'on aime à lutter. On ne désire rien d'injuste, rien n'est pas raisonnable. Le travail syndiqué veut simplement des gages raisonnables pour une journée raisonnable de travail.

Les travailleurs syndiqués doivent aussi se rappeler qu'un grand principe est en jeu dans tout ceci, et que l'intention n'est pas de détruire toute opposition par la force. Qu'il se rappelle cela et qu'il marche de l'avant dans le but de travailler au bien-être de la class laborieuse.

## Encourageant Succes

(La Presse, Montreal.)

La Fraternité Unie des charpentiers menuisiers poursuit, avec un encourageant succès sa campagne de propagande qu'elle a entreprise à travers toute la



province de Québec, pour le recrutement des membres nouveaux. Cette campagne est dirigée, à Montréal, par le comité d'organisation du Conseil de district, et dans le reste de la province par M. Narcisse Arcand, organisateur provincial.

A Montréal, deux belles et enthousiastes assemblées ont été tenues, la semaine dernière. La première eut lieu à Tétteaultville, dans la salle Chartrand. Un bon nombre d'ouvriers du métier, de ceux qui sont soucieux de faire quelque chose pour améliorer leur sort et celui de leurs familles étaient présents. M. Bouchard, président de l'union locale, était au fauteuil. Les orateurs furent MM. A. Cinq Mars, agent d'affaires. L. Bouthillette, président de l'union No. 1127 des employés des manufactures de portes et de châssis, J. A. Laflamme, secrétaire du conseil de district et agent d'affaires. O. Proulx, secrétaire financier de l'union No. 134 des charpentiers menuisiers, de Montréal. Ils démontrèrent par d'irréfutables arguments, que les ouvriers n'ont qu'un seul moyen pratique d'améliorer leurs conditions de salaires et de travail; c'est l'organisation. L'homme seul est sans défense. Un ouvrier qui, le pouvant, ne rejoint pas l'union de son métier, manque à ses intérêts et à ceux de sa famille. Vienne pour lui le temps de la misère, il n'aura pas le droit de se plaindre, car, il n'aura rien fait pour améliorer son sort. M. O. Proulx, chiffres en mains, démontra les progrès immenses que la Fraternité Unie a fait depuis dix ans. Sa conclusion fut que, si cette organisation n'avait pas été excellente en résultats, les milliers d'ouvriers, qui lui ont demandé protection, ne se seraient point affiliés à elle. Mais, c'est parce que les charpentiers menuisiers estiment qu'ils y trouvent leur plus grand intérêt, qu'ils s'empres- sent de se rallier sous son drapeau bienfaisant. Plusieurs membres nouveaux se sont fait inscrire sur les listes de l'union.

Dimanche dernier, à Saint-Henri, salle Saint-Joseph, une grande assemblée avait lieu, à laquelle de nombreux charpentiers menuisiers non unionistes as-

sistaient. Il s'agissait de jeter les bases d'une nouvelle union.

Dans ce populeux district ouvrier. L'assemblée eut un plein succès. Elle était présidée par M. J. E. Vigeant, vice-président du Conseil de district. Les orateurs furent MM. A. Cinq-Mars, L. Bouthillette, Joseph Ainey, et Narcisse Arcand. Après avoir entendu les discours, l'assemblée résolut de charger M. Narcisse Arcand de demander une charte pour le nouveau local et une quarantaine de membres nouveaux remirent leurs applications.

---

Dans la province, notamment à Jonquières et à Chicoutimi, M. Narcisse Arcand, accompagné de M. G. R. Brunet, organisateur de la Fédération Américaine, remporta un égal succès. Dans ces deux villes, ils fondèrent deux union fédérales qui donnent déjà les meilleures espérances. La nouvelle publiée par la "Presse" que deux évêques catholiques, Mgr. John Carroll, évêque de Héléna, Montana, et Mgr. O'Day, évêque de Seattle, venaient de rendre visite à la convention de Seattle, et avaient assuré la Fédération Américaine du Travail de leur estime et de leur considération, a produit le meilleur effet, dans les milieux ouvriers. On a beaucoup rélicité la "Presse," a déclaré M. Arcand, pour avoir publié cette dépêche, qui a dessillé les yeux à plusieurs.

---

Une union de métier n'est pas une institution charitable dans les sens ordinaire du mot; elle n'impose pas de conditions humilantes à qui demande à en faire partie. Les bénéfices sont alloués comme un droit obtenu par des contributions sur une base co-opérative. Elle est opposée au paupérisme et à l'influence dégradante du paupérisme sur le caractère et le respect de soi-même. Elle favorise des salaires plus élevés et des heures de travail plus courtes comme un remède contre la misère; et elle s'efforce à obtenir une distribution plus équitable de la richesse, et dans le même but.



# Claims Paid



DURING NOVEMBER, 1913

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.	No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
20528	R. B. Morrison .....	98	\$200.00	20584	Mrs. Ellen C. Walborn ....	492	50.00
20529	Wm. Sittner (dis) .....	514	100.00	20585	Mrs. Kate Davis .....	1623	50.00
20530	Magnus Sundquist .....	632	50.00	20586	Mrs. Fannie P. Sharpe ....	1709	50.00
20531	Mrs. Elsie M. Welch .....	701	50.00	20587	Chas. Johnson .....	62	200.00
20532	Adolf Andresen .....	10	200.00	20588	Robert N. Alexander .....	142	200.00
20533	James A. Evans .....	525	200.00	20589	B. S. Dallas .....	326	50.00
20534	Wm. J. Williams .....	401	200.00	20590	Mrs. Mary E. Horton .....	1104	50.00
20535	James M. Helies .....	1374	200.00	20591	Cornelius Smith .....	1297	50.00
20536	John D. Johnstone .....	176	200.00	20592	Mrs. Rosie Eckerd .....	12	50.00
20537	K. Larson .....	198	200.00	20593	Mrs. Fredericka Rueckert..	5	50.00
20538	M. B. Walrond .....	61	200.00	20594	Michael Braun .....	9	200.00
20539	Mrs. Delia Cary .....	323	50.00	20595	Mrs. Alice Hamel .....	62	50.00
20540	Ernest Brown .....	256	200.00	20596	L. O. Bourque .....	96	50.00
20541	Joseph Giroux .....	134	200.00	20597	Joseph Snyder .....	104	50.00
20542	John Lamson .....	43	200.00	20598	B. W. Carpenter .....	132	50.00
20543	Arthur Hasenjaeger .....	10	200.00	20599	Charles Tremblay .....	134	50.00
20544	Frank Benes .....	54	100.00	20600	John J. Haneghan .....	377	200.00
20545	Edward Campeau .....	112	200.00	20601	Wm. French .....	466	200.00
20546	J. L. Kidwell (dis) .....	581	400.00	20602	Mrs. Helma Johnson .....	545	50.00
20547	Davis Reed Scott .....	699	50.00	20603	Constand Gunzler .....	612	200.00
20548	Dwight W. Pond .....	800	50.00	20604	Robert Hartman .....	691	50.00
20549	Herman Korban .....	1403	200.00	20605	Mrs. Emma G. Shaw .....	948	25.00
20550	Sidney E. Alvord .....	1572	50.00	20606	August Dubberke .....	1	200.00
20551	Mrs. Martha Gerhardt .....	1	50.00	20607	Wm. Hand .....	31	200.00
20552	Walter W. Jenkins .....	6	200.00	20608	Mrs. Cora B. Goode .....	75	50.00
20553	Mrs. Marie G. Gebbs .....	76	50.00	20609	Jeremiah J. Garrison .....	121	50.00
20554	Mrs. Mabel Daly .....	196	50.00	20610	Geo. W. Kimball .....	847	200.00
20555	Mrs. Mary E. White .....	256	50.00	20611	Martin Salmon .....	26	200.00
20556	John H. Kew .....	322	200.00	20612	Mrs. Clara B. Hall .....	340	50.00
20557	Mrs. Sarah Jane Doyle .....	443	50.00	20613	Mrs. Julia R. Thompson ..	834	50.00
20558	Mrs. Edna M. Smith .....	1552	50.00	20614	Mrs. Bessie Veverka .....	1786	50.00
20559	Henry V. Endicott .....	1704	50.00	20615	Clemens Streit .....	242	200.00
20560	Wm. Siebert .....	16	200.00	20616	J. George Nielsen .....	824	200.00
20561	Albert C. Rogers .....	155	200.00	20617	John Minor .....	1771	200.00
20562	Mrs. M. J. Whately .....	471	50.00	20618	Mrs. Mary E. Doyle .....	42	50.00
20563	L. E. Ingram .....	810	200.00	20619	Lewis K. Badgley .....	75	50.00
20564	Ellis Powers .....	810	200.00	20620	Mrs. Ida V. Lindsey .....	167	50.00
20565	Mrs. P. E. Dunlop .....	867	50.00	20621	Chas. M. Heller .....	211	200.00
20566	Nathan Kantrowitz .....	1008	200.00	20622	Thomas B. Grady .....	241	200.00
20567	Joseph Denk .....	1377	200.00	20623	James Armstrong .....	273	50.00
20568	Edmund Tompkins .....	10	200.00	20624	John Neugebauer .....	309	200.00
20569	Mrs. Ida Kelly .....	16	50.00	20625	Mrs. Ida Voss .....	338	50.00
20570	Charles Patterson .....	116	200.00	20626	Mrs. Ruth Johnson .....	712	50.00
20571	Mrs. Eva Levis .....	134	50.00	20627	Wm. E. Ballenger .....	1835	200.00
20572	Albert Tesch .....	282	200.00	20628	Anton Nicotera .....	13	200.00
20573	John Michalek .....	309	200.00	20629	Jack Miller .....	13	200.00
20574	J. M. Rayburn .....	345	200.00	20630	Mrs. Hannah Klock .....	37	50.00
20575	Philip Breissinger .....	440	200.00	20631	John H. Armstrong .....	136	50.00
20576	Nicholas S. Powers .....	554	200.00	20632	Gilbert Jones (dis) .....	224	400.00
20577	Joseph Joyal .....	1125	200.00	20633	Mrs. Elizabeth Gibbs .....	437	50.00
20578	Arthur Demers .....	1610	200.00	20634	Herman Ruby (dis) .....	64	400.00
20579	Jacob Meisenhelter .....	62	200.00	20635	Mrs. Marie Louise Houle..	859	50.00
20580	Mrs. Caroline Hooper .....	10	50.00	20636	John Gamouf .....	419	195.50
20581	Geo. K. Phillips .....	17	100.00	20637	Mrs. Mary E. Day .....	595	50.00
20582	Mrs. Lizzie Serkin .....	1008	50.00	20638	James Igoo .....	476	200.00
20583	Mrs. Petra Johnsen .....	457	50.00	20639	Patrick J. Hennessy (dis).	509	400.00



# Is the Money Always There?

Your special training—or lack of it—hits you right in the money pocket. With everything but the salaries of untrained men going up, with competition becoming keener all the time, with the many wants that each day brings, and a time when there may be nothing coming in—with all these conditions staring you in the face, you've got to decide mighty quick whether you're a success or not—and if not, how you can make friends with success and bid failure "good-bye."

It's a serious proposition when you stop to think about it—this big spending and little earning. Yet, it needn't worry you one bit if you can increase your earning capacity far beyond your spending requirements. It's simply a matter of making your brain work more than your body. Head work earns more than body work. You've got some good ideas—and you know it. The International Correspondence Schools will help you turn those ideas into cash.

## Become a Building Contractor or Architect

Select from the attached coupon the well-paid occupation you like best, mark the coupon as directed, and mail it today. That's all you have to do to learn how the I. C. S. can train you at home and in your spare time to become a building foreman, building contractor, or architect. No matter where you live, what you do, what your age, if you can read and write, the way is open. Don't worry as to how the I. C. S. can help you. The I. C. S. have already helped so many other ambitious carpenters

that it surely can do the same for you. The I. C. S. removes all obstacles—makes everything easy—smooths the road.

You can't afford to overlook this opportunity to increase your earning power.

## Mark and Mail the Coupon NOW

### International Correspondence Schools Box 1069, SCRANTON, PA.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a higher salary and advancement to the position, trade, or profession before which I have marked X.

Architecture  
Architectural Draftsman  
Contracting and Building  
Structural Engineer  
Structural Draftsman  
Concrete Construction  
Electrical Engineer  
Electric Lighting  
Plumbing & Steam Fitting  
Heating and Ventilation  
Plumbing Inspector  
Estimating Clerk

Mechanical Engineer  
Patternmaking  
Civil Engineer  
Surveying and Mapping  
Commercial Illustrating  
Mining Engineer  
Gas Engineer  
Automobile Running  
Bookkeeper  
Stenographer  
Civil Service Exams.  
Advertising Man

Name \_\_\_\_\_

St. and No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Present Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

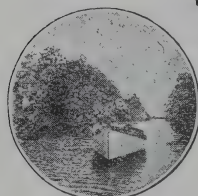




# THE CARPENTER



No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.	No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
20640	Louis Law (dis) .....	509	400.00	20681	Mrs. Rosa A. Conyne .....	1	50.00
20641	Michael Dee .....	23	200.00	20682	Mrs. Ella Roberts .....	2	50.00
20642	Mrs. Mary F. Ryhal .....	104	50.00	20683	Mrs. E. Alma B. Allen.....	103	50.00
20643	Peter J. Galusba .....	165	50.00	20684	Mrs. Ellen M. Larson .....	161	50.00
20644	Felix Charbonneau .....	707	200.00	20685	F. H. York (dis) .....	281	400.00
20645	Mrs. Belle B. Wentworth...	914	50.00	20686	Mrs. Elizabeth Reinhold...	316	50.00
20646	Mrs. Adelia Tetu .....	1699	50.00	20687	Wm. Frazier .....	318	200.00
20647	Robert L. Tisdale .....	1790	200.00	20688	Joseph Lemar .....	419	200.00
20648	Mrs. Rose Troll .....	1784	50.00	20689	Mrs. Lorena Llewellyn ....	712	50.00
20649	Louis Kimmerline .....	25	200.00	20690	Elijah Kriebel .....	897	50.00
20650	David Bowers .....	55	200.00	20691	Wm. S. Samuelson .....	1392	200.00
20651	B. W. Newland .....	437	200.00	20692	Fred Derosier .....	1832	167.11
20652	Jacob Jones .....	935	50.00	20693	Herman Spiesbauch .....	12	200.00
20653	Mrs. Anna Babinetz .....	714	50.00	20694	Armand Chretien .....	134	200.00
20654	Geo. J. Pettitt .....	875	200.00	20695	Charles Kircher .....	1251	200.00
20655	August Krause .....	11	200.00	20696	Mrs. Lena Paus .....	1784	50.00
20656	John Kaczmarzyk .....	1	200.00	20697	Mrs. Emma Jane Cooley...	4	50.00
20657	August S. Streb .....	1	50.00	20698	Mrs. Francis C. Jones .....	80	50.00
20658	Mrs. Mary Seitz .....	1	50.00	20699	Mrs. Elmira C. McElroy ...	432	50.00
20659	Shepard Brown .....	52	200.00	20700	Mrs. Cecilia Schilling .....	1056	50.00
20660	Sam Jewell .....	61	200.00	20701	Mrs. Ella Lauka .....	1108	50.00
20661	L. C. Wilson .....	61	200.00	20702	Mrs. Francis Schloerke ...	1813	50.00
20662	Cecil A. Betts .....	67	100.00	20703	Geo. J. Klinefelter .....	288	200.00
20663	Henry A. Kinkade .....	97	200.00	20704	Frank Marselas .....	698	200.00
20664	Edmond Vroom Fredericks	119	200.00	20705	A. J. Grundland .....	701	50.00
20665	Joseph Barth .....	125	50.00	20706	A. R. Nelson .....	701	200.00
20666	James C. Booth .....	1	50.00	20707	Ernest Loyer .....	801	50.00
20667	F. R. McLean .....	131	125.00	20708	Mrs. Hulda Ewert .....	1	50.00
20668	Peter Johnson .....	306	200.00	20709	Mrs. Lottie Cheap .....	2	50.00
20669	Martin Butscher .....	402	200.00	20710	Mrs. Sophie Garstenberg...	13	50.00
20670	Andrew King .....	416	200.00	20711	Mrs. Sarah E. Munn .....	33	50.00
20671	Mrs. Fannie Gruner .....	440	50.00	20712	John H. Johnson .....	181	200.00
20672	Mrs. Mary Bray .....	505	50.00	20713	F. F. LaPareaux .....	198	200.00
20673	Daniel Stormbeltz .....	597	50.00	20714	G. W. Cagle .....	198	200.00
20674	Mrs. Joanna L. Lester.....	626	50.00	20715	Mrs. Mary Adair .....	340	50.00
20675	Mrs. Katherine Higman...	797	50.00	20716	Mrs. Emma L. Seaman ...	474	50.00
20676	Charles Johnson .....	883	50.00	20717	Mrs. Caroline Sauer .....	522	50.00
20677	Ole Korsmoe (dis) .....	1709	400.00	20718	Mrs. Emma Wineteer .....	1434	50.00
20678	Frank Dolecek .....	1786	200.00				
20679	Robert Saville (bal).....	59	87.00				
20680	John Niemiec .....	341	164.35				
Total .....						\$24,963.96	



**YACHT DESIGNS:** Our new, illustrated Album of Yacht Designs is the finest book of the kind ever published. It contains nearly sixty up-to-date designs of motor boats, sailing yachts, row boats, canoes, cruisers and ice yachts. Finely illustrated with line cuts and halftone engravings. Special designs and working specifications to order. Album of Designs mailed for 50 cts.

**YACHT MODEL EMPORIUM - - Syracuse, N. Y.**

## NOTICE, CARPENTERS!

The sixth edition of **THE LIGHTNING ESTIMATOR** is now ready. Enlarged and brought up to date. Teaches you to estimate house work in an easy, rapid, accurate and practical manner. Gives actual cost of each separate part of the labor and material. Guards against errors and omissions. Based on actual experience, not theory. Quickest reliable method in use today. Now is the time to post yourself on this vital part of the business.

**PRICE POSTPAID, \$1.00**

**BRADT PUBLISHING CO.**

**1265 Michigan Ave.**

**JACKSON, MICHIGAN**

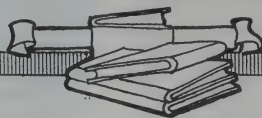
Texas—President, D. B. White, 1103 N. Travis st., Sherman, Texas; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.

Try one. Money refunded if not satisfied. Ask your hardware dealer, or send 50c to  
**R. LEONHART San Anselmo, Calif.**

NAME .....  
ADDRESS.....  
OCCUPATION.....  
EMPLOYER.....  
As I have had no previous dealings with you, I refer you to.....



# Directory of Business Agents



- Aberdeen, Wash.—R. B. Ellis, 512 Burleigh ave.  
Akron, O.—E. S. Shatzer, Carpenters' Hall.  
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.  
Allentown, Pa.—Clarence Seaman, 21 N. Madison st.  
Alliance, Neb.—Roy Wells.  
Alton, Ill.—Roland Adams, 202 Pioneer Bldg.  
Anadarko, Okla.—J. E. Wilson.  
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.  
Ardmore, Okla.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.  
Asbury Park, N. J.—David F. Gant, Bradley Beach, N. J.  
Atlanta, Ga.—Jim Stephenson, 226 Brown-Randolph Bldg.  
Atlantic City, N. J.—Frederick Scheideman, 307 N. Massachusetts ave.  
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.  
Augusta, Ga.—F. M. King, 702 Moore ave.; R. J. Palmer, 1118 Twigg st.  
Augusta, Me., Waterville and Vicinity—T. M. Rollins, 18 Cushman st., Augusta, Me.  
Aurora, Ill.—Edward F. Ream, 77-79 Fox st.  
Ausable Forks, N. Y.—Hiram Jacques.  
Bakersfield, Cal.—W. Watson, 2615 K st.  
Baltimore, Md.—L. U. 329, Eugene Sullivan, 15 E. Haywood ave., Pimlico, Md.; L. U. 29, Frank G. Simmons.  
Barre, Vt.—A. B. Coffin.  
Bartlesville, Okla.—S. F. Wray.  
Batavia, N. Y.—Frank Roberts, 1 Holland ave.  
Battle Creek, Mich.—Wm. Cartridge, 316 Kale-zoo st.  
Bay City, Mich.—Wm. B. Gust, 303 Fillmore pl.  
Beardstown, Ill.—D. H. Elliott, 1000 W. 6th st.  
Belmar, N. J.—Harry Redmond, Box 245.  
Bergen County, N. J.—John D. Carrlock, 388 Ridgewood ave., Ridgewood, N. J.  
Billings, Mont.—Neil McLeod, P. O. Box 85.  
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jerry Ryan, 77 State st.  
Birmingham, Ala.—Wm. T. Hutto, Room 805 Farley Bldg.; N. T. Overall.  
Boise, Idaho—James J. Ryan, Box 1294, Sta. A.  
Boston, Mass.—D. C. A. J. Howlett, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. T. White, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1096, N. J. MacDonald, 9 Claremont Park; L. U. 1393 (Wharf and Bridge), Seymour Coffin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1410 (Shop and Mill), D. S. Fitzgerald, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers and Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew), M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 272, Bowden st., Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 67, Roxbury, John M. Devline, 16 Woodville Pk., Roxbury, Mass.; L. U. 443, Chelsea, Chas. Noel, 86 Grove st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U. 937 (Hebrew), Chelsea, Kalman Disler, 96 Arlington st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U.'s 441 and 1653, Cambridge, and 629, Somerville, J. F. Twomey, 234 Sycamore st., Waverley, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 16 Pope st., East Boston, Mass.  
Brainerd, Minn.—P. W. Bidwell, 616 Oak st.  
Bradford, Conn.—John Knockwood.  
Bridgeport, Conn.—M. L. Kane, 1484 Park ave.  
Bristol, Conn.—J. W. Greno, 84 Grove st.  
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 308 Marston Bldg., 28 Main st.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—Vincent Roth, 12-14 Eagle st.; J. B. Tierney, 12-14 Eagle st.  
Calgary, Alta., Can.—J. B. Gollledge, Box 2331.  
Canton, Ill.—John Burgard.  
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—D. A. Leonard, 19 Jim Bk.  
Central City, Ky.—C. L. Craig.  
Cheyenne, Wyo.—B. R. McKinstry, James Bros.' cigar store.  
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president; Daniel Galvin, sec.-treas.; Wm. T. White, J. C. Johnson, F. C. Bromley, business agents of the district. No. 1, Albert F. Schultz; No. 10, W. S. Deuel; No. 13, Thos. F. Flynn; No. 54, Peter Mraz; No. 58, Simon Charles Grassl; No. 62, P. J. Granberg; No. 80, W. Brims; No. 141, A. Anderson, No. 181, Thos. F. Church; No. 199, J. C. Grantham; No. 242, George Prokaski; No. 272 (Chicago Heights), James Goodman; No. 416, F. C. Lemke; No. 434, John H. De Young; Nos. 448, 461, 250, 1727, North Shore Local Unions, M. L. Baade; No. 504, Wm. Watson; No. 643 (ship carpenters), E. Leubke; No. 1128, H. Brokhope; No. 1307, R. E. Huffman; No. 1693 (millwrights), John Oliver. Millmen: No. 341, Adam Kurowski, 2034 N. Wood st.; No. 1367, Jos. Dusek; No. 1784, Gustave Stange; No. 1786, John Charvat; No. 1922, Geo. Orris. Address of all officers and business agents: Carpenters' Hall, 37 W. Randolph st.  
Cincinnati, O.—W. E. Brown, 1228-30 Walnut st.; Frank Imwalle, 1228 Walnut st.  
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.  
Cleveland, O.—Louis I. Babb, secretary; Arnold Bill, Thos. Payne. Address of all; 310 Prospect st.  
Clinton, Ia.—Clause Rief, 331 14th ave.  
Columbus, Ind.—R. L. Wheate, 333 Kinman st. (Columbus, East).  
Columbus, O.—J. W. Mallon, Room 15, Deshler Bldg.  
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.  
Corsicana, Tex.—C. F. Barnes, Box 447.  
Coshocton, O.—Fred Tish, 942 E. Main st.  
Council Bluffs, Ia.—A. A. Whitlock, 201 S. 1st st.  
Cullman, Ala.—Arch Maples.  
Dallas, Tex.—E. W. Speer, P. O. Box 372.  
Danbury, Conn.—Morton B. Mable, 19 Smith street.  
Dayton, O.—L. E. Nysewander, Room 1, 25 N. Main st.  
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.  
Denver, Colo.—No. 55, W. H. Marker, 1947 Stout st.; No. 1874, Thomas James, 1436 Curtis st.  
Derby, Conn.—R. Bruce Hansen, 38 Jackson st.  
Des Moines, Ia.—J. F. Gray, Trades Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust.  
Detroit, Mich.—H. Colwell, 64 Grand River ave.  
Duluth, Minn.—N. Olson, 1905 W. 4th st.  
Dyersburg, Tenn.—Lee Nichols.  
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.  
East St. Louis, Ill.—Wm. Schene, Rooms 216-217, Metropolitan Bldg.  
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.  
Edmonton, Alta., Can.—Donald MacLeod, 827 Kinnaird st.  
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 605 Elizabeth avenue.  
Elmira, N. Y.—W. D. Miller, Metzger Bk., cor. 3d and N. Main.  
El Paso, Tex.—W. T. Davis, Box 631.  
Ensley, Ala.—W. B. Crumley, Box 769.  
Erie, Pa.—Martin Rouen, 7 Shaaf Lane.  
Evansville, Ind.—Fred Ulsas, 911 E. Missouri street.  
Fall River, Mass.—Joseph Perron, 24 Reney st.  
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.  
Fargo, N. D.—Walter R. Lee, 1220 12th st., N.  
Farmington, Mo.—W. J. Dougherty.  
Flint, Mich.—Geo. H. Yomans, R. F. D. No. 3.



# THE CARPENTER



Fond du Lac, Wis.—Henry Kinkel, 438 3d st.  
 Fort Dodge, Ia.—R. I. Harlow, P. O. Box 187.  
 Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—R. G. Pearson.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—John Huff, 801 N. 19th st.  
 Fort Wayne, Ind.—Charles Easley, 610 Calhoun st.  
 Fort Worth, Tex.—W. E. Hemsell, 1616 S. Main.  
 Galveston, Tex.—Chas. O. Wallace, 2216 Ave E.  
 Gary, Ind.—Walter Good, 2560 Washington st.  
 Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.  
 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Garrit Verburg, Henry Eckert, 7 Oakes st.  
 Granite City, Madison and Venice—J. O. Lynch.  
 Granville, Ill.—George F. Scott.  
 Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badisbaugh, Box 503.  
 Great Falls, Mont.—Geo. W. Snyder, 1910 5th ave., N.  
 Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.  
 Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhoy, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.  
 Greenfield, Mass.—D. E. Campbell.  
 Hamilton, O.—Charles N. Wilkins, 330 Buckeye street  
 Hammond, Ind.—Wm. Newton, 160 Plummer avenue.  
 Hartford, Conn.—A. L. McAllister, 16 Stedman street.  
 Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwyn Postoffice.  
 Haverhill, Mass.—David Z. Reynolds, 2 Gilman Place.  
 Hazleton, Pa.—Albert Walck, 703 N. Laurel.  
 Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.—Wm. H. Guptill, 267 Front st.  
 Herkimer, N. Y.—Cornelius Lathrope, 118 2d avenue.  
 Holyoke and Westfield, Mass.—John Cronnen, Carpenters' Hall, 437 High st.  
 Houston, Tex.—J. E. Wooding, 206½ Main st.  
 Hudson, N. Y.—H. W. Macy, 446 Carrott st.  
 Ilion, N. Y.—Squire Kilbourne, 86 Otsego st.  
 Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, A. F. Full-graff, Address of both agents: 138 W. Washington st.  
 Iola, Kan.—Trot Williamson.  
 Jackson, Mich.—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.  
 Jacksonville, Fla.—W. A. Puryear, Labor Hall, Liberty and Bay sts.  
 Jamestown, N. Y.—J. M. Kane, Box 112.  
 Jersey City, N. J.—J. R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave.; James G. Larkin, 452 Hoboken ave.  
 Kansas City, Mo.—D. C. secretary and business agent: S. C. Peley, 1216 Ridge ave., Kansas City, Kas.; L. E. Bass, 1339 S. 27th st., Kansas City, Kas.; L. U. 61, F. B. Jones, 2900 Mercer st., Kansas City, Mo.; L. U. 168, M. C. McAllister, 715 Ann ave., Kansas City, Kas.  
 Kankakee, Ill.—W. U. Wash, 566 S. 4th st.  
 Kensington, Ill.—John H. Leyoung.  
 Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—P. Beers.  
 Kewanee, Ill.—Frank Heeter, 409 N. Livingstone ave.  
 Keyport, N. J.—Samuel Stryker.  
 Kingston, N. Y.—Harry F. Gerhardt, 161 E. Chester st.  
 Knoxville, Tenn.—W. J. Roach.  
 Krebs, Okla.—E. D. Miller.  
 Lafayette, Colo.—C. C. Jones, Louisville, Colo.; Sam Hicks, Lafayette, Colo.  
 Lake County, Ind.—J. I. Day, 4106 Baring ave., East Chicago, Ind.  
 Lansing, Mich.—Geo. Mattoon, 1117 Ballard st.  
 LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.  
 Lawrence, Mass.—A. B. Grady, 10 Butler st.  
 Lawton, Okla.—H. F. Rugh, 811 A ave.  
 Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—Stanley L. Chappell, Box 172.  
 Lewiston, Me.—J. A. Reng, 249 Park st.  
 Lincoln, Neb.—Fred Elssler, Labor Temple.  
 Little Falls, N. Y.—Alfred N. Smith, 54 Petre street.  
 Little Rock, Ark.—R. A. Pettifer, 1223 Rock st.  
 Lockport, N. Y.—Albert Nott, 237 Prospect st.  
 Louisville, Ky.—E. J. Borders, 300 Commercial

## Mr. Carpenter:

Do you know that the pages of  
**The National Builder**

are chuck full of valuable reading matter of interest to you—real practical articles by men who work at the trade, not theorists, and pages of reliable advertising—telling where to buy the latest and best in tools and building materials at this year's prices?

You will like The National Builder—and especially if you begin with the **JANUARY ISSUE**. It will be brim full of suggestions and ideas that you will appreciate.



### Here is a Sample "National Builder" Home

Every issue of The National Builder has a large supplement, 24x36 in., the plans being drawn to scale the same as a regular blue print, showing the front, side and rear elevations, with floor plans and details. Besides this, there are several small layouts of bungalows and other houses inside the paper.

The editor, Fred T. Hodgson, is the author of the "Steel Square," "Practical Carpentry" and other works on building subjects with which you are undoubtedly familiar.

### Three Extra Fine Building Plans

in complete blue print form will be issued as supplements to our Big Fiftieth Anniversary Number, (January, 1914). Why not start your subscription with this, the finest number of The National Builder ever issued?

The subscription price is \$1.50 per year, or if you will send in the coupon below you can get it two years for \$2 00; or if you wish to invest only \$1.00, you will receive the paper eight months.

**\$1.50 Per Year      15c Per Copy**

**The National Builder,**  
 1003 Ellsworth Bldg., Chicago

Put me down for.....months' subscription, for which

I enclose \$....., money or stamps.

Name .....

Street No. ....

City ..... State.....

Carp. 12-13





# THE CARPENTER



- Bldg., S. E. cor. 4th & Main sts.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—C. R. Gore, J. G. McAfee.  
Address of business agents, 538 Maple ave.  
Lowell, Mass.—M. A. Lee, 48 4th st.  
Lynn, Mass.—A. W. Clark, 62 Monroe st.  
Macon, Ga.—G. B. Moncrief, 2084 3d st.  
Madison, Ill.—A. E. McGowan, 1214 A B st.,  
Granite City, Ill.  
Madison, Wis.—H. A. Derleth, 27 N. Pinkey st.  
Mahanoy City, Pa.—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine  
street.  
Manchester, N. H.—Armelle Turcotte, 40 Joli-  
ette.  
Mayaguez, Porto Rico—Louis Perocler, Box  
101.  
Marissa, Ill.—Barney Elliott, St. Clair Court.  
McAlester, Okla.—R. A. Bradley, 508 S. 18th st.  
McKinney, Tex.—D. P. Wilmeth.  
Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.—T. J. Webb, P. O.  
Box 1069.  
Memphis, Tenn.—C. M. Dayton, 95 S. 2d st.  
Meriden, Conn.—A. A. Lancenette, 332½ Coda  
avenue.  
Middlesex, Mass.—John G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court,  
Malden, Mass.  
Milwaukee, Wis.—Adolph Hinkforth, Emil  
Brodde, Room 305, Brisbane Hall, 528 Chest-  
nut st.  
Minneapolis, Minn.—W. Clyde Taylor, 26  
Washington ave., S.; Geo. E. Brenner, 26  
Washington ave., S.  
Moberly, Mo.—Jess Mathier, 123 Thompson st.  
Moline, Davenport and Rock Island, Ill.—(Tri-  
Cities)—Harry Strom, Box 203, E. Moline, Ill.  
Monmouth, Ill.—John M. Hurst, 212 S. 11th st.  
Monongahela, Pa.—H. R. Norman, West  
Brownsville, Pa.  
Montclair, Bloomfield and Orange, N. J.—A. J.  
Bartruff, 98 Eaton Place, E. Orange, N. J.;  
E. E. Hill, Pompton ave., Cedar Grove, N. J.;  
Montgomery County, Pa.—Fredrik G. Trunk,  
212 Kettenring ave., Ardmore, Pa.; Harry  
Coder, 810 Forest st., Conshohocken, Pa.  
Montreal, Can.—J. A. Lafamme, 301 St. Dom-  
inique st.; L. Guertin, 301 St. Dominique st.;  
Arthur Cinq Mars, 301 St. Dominique st.  
(mill men); J. E. Viglant, 301 St. Domini-  
que st.; P. Miron, 301 St. Dominique  
st.; R. Lard, 301 St. Dominique st.  
Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Andrew Smith, 304 W.  
Terrace ave.  
Muskegon, Mich.—Chas. Franke, 15 E. Isabella  
street.  
Nashville, Tenn.—J. W. Carlew, 1625 12th  
ave., N.  
Newark, N. J.—G. G. Adlon, 96 Watsessing  
Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.; S. J. Stoll, 30 Union  
ave., Irvington, N. J.  
Newton, Mass.—L. H. Johnson, 251 Wash st.  
New Bedford, Mass.—Wm. Nelson, Room 39,  
Masonic Bldg.  
New Britain, Conn.—J. F. McGrath, 79 Dwight  
street.  
New Castle, Pa.—J. W. Patterson, Trade As-  
sembly Hall.  
New Haven, Conn.—John L. Richards, Music  
Hall Bldg., 117½ Court st.  
New London, Conn.—George Arnold, 557 Bank  
street.  
New Milford, Conn.—Oscar F. Ross.  
New Philadelphia, O.—Jos. Born, 227 Grimes  
street.  
New Rochelle, N. Y.—John McLaughlin, 18  
Lawton st.  
New York City—For Manhattan: David  
French, Wm. J. Connell, Fred Nylund, S. E.  
Wilson; addresses, 142 E. 59th st., New York  
City. For Brooklyn: Wm. O'Grady, Ernest  
Bradley, Daniel Hancock, Gus Schober; ad-  
dresses, 255 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
For Bronx: C. H. Bausher, Wallace Ander-  
son, Stephen O'Brien, John T. Donovan; ad-  
dresses, 4215 3d ave., Bronx. For Queens:  
Arthur Cutts, 15 Oxford st., Jamaica, L. I.,  
N. Y.; John Quinn, 54 N. 7th st., Whitestone,  
L. I.; Henry Phillips, 399 Boulevard, Rock-  
away Beach, L. I.; I. W. Stock, 312 8th ave.,  
L. I. City, L. I. For Richmond: Jas. Martin,  
684 Van Duzer st., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.; A.  
L. McCallum, 141 Maner road, West Brigh-  
ton, S. I., N. Y.  
Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.—James Marsh, 18  
Jepson st.  
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Mark Williamson, 650  
Ashland ave.  
Norfolk County, Mass.—Edgar B. Noyes, 113  
East River st., Hyde Park, Mass.  
Norfolk, Va.—C. F. Jones, 305 Greenwood Bldg.  
Northampton, Mass.—George Drouillet, 35 Mar-  
ket st.  
North Bristol, Mass., District—B. S. Bolles,  
Box 135, Sharon, Mass.  
Northwestern Ohio District—Wm. B. Austin,  
332 N. Union ave., Alliance, O.  
North Yakima, Wash.—O. F. Leland.  
Norwich, Conn.—Robert McNeely, Carpenters'  
Hall, 252 Main st.  
Nyack, N. Y.—James Murrin, 42 Summit st.  
Oakland, Cal.—Dave L. Wilson, 1500 Liese ave.,  
Fruitville, Cal.  
Ohio Valley D. C.—E. Weekly, 3902 Jacob st.,  
Wheeling, W. Va.  
Omaha, Neb.—H. Stroesser, 2219 Webster st.  
Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.  
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Bunke, 137 Harney st.  
Ottumwa, Ia.—Geo. W. Ferguson, 511 Jay st.  
Palm Beach (West) Florida—J. D. Argyle,  
502 Hybliscus ave.  
Pasadena, Cal.—T. J. Johnson, 42 E. Walnut.  
Passaic, N. J.—S. Greenwood, Emerald Hall,  
State st.  
Paterson, N. J.—Otto Temple, 10 Fenner ave.,  
Albion place.  
Pawtucket, R. I.—Theodore Malo, 21 N. Main  
street.  
Peckskill, N. Y.—Geo. H. Wood, 950 Phoenix  
avenue.  
Pensacola, Fla.—N. Launsbery, Old Armory  
Bldg., Room 1.  
Peoria, Ill.—Willis K. Brown, 109-111 S.  
Adams st.  
Perth Amboy, N. J.—W. J. Murtagh, 425 Me-  
chanic st.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—Harry Heisler, chairman;  
John MacDonald, secretary-treasurer. As-  
sistants: Louis Weber, south district; Thos.  
MacDevitt, west central district; Harry Heis-  
ler, north district; Vernon Fletcher, north  
central district; Reuben Price, central and  
Camden district; Reuben Wetton, floor lay-  
ers. Address of all business agents: 142 N.  
11th st.  
Pine Bluff, Ark.—F. J. Jones, 412 W. 17th ave.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. P. Patton, sec.-treas.; F.  
E. Allen, A. M. Swartz. Address of secretary  
and business agents: Union Labor Temple,  
Webster ave. and Washington place.  
Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.  
Pontiac, Ill.—F. Sipe.  
Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Frank Jennings.  
Portchester, N. Y.—J. C. Schofield, 18 Adeo st.  
Portsmouth, N. H.—Robert V. Noble, 456 Mar-  
ket st.  
Portland, Ore.—G. T. Hunt, 406 E. Pine st.  
Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.—Chas. T. Wig-  
gins.  
Poteau, Okla.—J. J. Vance.  
Prescott, Ark.—E. R. Newth.  
Prince Albert, Sask., Can.—J. Sleight, P. O.  
Box 544.  
Prince Rupert, Can.—Harry Bertaux.  
Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, 152  
Weybosset st.; Octave Boutin, 152 Weybos-  
set st.  
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.  
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 24 N. 6th st.  
Red Bank and Long Branch, N. J.—W. G. Pin-  
son, 404 Park Place, Long Branch, N. J.  
Richmond, Va.—J. A. Holland, Labor Temple,  
5th and Marshall.  
Roanoke, Va.—L. G. Stultz, 709 2d ave., N. W.

Rochester, Minn.—W. E. Thorn, 316 S. Broadway.

Rochester, N. Y.—G. H. Wright, 33 Penn. st.; A. Agreen, 100 Reynolds Arcade.

Rockford, Ill.—John E. Peters, 1304 Benton st. Roxbury, Mass.—J. M. Devine, 134 Dudley st.

Rockville, Conn.—Wm. J. Hetzler.

Rutland, Vt.—Chas. E. Hoyt, 31 Crescent st.

Sacramento, Cal.—F. E. Stahl, 2211 L st.

Saginaw, Mich.—E. W. Secord, 416 Cornelia st.

Salem, Mass.—Wm. Swanson, 4 Central st.

Salt Lake City, Utah—D. O. Jacobs, Labor Temple, 151 E. 2d East st.

San Antonio, Tex.—Albert Gmehlin, 133 Paso Hondo st.

San Bernardino, Cal.—E. H. Gee, 729 6th st.

San Diego, Cal.—G. E. Fitzgerald, Labor Temple, 739 4th st.

San Francisco, Cal.—Wm. Seagrave, E. J. McCarthy, Fred Fewster, C. C. Campbell; address, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero sts. For Oakland: A. P. Johnsen, 761 12th st., Oakland, Cal., and R. A. Rice, 761 12th st., Oakland, Cal.

San Jose, Cal.—Bert P. Ward, 72-78 N. 2d st.

Santa Monica, Cal.—M. J. Musser, 25 Ashland ave., Ocean Park, Cal.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Chas. Gould, Scotia, N. Y. Scranton, Pa.—E. E. Knapp, 232 Lackawanna avenue.

Seattle, Wash.—W. R. Bennett, 1620 4th st.

Sesser, Ill.—I. Hill.

Sheridan, Wyo.—James Schrivner.

Sioux City, Ia.—R. L. Williams, 508 5th st.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—F. C. Almont, 413 E. 13th street.

Sloatsburg, N. Y.—O. J. Bretnall.

South Bend, Ind.—Burt Gilman, Gen. Del.

South Framingham, Mass.—W. E. Cotter.

South Jacksonville, Fla.—G. H. Hall.

South Shore, Mass.—L. W. Beedle, 208 Allen st., E. Braintree, Mass.

Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.

Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Van Eschen, 9 Madison street.

Springfield, Ill.—J. T. Nealon, 1110 N. 7th st.

Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 6 Geraldine Court; Thos. McCarroll, 89 Armory st.

Springfield, Mo.—W. C. Justice, R. R. 4, Box 112.

Springfield and Milburn, N. J.—J. R. Howard, Box 37, Springfield, N. J.

Springfield, O.—Geo. Bixler, Clay st.

Stamford, Conn.—Geo. B. Gregory, 45 Oak st.

St. Cloud, Minn.—John L. Chaika, 1230 Breckinridge ave.

St. Louis, Mo.—E. Ruhle, Wm. J. Eaton, P. E. De Lille, Wm. Kelleher, W. B. Ferrell. Address of all business agents, 2223 Olive st.

St. John, N. B., Can.—James L. Sugrue.

St. Joseph, Mo.—B. F. Ladd, 512 Green st.

St. Paul, Minn.—J. P. Walsh, 510 Bay st.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—F. A. Fitch.

Summit, N. J.—Richard Swain, 6 South st.

Superior, Wis.—J. H. Hatch, 1701 28th st.

Sydney, N. S., Can.—H. Gregory, 128 Falmouth street.

Syracuse, N. Y.—J. T. O'Brien, 10 Clinton Bk. Tamaqua, Pa.—C. H. Stockley, 133 Cottage ave.

Tampa, Fla.—C. A. Sutton, Box 599.

Taylorville, Ill.—Geo. King, Box 252.

Teague, Tex.—J. H. Mayberry.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Jacob Junker, 6244 Wabash ave.

Terrell, Tex.—Lawrence Stovall, Box 372.

Texarkana, Tex.—G. L. Hunter, 1109 E. 18th street.

Toledo, O.—Louis J. Bremer, 314 Cherry st.

Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.

Tolleston, Ind.—L. U. 1117 C. Banta.

Thompsonville, Conn.—Arthur Rochette.

Topeka, Kas.—A. W. Burkhardt.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—M. C. Clark, Labor Temple, 167 Church st.

Trenton, N. J.—Geo. W. Adams, 653 S. Olden avenue.



## The Raise

**What would a raise in salary mean to YOU?**

The satisfaction of going home with a good-sized raise should mean more to the ambitious man than anything else. It means more than money—it *means success*. It means that you are a better man this year than you were the year before. It means that you are capable of new responsibilities. It also means that you are a big man now and important where you were a small man and unimportant before.

### SALARY GUARANTEE

**THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE GUARANTEES** that you will receive an increase of fifty per cent over your present salary within three years from the date of your enrollment; or, failing in this, the School guarantees to refund to you the full amount paid for your course.

### Special Salary Guarantee Offer

This is the most wonderful offer ever made by any educational institution. We positively guarantee to raise your salary or refund every penny you have paid us for your course. This guarantee is backed by our sixteen years' experience in correspondence instruction—by a school that has succeeded because it has been true to its principles of giving the students the instruction for which they enrolled.

**Just say to yourself:** "I am tired of earning a small salary; I am tired of sticking at the same old job—tired of seeing other men get good positions and big pay while I seem to be simply tagging along behind. I am going to sign this coupon now and see what AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE can do for me. I am going to accept their salary guarantee and make good."

Thousands of young men have accepted this offer and we have raised their salaries over fifty per cent. What we have done for these men, we can do for you. Just think of it! Your success in life may depend upon whether you sign and send this coupon today or not. Why not do it right now—before you turn the page and forget it?

# American School

of Correspondence. Chicago. U.S.A.

## Your Opportunity Coupon

Check the course you want and mail the coupon now

American School of Correspondence, Chicago, U.S.A.

Please send me your Bulletin and advise me how I can qualify for the position marked "X."

Carp. 12-13

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ....Electrical Engineer       | ....Lawyer               |
| ....Elec. Light & Power Supt. | ....Bookkeeper           |
| ....Electrical Wireman        | ....Stenographer         |
| ....Telephone Expert          | ....Private Secretary    |
| ....Architect                 | ....Accountant           |
| ....Building Contractor       | ....Cost Accountant      |
| ....Architectural Draftsman   | ....Cert'd Public Acct't |
| ....Structural Draftsman      | ....Auditor              |
| ....Structural Engineer       | ....Business Manager     |
| ....Concrete Engineer         | ....Fire Ins. Inspector  |
| ....Civil Engineer            | ....Fire Ins. Adjuster   |
| ....Surveyor                  | ....Fire Ins. Expert     |
| ....Mechanical Engineer       | ....Moving Picture Op'r  |
| ....Mechanical Draftsman      | ....Sanitary Engineer    |
| ....Steam Engineer            | ....Irrigation Engineer  |
| ....Municipal Engineer        | ....Textile Boss         |
| ....Gas Engine Engineer       | ....College Preparatory  |
| ....Gas Tractor Engineer      | ....Auto. Mechanician    |

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....





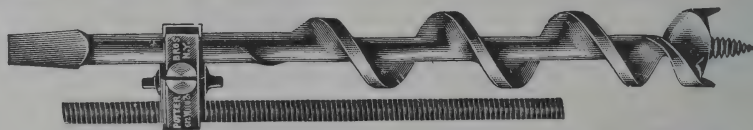
# THE CARPENTER



Three Rivers, Que., Can.—J. I. Gelivas, 18 Cooke st.  
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.  
Tuxedo, N. Y.—Frank Conklin, Staatsburg, N. Y.  
Twin Falls, Idaho.—F. Olsen, 273 Addison ave., E.  
Utica, N. Y.—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
Vancouver, B. C.—Geo. W. Williams, 112 Cordova, West.  
Waco, Tex.—Lewis Sellenberger, 1808 S. 12th street.  
Walla Walla, Wash.—C. R. Nelson, 633 N. 7th street.  
Wallingford, Conn.—Wm. Stevens, Box 141.  
Washington, D. C.—H. S. Hollohan, 425 G st., N. W.  
Waterloo, Ia.—H. J. Amos, 115 Randolph st.  
Waxahachie, Tex.—J. W. Fox, 307 Lake Park avenue.  
West Chester, Pa.—Oscar Speakman.

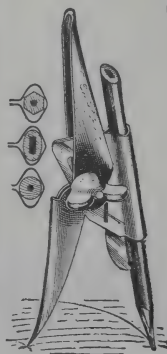
Wellsburg, W. Va.—J. H. Phillips, Box 542, Fallansbee, W. Va.  
Wheeling, W. Va.—E. J. Weekly, Majority Office.  
White Plains, N. Y.—Emil W. Burges, 35 Grove st.  
Wichita, Kas.—Oscar C. Schaar, 730 Antler st.  
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Wyoming Valley D. C.—M. E. Sanders, Room 69, Simon Long Bldg.  
Wilmington, Del.—John H. Hickey, 1225 W. 4th st.  
Winona, Minn.—C. C. Jensen, 676 Huff st.  
Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Hugh Dall, Labor Temple, James st.  
Woonsocket, R. I.—E. J. Desmarais, 135 4th av.  
Worcester, Mass.—D. S. Curtis, 20 Madison st.  
Wyandotte, Mich.—Chas. H. Renner, 80 Plum street.  
Yonkers, N. Y.—D. W. Wyatt, 179 Ashburton avenue.  
Youngstown, O.—O. J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal street.

## Peerless Flexible Bit Gauge, 25c



Excels all others. Only successful mortise lock gauge made. Saves all unnecessary turns. Nickel plated, 25 cents each; by mail 30 cents.

## The Peerless 3 1-2-Inch Scriber, 25c



Broad point for plaster walls, fine woodwork, etc. Sharp point for quirks and mouldings. Adapted for extra close scribing. To use broad point, simply swing it down over sharp point. See cut. Must be used to be appreciated.  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch of pencil may be used before necessary to readjust same. Note different shapes of pencils that can be fastened equally well in this scriber. Close scriber to secure pencil. To insert pencil, place it in the scriber at the top and drop it down to the length desired, then simply shut the scriber; this operates the lever, placing it against pencil and holding it rigid. Polished Steel, 25 cents; by mail 5 cents extra.

Ask your Hardware Dealer to show you these tools. If he does not carry them, order from us. United States Stamps accepted.

**POTTER BROS. CO.**

**612 West 110th Street  
NEW YORK**

## ROOF FRAMING

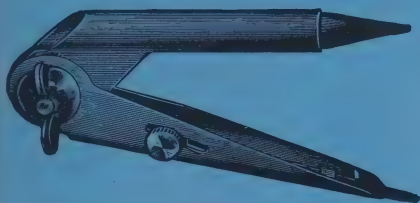
The only absolute and definite rule for framing roofs from A. to Z. The Berkel Classified Factor System by a union instructor. Private lessons or by mail. Books are now on sale.

Write J. BERKEL, 429 East 161st Street, BRONX, N. Y.

## Carpenters and Joiners

THIS IS WHAT YOU HAVE  
BEEN LOOKING FOR

### THE IMPROVED "Gem Scriber"



Patented

Made complete—no changing.  
No chance to lose parts—time  
saved. The cut will convince you

Manufacturers and Distributors

**F. BRAIS & CO.**

1349 E. 90th St. Cleveland, Ohio

PRICE 30c

## Making and Reading Drawings

### For Home Study

75 cents for paper  
\$1.00 for cloth binding

Guaranteed to contain more in-  
formation than any \$3.00 book

Write to

**A. EDWARD RHODES**

Suite 9 Masonic Temple

WILMINGTON, DEL.



### "OHIO" EDGE TOOLS ARE FAMOUS FOR KEEN AND LASTING CUTTING EDGES

Such tools—the kind that does not give down in the midst of an important job—are worth insisting upon. All progressive hardware dealers handle the "Ohio" line. We manufacture Planes, both iron and wood, Chisels, Gouges, Drawing Knives, Auger Bits, Spoke Shaves, Bench and Hand Screws, etc. Every tool covered by a broad Guarantee. Write for Catalog U.

**OHIO TOOL COMPANY**



(Dept. U.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO



## "HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE"

### CONTENTS

	Pages
Biographical Sketch of Owen B. Maginnis . . . . .	5 to 7 2
Chapter I. Balloon and Braced Frame Houses . . . . .	7 to 53 46
Chapter II. How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House . . . . .	53 to 83 30
Chapter III. Framing Roofs . . . . .	83 to 99 16
Chapter IV. Rustic Carpentry and Joinery . . . . .	99 to 111 12
Chapter V. Miscellaneous Framing . . . . .	111 to 132 21
Chapter VI. How to Move a House . . . . .	132 to 157 25
Chapter VII. Practical and Valuable Information for Carpenters and Framers . . . . .	157 to 160 3
160 Printed Pages 9½x6½ with 159 Large Illustrations, all bound in cloth.	

This latest and best book, 7th edition, is now ready and for sale at the small cost of \$1.00, postpaid—by mail. Send cash, postoffice order or registered letter to obtain it, to

**OWEN B. MAGINNIS**

15 SYLVAN TERRACE, W. 161ST STREET.

MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY



# MORRILL'S SPECIAL SAW SET



Has been improved, and comes packed one each in a paper carton with full directions and uses.

It can be used with as good results by the newest apprentice as by the most expert master carpenter.

All you have to do is to turn the anvil to the number of saw points to the inch of your saw, run up the gauge screw so that the saw goes through without binding, and you get a perfectly set saw.

"Special" for Hand Saws not over 16 Gauge.

No. 3 for Single Tooth Cross Cut and Circular Saws 14 to 16 Ga.

No. 4 for Double Tooth Cross Cut and Circular Saws 14 to 16 Ga.

No. 5 for Timber and Board Saws 6 to 14 Gauge.

Bench Stops, Hand Punches, Nail Pullers, Etc.

Send for a Free Copy of our new edition of "Saw Points" which shows how to Joint, File and Set saws of all kinds.

**CHAS. MORRILL, 93 Walker Street, New York**

## Price List of Supplies Furnished by General Office

Constitutions, per hundred.....	\$4 00	Treasurer's Receipt Book, each copy..	\$0 25
Members' Due Books, each.....	15	Fin. Sec. Receipt Book, each copy....	25
Official Note Paper, per hundred....	25	One 100-page Ledger .....	1 00
Application Blanks, per hundred....	25	One 200-page Ledger, cloth bound..	1 50
Withdrawal Cards, each.....	50	One 300-page Ledger, cloth bound..	2 00
Interchangeable Receipting Dater for		One 100-page Day Book.....	1 00
F. S. Ink Pads, etc.....	1 00	One 200-page Day Book, cloth bound	1 50
Rec. Sec. Order Book, each copy....	25	One Treasurer's Cash Book.....	50

**CARPENTERS! Protect Yourself!**

BY BUYING

**The Genuine F.P.M. Coping Saw**



Look for the Trade Mark F.P.M.  
Shun Counterfeits  
They are dear at any price

Manufactured by a Union Carpenter  
**CUTS METAL AS WELL AS WOOD.**

If not handled by your dealer send to me direct. I'll see that you are promptly supplied.

**PRICE 75c. Extra Blades 6 for 25c**  
(Express Prepaid)

INVENTED AND MANUFACTURED BY

**F. P. MAXSON, 1031 Newport Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.**

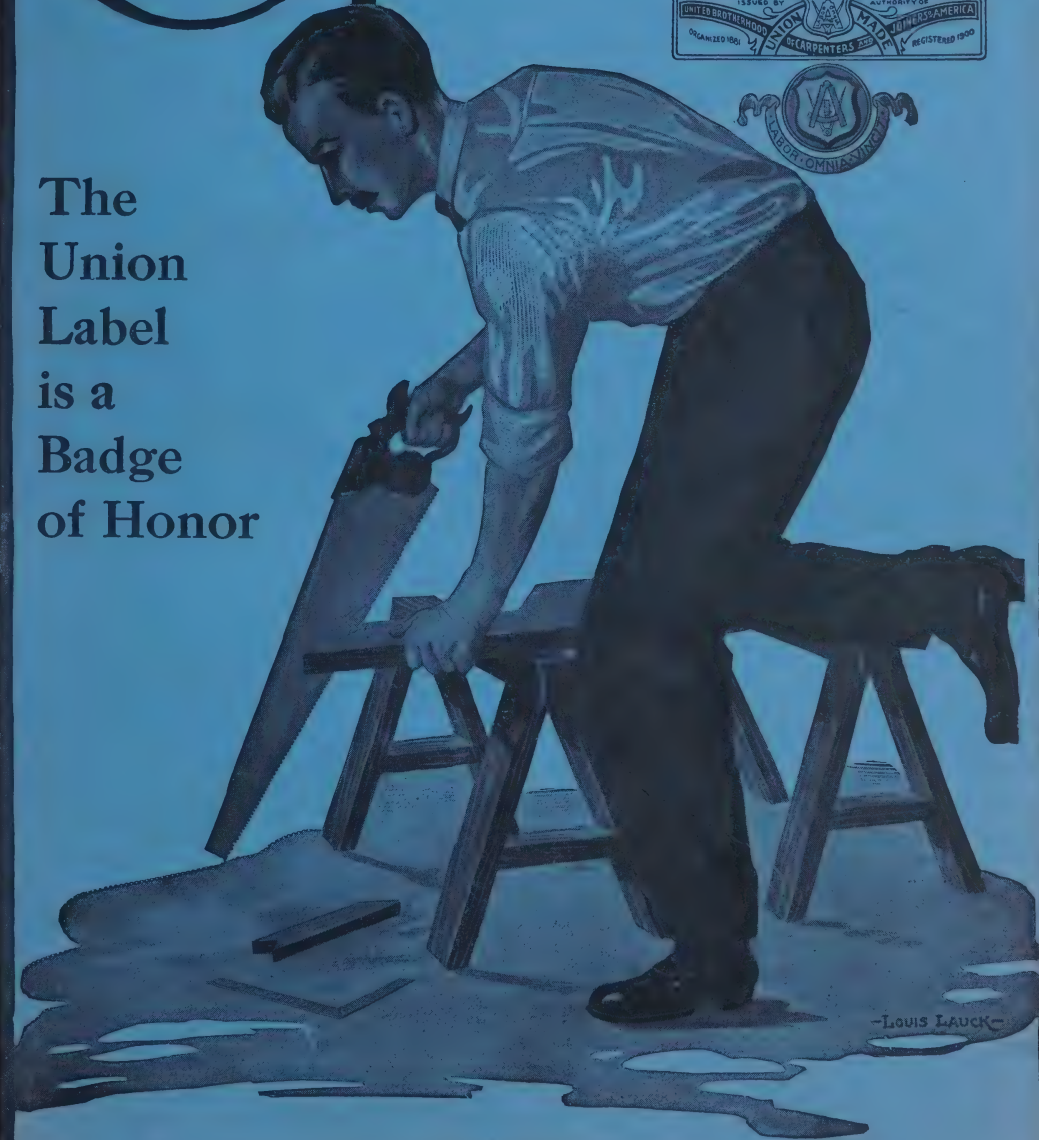
531.805 Stacks  
CAN  
Cop. 2

REMOTE STORAGE

# The Carpenter



The  
Union  
Label  
is a  
Badge  
of Honor



NOVEMBER, 1913



## FORD FACTS

## The FORD Bit is a bit Better Bit



### 10 Reasons Why the FORD Single lip Bit is superior to any regular double lip bit:

1. Bores end grain. 2. Screws draw in on any wood. 3. Bores considerable faster. 4. Bores 40% easier. 5. Cuts out with practically no splintering. 6. Easier to sharpen. 7. Cuts clean the toughest knots. 8. More room for clearance. 9. Warranted not to turn off against knots or across season cracks. 10. Adapted for the roughest as well as the finest, fussiest boring.

May we send circulars and memo book? Free if you address Dept. 6g.

**FORD AUGER BIT CO. -:- Holyoke, Mass.**

## With these two "YANKEE" TOOLS



Screw Holding Bit



Quick Return No. 130

you can drive or draw a screw 3 feet over head, in tight corners or most any other place out of reach. Besides, you get the same service as with the famous No. 30 which you now have in use. The "Quick Return" has a spring in the handle which

quickly drives the spindle back for the next stroke. Add the Screw Holder to this and you see at

once what a tremendous advantage you have in this tool, especially in over head work.

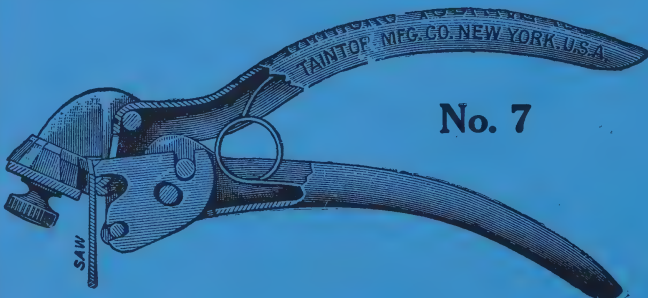
If your dealer cannot supply you, we will mail you the two for \$2.25.

Write us for the "Yankee" Tool Book. It tells about every tool we make. A postal brings it.

**NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.**

**Fairhill Station, Philadelphia, Pa.**

## TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS



No. 7

Self-adjusting except turning the anvil to change the setting. Setting easily returned to.

Numbers on anvil do NOT refer to number of teeth on saw.

The tooth is in every way protected while being set, and is left in the best possible shape.

Ask your hardware merchant for it, also to show you our Adjustable Handle, Double Plunger Set. Send for our free booklet, "Suggestions on the care of Saws."

**TAINTOR MFG. CO.**  
95 Reade St., NEW YORK

This paper guarantees we will do as our advertisement says



**CARPENTERS** can get the SELF-SETTING PLANES on 30 days trial, direct from our factory, if not kept by a local dealer. In writing for particulars if you mention this paper and send 10 addresses of carpenters, no matter where they live, we will send you a carpenter's pencil—Hard and Tough, and our \$1.00 Certificate, which we receive as part payment for a plane as stated thereon.

**GAGE TOOL CO. -:- Vineland, N. J.**



# The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers,  
Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXIII—No. 11 **INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1913**  
Established in 1881

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy

## *A Woman's Tribute*

(By Mabel Jayne Yancey)

I would that Wealth, through Reason's eyes,  
Could see the wrongs the toilers bear,  
That they might be  
From hardships free,  
And more could all life's blessings share.

Let me appeal for those who toil,  
That they may labor less in vain;  
For hearts will ache  
And hearts will break  
When shackled by oppression's chain.

Oh! is it not in Woman's soul,  
To do her part for human good?  
To stand by those  
Who suffer woes,  
For thus the loving Saviour stood.

I would not woman lose her grace,  
Nor yet indulge in squeamish pride,  
When comes appeal  
For human weal  
Wherever rightful laws abide!

An effort grand, by woman made,  
I often urge, I always hold,  
Will calm the strife  
Of Struggling life  
And bring sweet peace within the fold.

So, loving sister of my soul,  
I fain would have thee bravely fight,  
With might and main,  
Thus to obtain,  
The guerdon of Industrial right.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1913





## THE RIGHT TO INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

(By Joseph Owen.)

**I**S there such a thing as the right of one man or set of men to say to the courts, "We want these men enjoined from speaking, writing, talking or persuading each other, or others, from doing anything that will harm our business?"

If they have this right (?), then can not they go a step further and say to the courts, "We are giving these men all they are worth; order them to go back to work at our terms?" And, if they can do this, or any part of it, then would we not have a system of peonage or involuntary servitude? The constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble."

And yet we see this section violated and the honored President of the American Federation of Labor given a jail sentence for simply exercising and insisting on his constitutional guarantees. We see some of the most infamous decisions rendered right along against labor organizations for agreeing to tell friends and sympathizers that a certain business is unfair to organized labor.

One of the most flagrant abuses of this injunctive process emanated in the case of *Casey vs. Typo. Union No. 3*, reported in 45 Fed. 134, wherein the court said: "An agreement, the object of which was to prevent patrons from having business relations with him, is unlawful, and a conspiracy and actionable where damage results."

What would the courts say if, on the other hand, the men should come to them and ask for an injunction restraining the boss from cutting their wages, or hiring some man or men who were distasteful to them, or discharging them because they belonged to a local union?

This is answered in the case of *Boyer vs. Western Union Telegraph Company*, 124 Fed. 246. Think you the court would give the men an injunction? Not in a thousand years! The court would be very emphatic in telling the men that they did not have to work for that boss; or, in other words, they could exercise their inalienable right to quit their employment.

But still we see the courts doing every day things for the employer that they would never do for the employe. And this is not the fault of the law. Neither do the laboring men object to the laws as written on the statute books of their country and States. What they do object to is the interpretation of it by the courts. There seems to be one meaning of the same law for the employer and one meaning of the same law for the worker.

The doctrine that there may be a moral intimidation which is illegal was first laid down by the court of Massachusetts in *Veglin vs. Guntner*, reported in 167 Mass. 92 (44 N. E. 1077), and was practically the first judicial step taken where the court overturned the rule that permitted "peaceable picketing," and was a forerunner of the rule that there could be no such a thing as "peaceable picketing." The court in this case ruled that "picketing will be enjoined as a continuing injury to business," and based their decision on the ground that a man has the right to the "probable expectancy," which they were pleased to say was "a right to enjoy a free and natural condition in the labor market."

Admit that this be true. Then can it be said that the laborer has not the right to organize to secure the best market possible for his product, i. e., his brain and brawn, which is as much a commodity and marketable as any other product? If a man lose a day or week of labor, that is gone forever; but if an employer lose a day or week on orders,



he can by increased production and extra men make it up.

However, all the courts have not held that picketing shall be enjoined, and one of the strongest decisions on this point, and, in fact, one of the best written opinions ever handed down on injunctive relief, was written by the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1905 in the case of Karges Furniture Company vs. Woodworkers, and reported in 165 Ind. 421 (75 N. E. 877).

In the mind of the writer this case comes nearer reaching and deciding the points for which we are contending than any other cause ever sent up to a Supreme Court.

In that case the court was very emphatic in laying down the doctrine that: (1) The unions have a right to order a concerted strike; (2) it is not wrongful, provided the employers and employes have no written agreement; (3) an injunction should be refused against a union when proven that only lawful means were used to win the strike; (4) an injunction cannot and will not be granted against a labor organization where it ordered a strike and it is shown in good faith that the union instructed its members and pickets to use no force, threats or intimidation in the conduct of

the strike; (5) picketing where no force, threats or unlawful means are used is lawful; (6) argument and peaceable persuasion are lawful means to prevent laborers from working for an employer against whom the union has ordered a strike, and for the use of such no liability exists; (7) the Supreme Court will not weigh conflicting oral evidence not triable by a jury.

This is one of the strongest cases ever written and it was concurred in by the full bench. In this article it is impossible to set out in full the entire decision, but it would be well worth any man's time to get this decision, read it carefully and fully digest its thoroughness.

The conditions I have spoken of above and the examples I have referred to as adverse to labor unions was one of the prime reasons of the organization of the American Federation of Labor, and that that body has wielded a great moral uplifting power to eliminate the wrongs with which the back of labor has been bowed cannot be gainsaid. It has lifted the "yoke of serfdom" and the "collar of drudgery" from the shoulders of the workers, and today these workingmen stand before the world in the ranks of the constituent bodies of the American Federation of Labor as a credit to themselves and a help to the nation.

## WISE AND FOOLISH INDIANS

(By H. B. Moyer.)



**S**TORIES are like carpenters' tools, in that they are useless unless they have a point. I heard a little yarn the other day which carried not only a point, but furnished a moral as well. It concerned an old Indian of the Canadian Northwest who had,

through land speculation and shrewd business dealings, become very wealthy. A white brother who had not been so successful in corraling the wherewith to

buy automobiles and other necessities of life, was asking old Fat-Wad-in-the-Pocket the secret of his success, and the answer ran something like this:

"One hundred year ago, white man he willing to give big Injun anyt'ing Injun can get. White man satisfy any time to give Injun the hole and white man he take doughnut. But now Injun he learn. He willing to take doughnut and give white man the hole."

The point, of course, is that the foolish Indian of yesterday is the wise Indian of today, and the moral reads: Never accept the hole without the doughnut.





# THE CARPENTER



Whether it is because we think too little of ourselves or because we think too much of our friend, the capitalist, the fact remains that too many of us are prone to be satisfied with the short end of the good things derived from the little old industrial game we are playing.

It is related of Griffo, the one-time famous lightweight Australian boxer, that he never used to wait for his manager to give him his proper share of a purse, but would grab off a few small bills from the outside of the roll and make tracks for the nearest place of amusement. Up until about a century ago the working classes of the world had no redress from unfair treatment. They either had to like what they had handed them or lump it, or both. The toilers then had none of the advantages of the modern mechanic. There was little opportunity then for procuring education or advancement of any kind. There were no powerful labor organizations to protect and further the interests of the working classes. Legislation in behalf of the working person was conspicuous by its absence. Verily, the toiler in the "good old days" was in most senses a nonentity—not by choice, but by necessity.

A hundred years ago the white man could tell the Indian that black was pink and the redskin swallowed the statement for gospel. With a string of gaudy beads worth, perhaps, ten cents a dozen, John Paleface could bribe an Indian into parting with an entire prairie, and for two strings of beads and a few drinks of the juice of the barley Mr. Injun would peddle the old American continent. It's different, though, today. A redskin is still a redskin and he possesses many of the weaknesses of his forefathers, but he is no longer entirely queer in the upper flat. The modern Indian has been to college in most cases and he knows that it takes 100 cents to make a dollar.

A trifle over ten decades ago—before there were any labor unions to preside over the destinies of the American

working classes—there was some excuse for accepting skimmed milk, while capital smacked its lips over the cream. Working people in those days didn't like drawing blanks all the time any more than people do nowadays, but they accepted them and smiled because there was no come-back. A whole lot can happen in a century. A whole lot has happened—a whole lot that should have happened and a lot more that shouldn't. Among the several things that should have taken place, but which certainly did not, is that every working person on this vast continent be adorned with a good old union card. Perhaps in the next hundred years—but who knows? At all events, here is guessing that there are organizers in labor's great field who will take an affidavit to the effect that it would require about ninety-nine years, at least, to convince some working folks which side their bread is buttered upon, and that toadying to capital will never get them anywhere beyond Poverty Lane and a life of abject servitude, for that is what being a non-unionist practically amounts to in the majority of cases.

The union man of the rank and file is entitled to no small measure of credit for his efforts in behalf of himself and his kind, but even he is not to be entirely acquitted of the charge of being game for the capitalistic hunter; for if he, during the century of his existence, had been more insistent and more persevering in his efforts to do for his union instead of depending so much upon the efforts of his leaders he would occupy a much better position than he does even now.

The trouble with many of us—in fact, most of us—is that we look down instead of up. We listen too eagerly to the employer's prattle when he compares our elevated condition with that of the lowly laborer in the ditch, and when he tells us with tears in his eyes, between sobs, how thankful we ought to be to have a warm bed to crawl into these cold nights and a fairly steady job to turn to each morning. Instead of swallowing all



this soft mush we should gently remind the man that he in turn ought to be thankful that he is drawing down money in the thousands of dollars where we are pulling it in hundreds of cents, and that if it wasn't for us he wouldn't have a house over his head to keep the dew off his shiny pate.

The working classes owe absolutely nothing to the employers. Anything that the workingman has gained he has

secured for himself, through the medium of organized labor. What the capitalist has was handed him on a silver platter—by and from unorganized labor.

It would almost be worth while bothering to live for another century if one could be assured that by that time everybody who toils for a living will have acquired sense and backbone enough to stand up for his or her rights.

## PEACE—A POINT OF VIEW

(By P. J. Doyle.)



WRITER in last month's *Carpenter*, commenting on the recent dedication of the Temple of Peace at The Hague, drew attention to the fact that while a world-wide interest has been aroused in the promotion of world-wide peace, and while

a millionaire iron master has lavished millions looking toward that somewhat visionary end, yet little or nothing is being done in a concerted way to bring about an era of industrial peace. By "industrial peace," scarcely necessary to say, is meant the fair and impartial adjustment of the many questions which now create friction between employer and employe in the industrial world and the introduction of humanitarian standards to safeguard the health and happiness of the wage-earner and those dependent upon him.

What a striking commentary it is on our intelligence, on our twentieth century civilization! Here are our peace-loving philanthropists declaiming daily on the horror of international strife—which however horrible and deadly is but sporadic, breaking out at intervals—while a species of industrial warfare, continuous and apparently never-ceasing, is being waged at their very doors!

We wonder do those who speak and

write so fervently about the horror of war realize the extent to which men, women and children are killed or maimed or wounded daily in our industrial centers, struck down in hazardous occupations or by occupational diseases, and the various other evils which have grown out of our modern industrial system? What think they of the havoc wrought on humanity by the twelve-hour day and the seven-day week in the steel mills; of child labor sapping the very life blood of the rising generation; of the ever-increasing army of underpaid women workers? Industrial mortality statistics are not as picturesquely formidable as are those of our modern wars, apparently, but they are just as appalling and constitute just as grave a menace to society. The trouble is that many of us grow so accustomed to taking life for granted that we eventually become blind, or partially blind, toward existing evils. For example, we fail to note any special significance in isolated reports of minor industrial accidents when they happen to be recorded in the newspapers; it is only when some big disaster occurs such as the recent Welsh colliery tragedy in which more than four hundred lives were lost or when feeling rises high during a strike and violence is resorted to that many persons realize that modern industrial conditions are sadly in need of improvement.

The real and lasting way to insure world-wide peace—if our world peace ad-





# THE CARPENTER



vocates could be brought to see it—lies in turning temporarily from the consideration of international conciliation to that of industrial conciliation. True peace—like charity—begins at home. If the people of the leading industrial nations could bring about a reign of industrial peace, an enlightened public opinion, the world over, would speedily erect an effective barrier against war. After all, who compose the armies of the world? Are they not recruited overwhelmingly from those who choose—and they are at liberty to choose—the military calling in preference to long hours of toil in underpaid industries? How many have been driven to accept the offer of the recruiting officer, we would like to know, in preference to joining the twelve-hour shifts in the steel mills? How many join the armies of the different nations annually because they are unskilled and consequently are misfits in the industrial world? Peace advocates who sermonize upon the burden of large standing armies have a remedy at hand if they would only seek to apply it: let them agitate to remove the cause of industrial injustice and oppression; let them strive practically to abolish “poverty,” or, at least, its various contributing causes. If such were sincerely attempted and successfully carried out nothing short of ironclad conscription would keep large armies in existence.

To our thinking, neither money, nor millionaires, nor costly temples of peace will ever bring about lasting peace between nations. The Christian principle, “Love thy neighbor as thyself,” alone will—but how can it act internationally if not nationally, and how nationally, if not individually? The creation of a contented, enlightened working class throughout the world would be a step toward international conciliation a million times more effective than the erection of costly temples, based on The Hague idea, in every country on the face of the earth. For The Hague idea, when you reduce it to its lowest terms, is basically artificial. At best it can merely bring about an

entente cordiale, a prolonged truce between nations—recourse to arms will always lurk behind the deliberations of its tribunals.

On the other hand, a lavish outlay of money is not needed to end strife between capital and labor. The latter cries not for elaborate temples, but for simple justice. Yet the leaders of The Hague movement do not appear to be keenly alive to the feasibility of industrial peace. Perhaps they regard the industrial unrest of today as a “necessary evil;” perhaps, for all we know, it may be a dream of the millionaire donor of The Hague temple to abolish war between nations so that ultimately the armies and navies of the future may be used solely to bring about industrial peace—by force of arms!

We do not in the least wish to be understood as deprecating the movement for world peace. Everyone who loves humanity deplores the horrors of war. But we would point out to those who are striving toward the goal of international conciliation while countenancing industrial oppression and unrest that they are on the wrong track. Let them give ear to the voice of common humanity; let them restore to the toiler his indestructible rights; let them throw in their lot with the ever-increasing band of earnest men and women in every nation who are working disinterestedly but surely to a realization of that better day which Ruskin had in mind when he said:

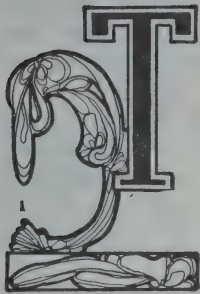
As we advance in our social knowledge, we shall endeavor to make our government paternal as well as judicial; that is, to establish such laws and authorities as may at once direct us in our occupations, protect us against our follies, and visit us in our distresses; a government which shall repress dishonesty, as now it punishes theft; which shall show how the discipline of the masses may be brought to aid the toils of peace, as discipline of the masses has hitherto knit the sinews of battle; a government which shall have its soldiers of the ploughshare as well as its soldiers of the sword, and which shall distribute more proudly its golden crosses of industry—golden in the glow of the harvest, than now it grants its bronze crosses of honor—bronzed with the crimson of blood.



## BUNGALOW LIFE IN INDIA

(By George Cecil.)

—The Unchanging East.—



HE construction of the Indian bungalow and the disposition of the rooms have scarcely changed since the days when the Portuguese and the Dutch, casting envious eyes on India, landed and settled down as traders—long, long ago. Nor, upon the “Honourable East India Company” sending its servants, a decade or so later, to trade on behalf of England, did any alteration take place; the bungalow of today, whether inhabited by an opulent Calcutta or Bombay business man or by a raw youth newly “out from Home,” who assists in growing tea or in conducting the operations of an indigo factory, scarcely differs from those built, so to speak, in the year one. And, thanks to the immutability of things Anglo-Indian, bungalow life is much the same as it has always been.

—Flat and Thatched Roofs.—

In Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and in many of the large “up-country” “stations” the bungalow has the flat roof which has been associated with Eastern countries from time immemorial. During the hateful “hot weather,” lasting from early in April till late in October, the heat is so appallingly oppressive that the “sahib” and the “mem-sahib” and the little “master-sahibs” and “miss-sahibs” frequently sleep on the roof, which is inclosed by the necessary parapet, a screen dividing the accommodation into a dormitory for either sex. Soon after sunrise the family is awakened by the “bearer” (as the colored valet is entitled) visiting the bedside of each male and pulling the sleeper’s big toe, this being the unvarying custom obtaining in Anglo-Indian establish-

ments, while the ladies of the family are aroused in a similar manner by the “ayah,” a dusky domestic, who tends the mistress of the bungalow and occupies the position of nurse. Although this al fresco method of recruiting exhausted energy has several advantages, it is not without certain drawbacks. A dust storm, for instance, may send the family flying back to the shelter of the horribly stuffy bedrooms, thus ruining a much-needed night’s rest, or a tropical shower, coming on with startling swiftness, will soak the bedding before the poor slumberers are half awake. In India, by the way, “it never rains but it pours.”

The other type of bungalow has a deep thatched roof, which, sloping gradually, creates a most picturesque effect. It is not, however, an unmixed blessing, for the thatch harbors snakes, who, attracted by the warmth and immunity from interference by the reptile-loathing “sahib,” bring up large numbers of juvenile snakes. Sometimes one of these horrid reptiles drops from the ceiling-cloth and makes its presence known—in the usual manner—to whoever has the misfortune to be in the room at the time.

—No Wall Paper Nor Windows.—

Wall paper is not a success in India, the climate being against its use. Indeed, in the “hot weather” it simply crackles up, while the “rains” loosen each sheet so effectively that in a month there is scarcely anything left on the wall. Consequently, the bungalow is almost invariably distempered, both inside and out—white, cream-color, pale yellow, ochre, pale pink and light slate-color being the shades generally in vogue. Bright yellow, vivid crimson and startling carmine have also found favor with a few impressionistic persons, but the experiment has seldom been repeated. Nor are windows always considered necessary, doors leading out on to the veranda taking their place.



# THE CARPENTER

—The “Punkah.”

Although in the “cold weather” (which lasts—officially—from the middle of October till the end of March) a room can be kept warm by the simple expedient of closing the door. The “hot weather” atmosphere is indeed a tribulation. From sunrise to sunset the heat is furnace-like, or it resembles that of a Turkish bath, according to the place, while the evening is almost equally de-

feet high, in which is a broad-bladed paddle-wheel. A colored man turns the handle and the revolving wheel sends a current of air through a grass screen, which is continually kept wet. So effective is this arrangement that the most appalling heat is quickly converted into agreeable coolness.

A certain percentage of white exiles declare that India is an unendurable country and that the most comfortable



INDIAN BUNGALOWS.

testable. The night is certainly a shade less hateful, but even under the most favorable conditions the exile may be put to considerable discomfort. Every room is therefore furnished with a “punkah,” which is kept in motion by a patient, perspiring black, and the sybarite who makes the science of keeping cool the chief business of “the long, long Indian day” causes a screen of dried grass to fill each doorway, a native being employed to deluge it with water every few minutes. The “thermanticote” is also of the greatest benefit to suffering humanity in India. It consists of a large box-like structure, some five

bungalow in the best “station” cannot compare with a tiny cottage at “Home”—as England is termed. When, however, they “retire” and endeavor to endure life in London or in the country, they lose no opportunity of lamenting their enforced absence from India.

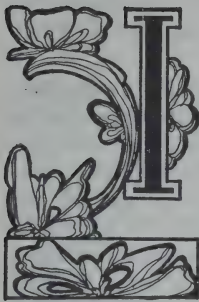
## Colombia's Forestry Precaution

The republic of Colombia is said to have excellent regulations for its national forests. Lumbermen who take cedar and mahogany are required to plant young trees of the same species in the cutover spaces.



## THE BLOT UPON CAPITAL

(By John B. Powell.)



IT is hardly necessary to say that the principle which lays it down that "an injury to one is the concern of all" still holds good. In fact we have elaborated upon it as we have increased in social wisdom so that today we are realizing more and more thoroughly the higher truth which shows us that when one injures himself by doing that which might or does injure others, he is harming not one but many, and thus decreasing the sum of human happiness as well as destroying his own better nature.

The principle may well be applied to the question we are about to study, for it is a stupid system that will teach us that capital should not pay a living wage just as it is that capital is not entitled to a fair return for its investment. There is no reasonable element in either proposition; one is mercenary and the other ungenerous.

Undoubtedly the public has been gradually reaching the alternative that it must unite with the laboring masses, not sympathetically but defensively against every reduction of wages, especially since the cost of living is increasing, or suffer with those who have not the power to resist a wage reduction or demand a wage proportionate to the purchasing extent of profit derived or derivable. It should be borne in mind that it is the insistence of capital that "cost production necessitates wage reduction," but that is a fallacy. As John Ruskin says: "Labor is machinery in itself: without it, life would be utterly dormant and useless." Now, in the structural view, every machine may be of the latest model and most expensive material, but it would not be in existence nor could it be of use unless the physical arm of intelligent, constructive service has been employed

and assisted invention. Why, then, should not the highest proportionate pay go to that arm? Does it not secure completeness and perfection? Is it not an intelligent and valuable and an indispensable factor in producing profit for capital?

In Mr. Ruskin's theory—really an old one—capital looks to labor for its own vitality. Not so with labor, for it can live upon its own resources and by its own methods, though the living would of necessity be limited in supplying its wants and needs; it would merely exchange the machine work of its arm for remunerative elements, naturally produced and not with any results of scientific construction or invention. This, we know, was the manner of payment back in the ages when labor was more rude and manual and paid through a system widely variant among and between localities and people, so much so that history records no stable method, at least, not until genius brought forth a factor more scientific, circulative and easily handled, that factor being coined and paper money. To its introduction is now ascribed the relegation of the ancient way, for no fixed rate of wages, no stipulated price for work or labor prevailed, competition itself not entering into consideration.

What an advance in skill and productivity is noted when we compare the labor of the past with that of the present. In former ages architecture shone out in unique but rutilant and adornment, but beauty has lived through which is all it has to show today but more of culture and intelligent labor sults lofty and ascendant that heights of thought

It is a service  
"what is

co  
riosit  
pon a  
100





change?" Two words form, briefly, the answer—Organized Labor, and it is the unity that they represent that calls for and is entitled to the approval and support of an unselfish public, who, it is repeated, in realizing this unity, is viciously sought to be deprived of its splendid achievements and opportunities to add to them in building solidly and beautifully the grandeur and enduring greatness of the modern constructural advancement of the new and rising world over the old and ancient. And yet the viciousness pales when its venom is unmasked in its efforts to utterly annihilate what the public is now recognizing as a factor that is now furthering the common weal.

As generally conceded, opinions are commonly formed from the results of experience, and the nearer home they come, the more positive and correct do they cement themselves. Thus formed, they enter the realms of education and application.

In the educating sense, capital—such of it as seeks ascendancy—bends its efforts to spread the theory that "cost-

production necessitates wage reductions," while behind the subtlety of its contention it makes its appeal to the wage-earning unity as represented by organized labor.

How, therefore, can it seem inconsistent to maintain that in its efforts to reduce the wage of the workers it is not only injuring the social, commercial and industrial peace and prosperity of the country at large, but cruelly and inhumanly crushing out the life of a force that has worked and is still working so intelligently to substantially establish and build up for our country a desirable standard of happiness and to make it permanent, progressive and universal.

Among the really great brilliants of thought shines the glittering epigram, "Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again." In that same brilliancy will live the truth that in organized labor rests the assurance of a triumph over the greed and tyranny of insatiate capital.

"The injury of one is the concern of all."

## THE WORLD'S GREAT MINDS AND A LIVING WAGE

(Extract from argument of W. D. Mahon, International President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, in the arbitration case of the Chicago Street Railway Employees, December 20, 1912).

To follow the line, if you please, right on through—and, as I say, it is the upmost thought in the minds of the world—we had in this city a few years ago a man whose writings attracted the attention of the entire world upon that subject, Professor Albion W. Small, head of the Department of Sociology in the University of Chicago. Ten years ago he made this declaration:

—What Professor Small Said—

man can live, bring up a family, the ordinary human happiness of less than one thousand dollars. All wages should be paid

within a certain scale. Let no man be paid less than the purchase capacity of one thousand dollars, which, I think, is the least a man can live on comfortably, educate his children, provide comfortably for a family, and enjoy some human comforts. Let no man be paid more than fifty thousand dollars, which is the salary of the President of the United States."

Now, that statement was made by the professor over ten years ago. Take the increased cost of living up to the present time. The government figures show that for the North Central States, which include Chicago, that the increased cost of living since 1900 has been 52.7 per cent. So that you will see that my claim of \$1,200 is below that of Professor Small, made ten years ago.

—John Mitchell's Statement—

Upon this great subject John Mitchell,



# THE CARPENTER



president of the Mine Workers for many years, and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, has this to say:

"The American standard of living should mean to the ordinary unskilled workman with an average family a comfortable house of at least six rooms; it should mean a bath room, good sanitary plumbing, a parlor, a dining room and a kitchen, and separate sleeping rooms in order that decency may be preserved and a reasonable degree of comfort maintained. The American standard of living should mean to the unskilled workman carpets, pictures, books and furniture with which to make a home bright, comfortable, and attractive to himself and his family; an ample supply of clothing suitable to winter and summer, and above all, a sufficient quantity of wholesome, nourishing food at all times of the year. The American standard of living, moreover, should mean to the unskilled workman that his children should be kept in school until they attain the age of eighteen years, and then to be able to lay up sufficient to maintain himself and family in times of illness, or at the close of his industrial life, when age and weakness renders further work impossible, and to make provision for his family against premature death from accident or otherwise. This, or something like this, is the American standard of living as it exists in the eyes of the unskilled workman. For the great majority of men who are willing to work, and are not incapacitated by physical or mental or moral defects, the manner of living above described is an approximate estimate of what that standard should be, and with the great productivity of American labor, I believe it is not unreasonable to say that these things should be possessed by every workingman, however unskilled."

—Prof. Ryan on a Living Wage—

I want to call your attention to another great man on this subject, Professor John A. Ryan, who has written a book entitled "A Living Wage," that has been read around the world, and that is

considered a standard in that line of work, and is accepted as a great authority upon this question, because of the many years that he has investigated it. He says in the book, "A Living Wage:"

"The laborer should have food sufficient in quantity, quality, and variety to maintain himself and the members of his family in a normal condition of health and vitality.

"He should be able to provide himself and family with clothing adapted in quantity and quality to the reasonable requirements of comfort. In addition to being protected against the inclemency of the climate, he ought to have the means of appearing in becoming attire on 'social' occasions, in church, in school, and in public gatherings. It is impossible to state precisely the minimum that is reasonable for this purpose, but speaking generally, we may say that the laborer and his family should possess an outfit of 'holiday' apparel, distinct from their ordinary or 'everyday' garments. This is essential to enable them to appear before their fellows without hurt to that self-respect and natural pride which are indispensable to decent living.

"Shelter. Under this head it is sufficient to say that the dwelling occupied by the laborer and his family ought to consist of at least five rooms, and in general to conform to the requirements of reasonable comfort. Three rooms (one for the parents, one for the male and one for the female children) are the minimum for sleeping accommodations, and it would seem that at least two rooms are required for all other purposes. As to equipment, the house must, of course, be provided with a reasonable stock of furniture and utensils, with the amount of heat, light, and drainage essential to health and comfort.

"The material requisites of decent living may, therefore, be summed up as a reasonable amount of food, clothing, and shelter for himself and his wife as long as they live; and for four or five children until these have reached the age of sixteen years.





# THE CARPENTER



"Besides the needs that are constant, actually existent, there are others that are intermittent, and still others that will be felt only in the future. The laborer's remuneration ought to be sufficiently large to enable him to provide against sickness, accident, and old age. If it does not, he will, when temporarily or permanently incapacitated from work, become a burden to the community or to his children. In the latter case the wages received by the children would have to be increased beyond their own requirements. This is not in accord with the normal law of things, which suggests that a man's life toil should bring him sufficient provision for his life's needs.

"Finally, the laborer and his family have certain mental and spiritual needs, the satisfaction of which is essential to right living. The chief among these are: A moderate amount of amusement and recreation; education in the primary branches of instruction for the children; some periodical and other literature; membership in certain organizations, such as benefit societies and labor unions; and last, but by no means least, the means of fulfilling in a becoming manner the obligations imposed by charity and religion."

## —Pope Leo XIII on Labor—

Following the same line of thought, as I said to you, calling your attention to the great minds of the world, I bring to your attention another. Back as far as 1891, the late Leo XIII formulated the doctrine of a minimum living wage, better known by the title, 'On the Condition of Labor.' Its most important passages relative to the present matter are the following:

"We now approach a subject of very great importance, and one on which, if extremes are to be avoided, right ideas are absolutely necessary. Wages, we are told, are fixed by free consent, and, therefore, the employer, when he has paid what was agreed upon, has done his part and is not called upon for anything further. The only way, it is said, in which injustice could happen would

be if the master refused to pay the whole of the wages, or the workman would not complete the work undertaken; when this happens, the state should intervene to see that each obtains his own, but not under any other circumstances.

"This mode of reasoning is by no means convincing to a fairminded man, for there are important considerations which it leaves out of view altogether. To labor is to exert one's self for the sake of procuring what is necessary for the purpose of life and, most of all, for self-preservation. 'In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread.' Therefore a man's labor has two notes or characters: First of all, it is personal; for the exertion of individual power belongs to the individual who puts it forth, employing his power for the personal profit for which it was given. Secondly, a man's labor is necessary; for without the results of labor a man cannot live; and self-conservation is a law of nature which it is wrong to disobey. Now, if we were to consider labor merely in so far as it is personal, doubtless it would be within the workmen's right to accept any rate of wages whatever; the same way that he is free to work or not, so is he free to accept a small remuneration or none at all. But this is a mere abstract proposition; the labor of the workman is not only his personal attribute, but is necessary; and this makes all the difference. The preservation of life is the bounden duty of each and all, and to fail therein is a crime. It follows that each one has a right to procure what is required in order to live; and the poor can procure it in no way than by work and wages.

"Let it be granted, then, that as a rule workman and employer should make arrangements, and in particular should freely agree as to wages; nevertheless, there is a dictate between man and man, that the remuneration must be enough to support the wage earner in reasonable and frugal comfort. If through necessity, or fear of a worse evil, the work-

(Continued on Page 36.)

---

---

# Editorial

---

---



---

## THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

**The United Brotherhood  
of  
Carpenters and Joiners of America**

---

Published on the 15th of each month at the  
**CARPENTERS' BUILDING**  
Indianapolis, Ind.

---

---

**UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF  
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,**  
PUBLISHERS

---

---

**FRANK DUFFY, Editor**

---

---

Subscription Price,  
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

---

---

Address all Letters and Money to  
**FRANK DUFFY,**  
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

---



---

**INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1913**

---

### **Amalgamated Society Approves of Solidification**

We are officially notified by Secretary Thomas Atkinson of the United States executive board of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners that the membership of that organization has approved of the plan of solidification with the United Brotherhood.

The official returns of the vote of the Amalgamated Society membership show that the figures in the United States district were 1,670 in favor of the plan and 452 against, giving a majority vote in favor of 1,218. The Canadian district cast 928 votes in favor and 849 against, showing a majority vote in favor of 79, thus making the total combined vote for the United States and Canadian districts 1,297 in favor of solidification.

With regard to the vote of the Amalgamated membership in Great Britain to

acquiesce in whatever result of the vote that might be obtained in the United States and Canada a vote of 16,674 was cast in favor and 979 against.

In commenting on the figures in his letter of notification, Mr. Atkinson says:

"You will see that the plan of solidification has been adopted by a very large majority vote in favor by all parties concerned, which is the best evidence that can be produced that the membership of both organizations are in favor of becoming solidified on a plan which will, if honestly carried out, maintain the salient features of both organizations, namely, giving to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America full and complete control of all trade matters within the scope of its ramifications without impairing the beneficial features of the Amalgamated Society."

The tabulated vote of the U. B. will be found on Page 29.



### **Employment Bureaus.**

Looking through the pages of a labor paper recently, we came across a letter written by a tradesman, drawing attention to the loss of money, time and energy which usually attends the process known as "looking for a job." The writer gave a clear account of his own experiences, differing very little from that which falls to the lot of the majority of wage-earners—the humiliating wait at the gate of the factory or in an outer office; the monotony of the long minutes, often hours, which precede the coming of the foreman or assistant foreman; and in those semi-skilled occupations in which organization is weak or practically non-existent, the uncertainty which surrounds the question of wages, hours and conditions of labor.

The trade unions have done much to alleviate and correct this condition. Union carpenters—as well as many other organized skilled workers—when unem-





# THE CARPENTER



ployed have their union and business agent to act as an intermediary for them and under the system adopted are thus rendered immune from much unpleasantness and worry. But the work of the union in this connection is, of course, limited to its own craft and consequently can but in a limited degree check the wholesale economic waste which the usual haphazard methods of obtaining employment entail.

The question of making it an easy matter for the man out of employment to obtain a job and the problem of simplifying industrial conditions so as to eliminate the economic waste is something that has scarcely been touched upon as yet in the United States. The subject is one, however, which is growing in importance every day. Between the immigration problem on the one hand and the problem of unemployment on the other some practical plan appears to be necessary to make fluid and to equitably distribute the labor supply and minimize the rising tide of unemployment.

Germany, with that zeal for efficiency which has characterized her—efficiency in the real sense of that much-abused word—has gone far toward solving this complex problem through her system of labor exchanges. She has been the pioneer, as it were, in bringing intelligence into a field where haphazard personal canvass of the individual had previously been the only means of obtaining employment. The ordinary way of recruiting labor from the men hanging around the factory gates, or of a man finding work by tramping from one plant to another, was long ago seen to be inefficient and wasteful in Germany. At first, in the hope of evolving a working system, experiments were made with the variety of existing employment agencies, but these were ultimately found so limited in their scope that most of the German states, municipalities in industrial districts and associations in farming provinces came to see the wisdom of appropriating public funds to finance labor exchanges, and thus the modern

chain of co-operating exchanges, which have been singularly successful throughout the German empire in coping with the problem of unemployment, came into existence.

We in the United States are finding ourselves much in the same position to-day as Germany was when she undertook to systematize and regulate her labor market. Statistics show that public employment offices exist in eighteen States and about sixty cities of the country and that these, either through inefficient administration or carelessness on the part of officials, are to all intents and purposes worse than useless. Already the need of some sort of government supervision is being advocated.

As a Wisconsin authority said recently, the nature of the business is such that to be really successful it needs to be a monopoly. The service is a public utility; private enterprise has not undertaken to organize it. "The multiplication of agencies has the same effect as the multiplication of labor markets. They merely make more places to look for work and therefore more chances that man and job will miss each other."

It is very probable, then, that if in the near future action is taken on this phase of the unemployment problem the methods of the German exchanges will be closely studied and we are not averse to thinking that the application of German methods would be productive of good results. We do not, of course, say that the German exchanges are incapable of further improvement, that they are entirely free from criticism in the Fatherland or that they have succeeded in bringing the millennium to pass. They have, however, appreciably lessened the chances of long periods of unemployment and its attendant evils; they have effectually minimized the hazard of an individual not finding work for months. Within two weeks, at most, the man offering skilled labor and belonging to a union is engaged on the Berlin Exchange, while the waiting time of the unskilled laborer is longer. The operation of the labor bourses has re-



sulted in equalizing the terms of unemployment so that the loss of work is distributed more evenly. No individual runs the risk of not finding work for months. As a consequence it is growing difficult in Germany for an employer to get employes through the former casual sources, as the exchanges are monopolizing the supply. Labor has become standardized, as it were, and the personal side of the free contract between master and man is disappearing.

The German exchanges are large, airy buildings, where men and women after registering can wait for another engagement under agreeable conditions. The Berlin Exchange, for instance, has three vast apartments. One for skilled workmen, arranged according to trades, accommodates conveniently 2,000, another 1,000 to 1,500 unskilled laborers, while the third is for women. The average exchange has none of the depressing suggestions of unemployment, none of that dreary atmosphere of the groups around the factory entrance waiting for something to do. The rooms are usually astir with activity. Telephone bells, the communications of sub-managers to the classified sections, the summons of tradesmen from their division, engage the attention of a newcomer and make the scene an interesting and busy one. Games are played, the restaurant supplies a meal at a nominal cost and the man-out-of-work may go home without a job, but he has not had an unpleasant day and he feels the better for it.

Much of the success of the German labor exchanges is due to the reputation they have gained for efficiency and good will toward all interests. The unions share in the management of many of the exchanges, so that the danger of their developing into mere employers' associations is avoided. Whether the German labor exchange idea could be utilized with assured success in the United States is, nevertheless, a rather hard question to determine, owing to the essential difference between the German and American social systems. It is, however, probable that the subject will

be considered by the new Industrial Commission at some time, as it clearly comes within the broad scope of its duties.

\* \* \*

### An Appreciated Gift

Our library at Headquarters was recently enriched by the addition of two very old and very interesting volumes of our official monthly journal, *The Carpenter*, one of them dating back to the first publication in May, 1881. For this courtesy we are indebted to Brother Joseph R. Graw of Local Union No. 20, Camden, N. J., who very kindly presented these old journals to the General Office. So many clippings had been made from our own official files in years gone by that many numbers of the journal were practically of little use to us, and we feel very grateful to Brother Graw for having helped us to make our old records complete once more.

\* \* \*

### Labor 60 Years Ago

A member of the Chicago Record-Herald staff, curious to inform himself as to labor conditions in the first half of the nineteenth century, recently took down a volume of McMaster's history and was very much impressed with the conditions which he found prevailed at that time in the labor world. There had been labor movements in the country, a business panic that had checked them, a recovery and a resumption of the old struggle. There was now a renewed demand for higher wages and shorter hours, and this is what the survey shows:

Bricklayers in Cincinnati were paid \$7 a week. Bakers in Boston were forced to work eighteen and twenty hours a day. "Carpenters and painters in Philadelphia received \$1.25 a day, and cordwainers in New York \$5 a week on the average, for toiling, they said, eighteen hours in the twenty-four." Unskilled laborers in the city last named received 65 cents a day.

There was political action and there were trade organizations and strikes, and protests in which women joined, and here is an interesting passage:

"In New York City one afternoon in 1845 several hundred women constituting the Female Industrial Association, tailoresses, shirt-makers, book folders, capmakers, representatives of all the trades then open to women,





met in the superior court room to assert their rights against unjust and mercenary employers. Their lot was, indeed, a hard one, for the president said that in the trade she pursued wages were from 10 to 18 cents a day. Only the most proficient received 25 cents."

Of course to make an exact comparison with the present it would be necessary to know just what the money measure meant in terms of food, clothing and shelter, but there can be no doubt about the measure in hours of toil. When the New England Workingmen's Association, in which the mill operatives were represented, appealed for a ten-hour law it was shown that work began at 5 o'clock in the morning and ended at 7 o'clock in the evening; that half an hour was allowed for breakfast and three-quarters of an hour for dinner; that some who were paid by the piece earned from \$16 to \$23 a month, and that others employed by the week were paid for that time \$1.62½.

Judging from these figures, sixty years have wrought changes, almost revolutionary in scope, in the matter of wages, reduction of hours of toil and working conditions, thanks to organized labor. And yet the labor movement cannot rest on laurels won. Changing conditions must be faced; there are almost as many problems to be solved today, as many reforms to be brought about. But there is this difference: Labor has grown more assertive, more conscious of ultimate victory, more self-confident in grappling with industrial evils. She is aware that what has been accomplished in the past is only an index of what may be accomplished in the future. And the voice of public opinion is daily growing more responsive to her needs.

---

### The Hope of the Laborer

It is plain that several fundamental reforms must be had before the American wage earner can be assured freedom of opportunity and the chance to work out the full measure of economic welfare which is his rightful heritage. Special privileges and monopoly rights arising from a protective tariff policy which have made possible a control of prices by a large group of manufacturers should be withdrawn by proper legislation. Corporations should also be pro-

hibited from issuing worthless securities which cause an absorption of earnings through indefensible capital charges.

A large share of the industrial output, which now goes into illegitimate dividend and interest payments should be given to labor through higher rates of compensation or lower prices of articles of general consumption.

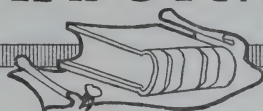
To establish firmly an American standard of work and living, to guarantee a proper distribution of the benefits of our marvelous natural resources and our wonderful industrial progress, and, at the same time, to maintain the spirit of enterprise and the stimulation to industrial progress and efficiency, it is also absolutely necessary to impose some limitations upon the numbers of immigrants who are rapidly entering the country. Unless there is a restriction of immigration, the situation for the American industrial worker is without hope. A policy of permanent or absolute exclusion is not imperative. All that is essential is to limit temporarily the number of incoming aliens so that the foreign workmen already in our midst may be industrially assimilated and educated to the point where they will demand proper standards of living and will be constrained by the economic aspirations of the native American.

The real indication of material prosperity is to be found in the extent to which the wage earners in mines and factories share in the industrial output which is partly attributable to their labors, and unless there is a limitation placed upon the inexhaustible supply of cheap foreign labor of low standards and aspirations which is now coming to this country, it is perfectly clear that the American wage earner cannot hope to participate properly in the results of our industrial progress.—W. Jett Lauck, in the North American Review.

---

A new trade union house of the woodworkers of Germany has recently been completed at a cost of over \$250,000 at Berlin.

# Official Information



## GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,  
Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,  
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,  
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,  
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,  
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,  
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,  
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

## -:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

### Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

### Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting but party politics must be excluded.

### Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

### Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

### Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

### Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.





## Report of General President Kirby for Quarter Ending September 30, 1913.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 13, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

The case in New York City in which our organization was sued for \$200,000 damages, and which was referred to Board Member Guerin and myself by this Board at its last session, was taken up immediately after adjournment. Not being able to give this my personal attention, I instructed General Secretary Duffy to act for me with Brother Guerin, and will say aside from their report no new developments have arisen. Their report follows:

"Indianapolis, July 31, 1913.

"Mr. James Kirby, General President:

"Dear Sir and Brother—In accordance with your wishes we visited New York City immediately after the adjournment of the last meeting of the General Executive Board for the purpose of adjusting, if possible, the misunderstanding that arose between the firm of Wagner & Carew of Brooklyn and lawyer Beattie of New York in the \$200,000 damage suit entered against us and others by the firm of Bossert & Co. of Brooklyn.

"We held conferences with Mr. Carew, representing the firm of Wagner & Carew, as Mr. Wagner was out of the city, and went into details of the complaint lodged by Mr. Beattie. In fact, we showed him Mr. Beattie's letter under date of July 17, 1913, addressed to you and which was submitted to the General Executive Board while that body was in session this month. Mr. Carew replied after reading it, 'all bosh.' He said his firm did not intend to hurt Mr. Beattie's feelings in any shape or manner and never desired to humiliate him in the least. In fact, they thought the easiest way out of the difficulty was for Mr. Beattie to withdraw from the case, but that it made no difference with them what course was pursued. If Mr. Beattie desired the other way expressed by him, that is, by letter of substitution, they

were quite willing to comply with his wishes.

"While we were in the office of Mr. Carew, Mr. Carew dictated a letter to Mr. Beattie in which he expressed his sorrow at causing him any unpleasantness or inconvenience and hoped he might have his assistance in dealing with this case. Mr. Carew was willing to do anything to avoid friction or soreness.

"We next waited on Mr. Beattie and explained the position of Wagner & Carew, but gave him to distinctly understand that at no stage of the game was he hired, retained or employed by the General Office to defend this suit, but that, on the other hand, we waited on him as soon as we possibly could after we had been notified of the case and told him that we had hired Wagner & Carew to defend our organization in this damage suit. He admitted that perhaps it was better that Wagner & Carew had been employed by us. He said they were good lawyers and had much influence. He was glad that we came to New York and adjusted matters. He promised us he would co-operate with Wagner & Carew in any way desired.

"We told him we knew that he and Maloney had not been working in harmony in the injunction cases, but that we expected that he and Wagner & Carew would work in harmony in this case.

"We afterward visited carpenters' headquarters, 142-144 E. Fifty-Ninth street, and conferred with Secretary Oliver Collins on the matter. He was glad to learn that the differences between the lawyers had been amicably adjusted for it was a source of annoyance to him. He believes the matter should be left in the hands of the members of the General Executive Board from the first district with the General Officers to manage. He feels then that not only this but all other cases would be promptly and properly attended to. We left feeling satisfied that we had done our duty. Fraternally yours,

"FRANK DUFFY,  
"T. M. GUERIN."



# THE CARPENTER



Since the last meeting of the Executive Council I have been very busy visiting different parts of the country in the interest of our organization.

I attended a meeting of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department at Atlantic City in the interest of the Brotherhood, regarding the hollow metal trim. I addressed the following letter to the Executive Council of the B. T. D.:

"July 21, 1913.

"To the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor—Greeting:

"In placing this subject before you I am doing so in behalf of the organization I have the honor to represent, and in the interest of peace in the building trades. What I am placing before you now is the conditions that confront the building industry throughout the entire jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

"With the inception of the hollow metal trim, all of you are more or less familiar. From the beginning a dispute has existed between two International organizations, as to the rights of its erection. It was first used in the City of New York, and in that city this work was a subject of arbitration, and was decided in favor of one of the organizations. The other organization contested its right and appealed to the Building Trades Department for redress, and at the Tampa convention the Building Trades Department decided that this work belonged to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.

"The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners refused to recognize the decision of the department with the result that it was suspended from the Building Trades Department at the St. Louis convention in 1910. The carpenters still insisted on doing the work, made no appeal from the decision of the St. Louis convention and still continued to do the major part of the work in question.

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in its report

to the 1911 convention of the A. F. of L., held at Atlanta, Ga., recommended that the Building Trades Department be instructed to reinstate the carpenters. This was concurred in by the convention, but the fact remains that neither organization has receded from the position assumed, and the internecine war among the building crafts has tended to rip apart and make enemies in the various local councils where they should be united in supporting each other.

"I respectfully submit to your honorable body on behalf of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, these facts: That inasmuch as the American Federation of Labor ordered the carpenters reinstated that it practically ruled, to all intents and purposes, that the entire contention under which the Brotherhood of Carpenters were expelled was unjust and irregular, and the following action of the Building Trades Department, regardless of any questions asked by individuals from the floor of the convention or any answers given by the presiding officer, concurred in the action of the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"On the part of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, we have stood ready at all times to meet representatives of the Sheet Metal Workers to adjust this controversy. However, they have assumed an attitude making such action impossible; recently the undersigned was called to the headquarters of the Building Trades Department to meet the superintendent of a large contracting company together with President O'Sullivan; we were present and ready to take up the matter in any way possible looking to an adjustment. President O'Sullivan, however, announced that he was not there for the purpose of any conference and refused to take any part in the discussion that would lead to an amicable understanding, basing his grounds upon the department's past actions.

"In view of the above, I respectfully request that you instruct the local Building Trades Councils affiliated with the department to take no part in this con-





# THE CARPENTER



troversy and allow the work to proceed peaceably, and at the same time you request, instruct, or order the two internationals to meet and endeavor to settle the difficulty. Failing to do so, take the matter up in accordance with the laws of the department.

"I beg to say for the United Brotherhood that we stand ready to meet the Sheet Metal Workers at a time and place to be selected at their convenience, either at their headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., our headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., or at the office of the Building Trades Department.

"Trusting that you can see your way clear to take this step and assuring you we will endeavor to in no way involve any other building craft in this dispute, I am,           Fraternally yours,

"JAMES KIRBY, Gen. President,  
"United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners."

After considerable discussion it was decided to refer the subject matter covered in my letter to the next convention of the Building Trades Department. It will therefore be seen that the matter will be taken up by the Building Trades convention at Seattle for adjustment.

I attended a meeting of our organization in Oshkosh, Wis.; also visited Philadelphia on August 27, where the carpenters were holding a picnic preparatory to putting their new agreement into effect. It seems, however, that matters did not move so smoothly as they anticipated. I am pleased to report that the situation is now well in hand as Philadelphia has practically won its entire demands, credit of which is due to the officers and members of the Philadelphia District Council.

I visited Dubuque, Ia., in the interest of Local 579, and in an effort to reach an understanding with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender people. We were, however, unable to reach an agreement satisfactory to the local union at that time.

In company with General Secretary Duffy I attended the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress in the interest of the

United Brotherhood, and am pleased to report the carpenters of Canada responded nobly to a circular issued by the General Secretary sometime ago, requesting that they elect delegates, as will be shown by Delegate Armstrong's report who very ably handled the affairs of the U. B. at the congress.

After the congress adjourned I visited Three Rivers, Quebec, Jonquieres and Chicoutini. The four named cities have a very difficult problem to solve, as there is a strong local organization, with headquarters at Three Rivers, which is putting up a bitter fight against the international movement. I deem it, however, of the utmost importance that we keep up an active and aggressive campaign in those districts, that we may compel those who are opposing us to spend their energy at home, rather than permit them to disseminate their ideas throughout upper Canada.

Just prior to the election of officers of the Joint District Council of New York, Local 309 was suspended. On an appeal from that Local Union, I ordered the local reinstated, and the votes of the Local Union counted. The Joint District Council refused to comply with my instructions. I might say that on examination of the roll-call vote taken by the Joint District Council I found that had the matter been left to the Brotherhood delegates, my instructions would have been carried out, but a majority of the Amalgamated delegates taking a negative stand caused my instructions to be rejected. I informed the Joint District Council that I had no objections to an appeal being taken from any decision I might render, but I would insist on the orders of the General President being complied with. I therefore suspended the Joint District Council and notified all Local Unions of Greater New York to send delegates to a meeting to be held October 9. I am pleased to say that every Local Union in that city complied and steps were taken to organize a district council strictly in accordance with the laws of the Brotherhood. I feel sure that this will be the means of materially



benefiting our movement in Greater New York.

In conclusion I wish to thank the membership and all the General Officers for their hearty co-operation, which has been the means of increasing our membership and strengthening our organization in general as the reports of the General Secretary will show.

With best wishes and kindest regards,  
I remain,                      Fraternally yours,  
JAMES KIRBY, Gen. President,  
U. B. of C. & J. of A.

## Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session, 1913 of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the July and October sessions the following matters were acted upon by correspondence:

July 30.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Request of the D. C. for allowance of \$6.00 per week for mill men on strike. Request denied.

August 5.

Request of Chicago D. C. for financial assistance for bar and office fixture men on strike. The Board appropriates \$5,000.00.

August 6.

Brantford, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 498 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$200.00, to be expended under direction of the G. P.

August 14.

Montreal, Can.—Request of the D. C. for financial aid for members on strike in support of movement to maintain wage scale. The Board decides to grant financial support to the movement.

September 9.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.—Request of L. U. 619 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

September 13.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Request of L. U. 891 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board donates \$200.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

September 15.

Chicago, Ill.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing the shops and mills. The Board appropriates \$1,000.00.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 13, 1913.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date by Chairman Kirby.

All members present.

The report of the delegate to the Montreal convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor

Congress was received and filed for future reference.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Report from the D. C. relative to strike conditions in that city received as information.

Quincy, Ill.—Request from L. U. 1366 for continued financial assistance for mill men on strike. The Board appropriates \$420.00 for strike pay. A committee of the G. E. B. will visit Quincy after adjournment of the present meeting and report in detail to the General Office conditions as they exist. Brothers Potts, Blackmore and Cole appointed.

Charleston, S. C.—Complete accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board in 1910 for organizing purposes (\$100.00). Filed.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$100.00, to be spent under direction of the G. P.

Erie, Pa.—Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The appropriation is denied and the request for an organizer referred to the G. P.

Springfield, Ill.—Request of L. U. 16 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The appropriation is denied and the matter of sending an organizer is referred to the G. P.

Springfield, Ill.—Request of L. U. 16 for an appropriation to cover cost of expenses in injunction suit. The Board appropriates \$211.00.

New Castle, Pa.—Request of L. U. 206 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The appropriation is denied and the G. P. requested to send an organizer to New Castle.

Galt, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 1216 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The appropriation is denied and the G. P. requested to send an organizer to Galt and vicinity.

Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.—Request of L. U. 1061 for financial aid denied. The action of the G. E. B. July 14, 1913, appropriating \$200.00 for organizing purposes was reconsidered and the G. P. requested to investigate conditions in Medicine Hat.

Grinnell, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 929 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages and reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day, effective January 1, 1914. Official sanction granted.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Request of L. U. 1355 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour and a reduction in the hours of labor from nine to eight per day, effective January 1, 1914. The G. E. B. advises that this movement be held in abeyance until April 1, 1914.

Brownwood, Tex.—Request of L. U. 1363 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective December 1, 1913. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are received at the General Office.





# THE CARPENTER



Cabo Rojo, P. R.—Request of L. U. 1455 for official sanction of a trade movement to establish better working conditions generally. Sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Regina, Sask., Can.—Communication from L. U. 1867 requesting permission to circulate an appeal for financial assistance for a disabled member. Request denied.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Complete accounting of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received from L. U. 782 and filed.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Complete accounting from the Ohio Valley D. C. of money appropriated for litigation purposes received and filed.

A joint communication from Local Unions 32, 309, 258, 214, 12 and 126 relative to affiliation with the Central Labor Council of Greater New York, also a communication from L. U. 309 on the same subject, received and carefully considered and referred to the member of the G. E. B. from the First District for further investigation.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A communication from the D. C. relative to the erection of a labor temple was received and filed as information.

Jersey City, N. J.—An invitation to attend the joint anniversary celebration of Local Unions No. 391 and 482 of Jersey City, N. J., was received as information.

Chicago, Ill.—A letter of thanks from the D. C. for financial assistance rendered by the G. O. during the strike of the bar and office fixture men was received as information.

Springfield, Ill.—Complete accounting from L. U. 16 of money appropriated for organizing purposes received and filed.

A communication was received from John H. Murray, of New York City, relative to overcharges made by him on his bills for services rendered the organization while he was acting in the capacity of organizer. The G. E. B. decides to further extend the time for payment of said overcharge.

Youngstown, Ohio.—Complete accounting from L. U. 171 of money appropriated for organizing purposes received and filed.

Macon, Ga.—Complete accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for organizing purposes received and filed.

October 14.

All members present.

Boston, Mass.—Complete accounting received from the D. C. of money appropriated for organizing purposes; filed.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Complete accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for organizing purposes received and filed.

Akron, Ohio.—Complete accounting from L. U. 84 of money appropriated for organizing purposes received and filed.

The G. S. submitted the following bids on

printing 50,000 F. S. monthly report blanks and 50,000 Treasurer's monthly remittance blanks:

Cheltenham-Aetna Press: Fifty thousand F. S. monthly report blanks, \$212.50; 50,000 Treasurer's monthly remittance blanks, \$54.25.

The Bramwood Press: Fifty thousand F. S. monthly report blanks, \$178.50; 50,000 Treasurer's remittance blanks, \$45.00.

The Iron City Trades Journal Pub. Co., Pittsburgh: Fifty thousand F. S. monthly report blanks and 50,000 Treasurer's monthly remittance blanks, \$223.50.

Harrington & Folger: Fifty thousand F. S. monthly report blanks, \$230.00; 50,000 Treasurer's remittance blanks, \$65.00.

The contract is awarded to the Iron City Trades Journal Pub. Co., providing the supplies will be delivered free of cost to the General Office in Indianapolis.

Hyde Park, Mass.—Complete accounting from the D. C., New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. System, for money appropriated for organizing work received and filed.

Nashville, Tenn.—Complete accounting from L. U. 41 of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Complete accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Fall River, Mass.—Complete accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Complete accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for relief of mill men on strike received and filed.

Chicago, Ill.—Complete accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for relief of mill men on strike received and filed.

Springfield, Mo.—Complete accounting from L. U. 978 of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Boston, Mass.—Complete accounting from L. U. 1671 (ship carpenters) of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Birmingham, Ala.—Complete accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Arctic, R. I.—Complete accounting from L. U. 1831 of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Freeland, Pa.—Complete accounting from L. U. 905 of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Sydney, N. S., Can.—Complete accounting from L. U. 1588 of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Omaha, Neb.—Complete accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Shawinigan Falls, Que., Can.—Complete accounting from L. U. 1775 of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received and filed.



# THE CARPENTER



Quincy, Ill.—Partial accounting from L. U. 1366 of money appropriated for relief of mill men on strike received and filed.

Kansas City, Mo.—Partial accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received as information.

Newport, R. I.—Partial accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for strike relief was taken up. The accounting shows an unexpended balance of \$15.00, which amount the D. C. has been requested to return to the G. O. The Board rules that if said balance is not returned within thirty days from date of official notification the amount will be charged pro rata to the local unions comprising said D. C.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Partial accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received as information and referred to the member of the Board from the Seventh District for investigation.

The G. S. called attention to the fact that the supply of English rituals and English constitutions was running low and was instructed by the G. E. B. to place an order for same—1,000 English rituals and 50,000 English constitutions.

Communication from the Boston District Council, also from Cambridge L. U. 441 and from the Buffalo D. C., relative to the action of the Aberthaw Construction Company toward our organization in several cities where said firm is doing work, was taken under consideration. A representative of the Boston D. C., properly credentialed, appeared before the Board on the same matter. After a review of the case it was decided that the G. S. be instructed to correspond with the Larkin firm of Buffalo, also with Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, with a view of adjusting the dispute in question. The matter of the various jobs mentioned is referred to the General President for further action.

A communication was received from the Boston D. C. asking permission that Expelled Member Max Umans be allowed to join the organization again. A representative of the D. C. appeared before the Board in this matter and explained the reasons why said request was made. The G. S. is requested to notify the Boston District Council that when L. U. 954 makes such a request the G. E. B. will give due consideration to same.

Springfield, Ill.—Partial accounting from L. U. 16 of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received as information.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Partial accounting from L. U. 1820 of money appropriated for relief of men on strike received as information and referred to the member of the Board from the Seventh District for investigation.

Halifax, N. S., Can.—Communications received from L. U. 83 relative to an unexpended balance of \$204.00 of money appropriated for relief of men on strike. The G. E. B. decides

that an accounting of this balance must be made to the General Office or the amount in question must be returned.

Cumberland, Md.—Communication from L. U. 1024 relative to an unexpended appropriation made by the G. E. B. for organizing purposes laid over until next meeting of the Board and the G. S. instructed to take the matter up with L. U. 1024.

The G. P. submitted the report of the committee appointed to tabulate the vote cast on the plan of solidification of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, showing

31,438 votes in favor of the proposition.

15,417 votes against the proposition.

This being the necessary two-thirds vote, the proposition is carried.

October 15.

All members present.

Jonquieres and Chicoutini, Que., Can.—Request from Local Unions 1338 and 1368 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board donates \$100.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Request from the D. C. for a donation to assist in organizing the mill men. The Board appropriates \$200.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

The report of Board Member Post in regard to the lawsuits of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and suspended L. U. 1787 of Newark, N. J., now pending, was received and concurred in.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A communication from the D. C. requesting that the American Federation of Labor take steps towards organizing the various crafts employed in the furniture factories was received and referred to the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention.

New York, N. Y.—The bill of Lawyer Charles Maitland Beattie for services in the Moelter vs. Bottsford-Dickinson Company case was presented to the Board and ordered paid.

Oakland, Cal.—A communication was received from L. U. 550 asking permission to circulate an appeal for donations for a disabled member. Request denied.

The G. P. submitted to the Board a joint statement from Local Unions 32, 309, 258, 214, 12 and 126 relative to the Central Labor Council of Greater New York. Referred with a similar statement previously submitted to the Board to the member of the Board from the First District for investigation.

Edmonton, Alta., Can.—A resolution was received from L. U. 1325, requiring the General Office to keep a record of all members fined and suspended and to furnish local unions with this information with the monthly statement. Filed as information.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Appeal of the Toronto D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the matter of sending delegates to the Canadian





# THE CARPENTER



Trades and Labor Congress. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Dayton, Ohio.—Request from L. U. 839 for financial assistance in organizing the west side of Dayton. The request is denied on account of not having the endorsement of the D. C.

Long Branch, N. J.—Request from the Red Bank and Long Branch D. C. for an additional appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter referred to the G. P. for further investigation.

The report of Board Member Potts on the request of L. U. 356 of Marietta, Ohio; L. U. 1908 of Piqua, Ohio, and L. U. 525 of Coshoc-ton, Ohio, for financial aid for members who suffered losses during the floods last spring was submitted to the Board and carefully considered in all its details. The report is received and filed and the requests of these local unions denied.

Piqua, Ohio.—The report of Board Member Potts relative to the accounting for money appropriated for organizing purposes in 1910 to L. U. 1908 was received, concurred in and filed as a complete accounting of the appropriation in question.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Appeal of Max Steinfeld from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Max Steinfeld vs. the Hudson County (N. J.) D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of Frank Norton from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Frank Norton vs. the New York D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—Appeal of George Henne, Nic. Mauderer et al. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Henne, Mauderer, et al. vs. the New York D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Birmingham, Ala.—Appeal of L. U. No. 103 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of J. L. Whaley, G. L. Cox et al. vs. L. U. 103. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Quincy, Ill.—A communication from L. U. 1366 relative to the strike of the mill men was received as information.

Superior, Wis.—Appeal of L. U. 755 from the decision of the First General Vice-President in disapproving local by-laws of said union. The decision of the First G. V.-P. and G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Baltimore, Md.—Appeal of L. U. 29 from the decision of the First G. V.-P. in disapproving local by-laws of said union providing for a contingent fund. The decision of the First G. V.-P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed, as no dues, initiation fees nor tax which the power of the organization is used to collect

can be placed otherwise than in the general fund, and no part of same can be placed in contingent, relief or funeral fund.

October 16.

All members present.

The quarterly report of the General President was received and concurred in.

The quarterly report of the First General Vice-President was received and concurred in.

The quarterly report of the Second General Vice-President was received and concurred in.

A communication was received from the District Council of Chicago, Ill., containing information that the cabinet makers and machine men's strike, which had been in progress since July 1, 1913, had been won.

The G. E. B. interprets Section 234 of the General Constitution as follows: That all proposed amendments to be sent out for a referendum vote must be published in The Carpenter one month prior to being submitted.

The Board decides that the delegates to the Building Trades Department convention in Seattle, Wash., bring up the metal trim question by resolution before the convention.

In considering the questions to come before the A. F. of L. and B. T. D. conventions in Seattle, Wash., next month it was decided that the General President attend said conventions in the interests of the U. B.

A communication from New York City relative to the advisability of having an exhibit of metal trim at the Seattle convention of the Building Trades Department was received and the Board instructs the G. P. and G. S. to have such an exhibit at that convention.

Bills from Lawyer Beattie for expenses incurred in the various law cases in New York City were placed before the Board and ordered paid, amounting to \$258.30.

Elmira, N. Y.—Appeal of Elijah Budd, member of L. U. 532, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability donation. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Sharon, Pa.—Appeal of L. U. 268 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on the death of William Blair, late a member of L. U. 268. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appeal of L. U. 257 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability donation in behalf of M. Rosenthal. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed, as according to Section 120 of the General Constitution each local union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its officers.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Appeal of L. U. No. 11 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving claim for disability donation in behalf of John Prendergast. In view of the fact that L. U.



# THE CARPENTER



No. 11 did not appeal this case within the time specified in Section 99 of our General Constitution, the G. E. B. cannot consider same, the case being outlawed.

Pekin, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 644 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving the claim for funeral donation on the death of M. R. Ensor, late a member of L. U. 644. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Butte, Mont.—Appeal of L. U. 112 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation in behalf of Jacob Young, late a member of L. U. 112. The case is referred back to the G. T. for reconsideration on the grounds that proof of death could not be furnished until June, 1913, when the body was found.

Ardmore, Okla.—The G. T. referred to the G. E. B. the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Joseph Hamilton, member of L. U. 1028, and the matter was referred to the G. S. to demand of the local union a full explanation as to why such a claim was made on this office, when the brother member in question was not in good standing.

East Liverpool, Ohio.—Appeal of L. U. 328 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on the death of John A. McHenry, late a member of L. U. 328. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Evansville, Ind.—Appeal of L. U. 90 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation in behalf of William E. Barnett, late a member of L. U. 90. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

October 17.

All members present.

The G. P. submitted to the Board correspondence from the District Council of New Bedford, Mass., relative to a jurisdictional controversy with the lathers over the putting up of metal corner beads. The matter is referred to the delegates to the Seattle convention of the Building Trades Department, they to hold a conference with the officials of the lathers' organization.

Key West, Fla.—Appeal of L. U. 655 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for additional disability donation of \$200.00 in behalf of Joseph H. Saunders, member of L. U. 655. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Bethlehem, Pa.—Request from the Lehigh Valley and Slate Belt D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board donates \$200.00, to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Springfield, Ill.—Report received from L. U. 16 relative to strike situation in that city. The Board appropriates \$112.00 for strike relief.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can.—Request from L. U.

1684 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$100.00, to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Toronto, Can.—Request of L. U. 1820 for donation to cover litigation expenses. The Board appropriates \$350.00.

Protest of Brother R. Fuelle, treasurer of L. U. 589 of Indianapolis, Ind., against the expense bills of Board Members Cole and Potts received. On investigation it was found there were no grounds for the protest.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts was taken up at this time.

October 18.

All members present.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts continued.

October 20.

All members present.

A bill for \$621.00 for printing the evidence in the Bossert vs. Dhuy appeal, New York, submitted by Lawyer Beattie, was presented to the G. E. B. and ordered paid.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Request for an appropriation to cover balance due outside men on strike during the past summer. The Board appropriates \$468.00.

Worcester, Mass.—Protest from L. U. 408 against the removal of Brother J. A. Millette as organizer received. As all organizers and organizing work come under the supervision and control of the General President, the G. E. B. decides to refer protest to the G. P.

The G. S. submitted to the Board a communication from L. U. 1284 of Monticello, Ill., recommending a proposition to be presented to all local unions of the U. B. by U. M. Dustman, editor of the "Progressive Builder" of Freeport, Ill., published by the Contracting Builders' Publishing Company. The subscription price of said paper is \$1.00 per year, and said company agrees to let 50 per cent of all subscription money obtained by all union subscribers and also all non-union subscribers obtained by union men stand with the secretaries of the different unions, same to be sent to headquarters and retained as a fund towards the erection of a home for sick, crippled and aged carpenters. The referendum vote taken in November, 1912, indicated that our membership did not want such a home, and therefore the G. S. is instructed to notify the local unions involved that they must cancel their agreement with "The Progressive Builder" of Freeport, Ill. This order to be complied with forthwith and "The Progressive Builder" to be notified to this effect.

The G. E. B. adjourned at this time to meet as the Board of Trustees of the U. B.

The meeting of the Board of Trustees having been completed, the examination and audit of the books and accounts is again taken up and continued.

October 21.

All members present.





# THE CARPENTER



Quincy, Ill.—Communication from L. U. 1366 relative to status of mill men's strike received as information and held in abeyance until sub-committee of the G. E. B. reports conditions to the General Office.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Request from L. U. 1348 (box makers) for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages and the signing of a new agreement with the employers, effective January 1, 1914. The movement having been properly endorsed by the D. C., the Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

The G. E. B. decides that on and after January 1, 1914, official sanction will not be granted by the Board to proposed trade movements except 51 per cent of the membership involved vote in favor of the demands.

The Board further decides that on and after January 1, 1914, men on strike will receive \$6.00 per week, providing the present law as laid down in Section 74 of the General Constitution is not changed.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts continued.

October 22.

All members present.

Portsmouth, N. H.—The accounting submitted by L. U. 921 for money appropriated for strike relief was taken up, and the Board orders the strike roll for the week ending July 12, 1913, returned, as it does not appear to have been signed by the individual members receiving the strike pay. No extra allowance will be granted the officers of the Strike Committee, as that is a matter to be taken care of from the funds of the local union. Reports previously forwarded the G. O. show an expenditure of \$476.00, leaving a balance unaccounted for of \$116.00, which must be accounted for in detail.

The G. E. B. rules that disability donation shall be reckoned from date of initiation to date of accident causing disability.

The Board decides that the delegates to the Seattle convention of the A. F. of L. shall bring before that body the dispute in regard to the claims of the United Mine Workers of America over carpenters doing work around mines.

Springfield, Ill.—The request of L. U. 16 for an appropriation for organizing purposes, denied at a meeting of the Board on October 13, was reconsidered and the sum of \$216.00 appropriated, this amount to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Secretary Galvin and Business Agent Bromley, of the Chicago D. C., appeared before the Board to thank the G. E. B. for the appropriation made for the relief of the mill men on strike. The strike was successful, the men having gained their full original demands.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

October 23.

All members present.

Lorain, Ohio.—Request from L. U. 705 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates \$100.00, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication from Attorney Hersey, of Denver, Colo., re the case of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, etc., et al. vs. The Central Savings Bank and Trust Company, No. 3887, inclosing bill for balance of attorney's fees and expenses. Bill received and ordered paid.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued and completed, the report of the expert accountant compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office Monday, January 12, 1914.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

## Convention Call—Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.:

You are herewith advised that the seventh annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will convene in the Washington hotel, Seattle, Washington, at 10 a. m., Monday morning, November 24, 1913.

The Washington hotel has been selected as the official headquarters. Accommodation can be secured for the delegates at the following rate, European plan: Rooms with bath, \$2.50 per day.

The basis of representation in the convention is: From National or International Unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. Credentials are herewith enclosed, duplicates of which should be returned to this office at the earliest possible moment.

Your attention is drawn to the constitutional provision which requires delegates to be members in good standing in the unions they represent and per capita tax to be paid on the full membership to the date of September 1, 1913.

Matters of vital importance to the



# THE CARPENTER



building industry will be discussed at the forthcoming convention and an effort will be made to settle some of the vexed problems confronting our membership.

Anticipating a full delegation from your organization, and hoping that the approaching convention will reflect added prestige and influence to your International Union, as well as to the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., I beg to remain

Fraternally yours,  
JAMES A. SHORT, President,  
Building Trades Dept., A. F. of L.

## **Proposition to Withdraw from the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor**

Proposed by L. U. 1582, Cincinnati, O., and endorsed by the required number of unions in the required number of States:

Cincinnati, O., April 23, 1913.

At a special meeting of L. U. No. 1582, the following resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming vote:

"Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. for the supposed purpose of bettering the conditions in the building trades, and

"Whereas, The said Brotherhood is paying into the treasury of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. about 60 per cent. of the entire per capita tax received by it and the U. B. is receiving no benefit, but rather finds it to its detriment; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the belief of L. U. 1582 that the best interests of the U. B. will be served by withdrawing from the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the L. U.'s and the District Council of this district for their endorsement and that steps be taken to bring about the desired ends in accordance with the rules governing a call for a referendum vote of the U. B. as laid

down in our general constitution. (See Sec. No. 153.)"

CHAS. A. ANDERSON,  
Sec. L. U. No. 1582.

## **Amendment to Section 24 of the General Constitution**

Proposed by L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., and endorsed by the required number of unions in the required number of States:

Amendment—To strike out Lines 3, 4 and 5 of Section 74 of the general constitution, which reads as follows:

An additional 25 cents per member per quarter on all members in good standing for the months ending March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year.

## **Rejection of Candidate**

A. W. Larson, an applicant for admission to Millmen's Union, No. 42, of San Francisco, Cal., has been rejected three times.

## **Localities to be Avoided**

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Arcadia, Fla.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Akron, O.	Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Ashland, Ky.	Hutchinson, Kas.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Kankakee, Ill.
Aurora, Ill.	Kenosha, Wis.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Bay City, Mich.	Louisville, Ky.
Birmingham, Ala.	Miami, Ariz.
Blackwell, Okla.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Boise, Idaho.	Mowbridge, S. D.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Central City, Ky.	New Bedford, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.	New Orleans, La.
Clarksville, Tenn.	New York City.
Cleveland, O.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Clinton, Ia.	Norfolk, Va.
Dayton, O.	North Yakima, Wash.
Detroit, Mich.	Omaha, Neb.
Dubuque, Ia.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Escanaba, Mich.	Palm Beach, Fla.
Evansville, Ind.	Racine, Wis.
Fort Meyers, Fla.	San Antonio, Tex.
Fresno, Cal.	San Diego, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Greeley, Colo.	San Francisco, Cal.
Holyoke, Mass.	St. Petersburg, Fla.





Santa Cruz, Cal.  
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.  
Sioux City, Ia.  
Smithtown, L. I.  
South Omaha, Neb.  
Springfield, Mass.  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
Tampa, Fla.  
The Dalles, Ore.

Tri-Cities—Davenport,  
Ia.; Rock Island  
and Moline, Ill.  
Vancouver, B. C.  
Waterbury, Conn.  
Washington, D. C.  
Watsonville, Cal.  
Wichita Falls, Tex.  
Wilmington, N. C.

## Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Phoenix, N. Y.                      Riverside, N. J.  
Rockport, Mass.                  Newton, Kas.  
Lexington, Tenn.  
Buffalo, N. Y. (Woodworkers).  
Raymond, Wash. (Shipwrights, Joiners, Cal-  
kers and Boat Builders).  
Paducah, Ky. (Shipwrights, Joiners, Calkers  
and Boat Builders).  
Philadelphia, Pa. (Shipwrights).  
Oshkosh, Wis.—(Bar and Office Fixtures).  
Portland, Ore. (Calkers).  
Portland, Ore. (Shipwrights and Joiners).  
Total, 12 Local Unions.

## Lynch N. Y. Labor Commissioner

James M. Lynch of Syracuse, N. Y., president of the International Typographical Union, has been appointed labor commissioner for the State of New York, the State Senate having unanimously confirmed Governor Glynn's nomination. Mr. Lynch is admirably qualified for his new duties and his appointment is in every sense a fitting one. For fourteen years he has served the Typographical Union as its president and has safely guided that organization through some of the most trying periods of its history. He has been succeeded as president of the typos by James M. Duncan. His appointment as labor commissioner came after the State Senate had twice rejected former Governor Sulzer's nomination of John Mitchell. After the second rejection Governor Sulzer nominated Lynch, but the nomination was not reported from the Senate owing to the pending impeachment proceedings. The position of labor commissioner pays \$8,000 a year.

## Building Operations

Building operations for September totaled \$70,000,000 for 160 cities compared with \$60,000,000 last year and \$67,000,-

000 for September, 1911. These figures do not include New York City, in which September permits were only \$11,000,-000 as compared to more than \$14,000,-000 for the same month last year. For the year to date, building permits in 160 cities outside of New York have been \$6,000,000 greater than last year and \$15,000,000 greater than the year before.

## The Colorado Coal Strike

The action of Governor Ammons in ordering out the State militia and the introduction of a resolution in Congress by Representative Edward Keating of Colorado, calling for a federal inquiry, were the most important developments in the Colorado coal strike situation during the past few weeks. The governor's order proclaimed a state of insurrection, demanded the disarming of both mine guards and strikers, ordered the closing of saloons in the district and the enforcement of the order against importation of strike breakers as well as prohibiting intrusion on the company's property. Representative Keating's resolution was the outcome of a personal investigation which he made in the strike zone. The inquiry, if the resolution passes, will take in the questions of the companies combining in restraint of trade, their control of State and county officials and their importation of guns and ammunition for their gunmen. The refusal of the operators to meet with Special Investigator Ethelbert Stewart of the Department of Labor, may have a large bearing on the threatened investigation. The conditions that maintain in southern Colorado are so un-American and inhuman it hardly seems probable that the inquiry can be forestalled. With all their able counsel and their political control, it will be hard for the coal barons to hide from an unprejudiced committee, the evidences of their open outlawry. The operators have seemingly declared warfare not only on the strikers, but on the laws of Colorado and nation as well.



# THE CARPENTER



## REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO TABULATE VOTE ON SOLIDIFICATION OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CAR- PENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA AND THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPEN- TERS AND JOINERS

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 14, 1913.

Mr. James Kirby, General President,  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your commit-  
tee appointed to tabulate the referendum  
vote on the solidification of the United  
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners  
of America and the Amalgamated So-  
ciety of Carpenters beg leave to submit  
the following report:

Committee met on October 6 at 9 a. m.  
and organized as follows: Louis Schalk,  
L. U. 419, Chicago, chairman; A. J. How-  
lett, L. U. 33, Boston, and Chas. Fieseler,  
L. U. 476, New York City, as secretaries,  
and Fred Denis, L. U. 134, Montreal,  
Can., and H. Zimmermann, L. U. 167,  
Elizabeth, N. J., comprising the full com-  
mittee:

Total number of votes cast.....48,152

Legal vote cast:

For .....31,438

Against .....15,417—46,855

Votes bearing no  
seal:

For ..... 218

Against ..... 451— 669

Votes not properly  
attested:

For ..... ..

Against ..... 101— 101

Votes received too  
late:

For ..... 114

Against ..... 407— 521

No quorum:

For ..... 6

Against ..... — 6—48,152

Moved and seconded that the votes of  
Local Unions 229, 954, 1002 and 1442 be  
thrown out on account of being received  
too late for tabulation. Motion carried,  
four in favor, one opposed, Howlett vot-  
ing in the negative.

Moved and seconded that the votes of

Local Unions 186, 857, 893 and 949 be  
thrown out on account of not being prop-  
erly attested. Motion carried unani-  
mously.

Vote of L. U. 1138 thrown out on ac-  
count of only six members being present;  
no quorum.

Total Local Unions in the U. B.	1,927
Local Unions legally voting...	1,017
Local Unions not voting.....	877
Local Unions whose returns bore no seal .....	28
Local Unions having no quorum	1
Local Unions with returns not properly attested .....	4

Total ..... 1,927

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS SCHALK, Chairman,

A. J. HOWLETT, Secretary,

CHAS. FIESELER,

H. DENIS,

H. ZIMMERMANN,

Committee.

List of Local Unions not making re-  
turns—13, 27, 35, 39, 40, 52, 56, 60, 69,  
81, 85, 89, 92, 102, 107, 113, 114, 120,  
123, 124, 128, 137, 138, 145, 151, 152, 156,  
166, 173, 180, 185, 194, 195, 204, 205, 207,  
212, 216, 221, 224, 226, 227, 232, 238, 243,  
245, 249, 253, 255, 259, 261, 264, 267, 269,  
283, 285, 290, 293, 296, 307, 312, 313, 314,  
315, 317, 319, 324, 338, 341, 353, 357, 366,  
367, 368, 372, 373, 376, 383, 385, 392, 397,  
399, 400, 401, 403, 405, 410, 411, 412, 414,  
420, 421, 422, 423, 430, 435, 439, 442, 447,  
449, 452, 454, 458, 460, 462, 467, 468, 472,  
473, 475, 480, 487, 488, 494, 495, 502, 503,  
505, 506, 507, 510, 516, 518, 524, 527, 529,  
533, 536, 539, 541, 542, 545, 548, 549,  
552, 554, 555, 558, 560, 566, 568, 569,  
577, 580, 582, 584, 585, 587, 590, 596,  
597, 602, 609, 613, 614, 615, 618, 623,  
631, 636, 647, 652, 654, 655, 659, 661,  
662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 671, 672, 673,  
674, 677, 678, 681, 683, 684, 686, 689,  
691, 694, 695, 697, 700, 702, 703, 704, 709,





# THE CARPENTER



717, 721, 722, 724, 726, 727, 732, 733, 735,  
737, 741, 745, 747, 748, 749, 753, 758, 759,  
768, 770, 771, 780, 788, 789, 793, 794, 795,  
798, 800, 801, 803, 807, 809, 812, 814, 815,  
816, 820, 822, 824, 827, 828, 830, 832, 834,  
835, 837, 838, 841, 842, 843, 845, 846, 851,  
854, 856, 863, 868, 869, 871, 872, 873, 874,  
875, 877, 881, 882, 884, 886, 888, 894, 896,  
898, 899, 900, 902, 904, 906, 907, 908, 909,  
910, 911, 913, 915, 917, 918, 922, 924, 927,  
928, 930, 934, 935, 936, 937, 945, 946, 948,  
950, 951, 953, 955, 963, 969, 971, 972, 974,  
980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 988, 990, 992, 994,  
995, 996, 997, 999, 1004, 1006, 1007, 1013,  
1019, 1021, 1025, 1026, 1028, 1029, 1032,  
1037, 1038, 1039, 1042, 1046, 1047, 1049,  
1051, 1054, 1056, 1057, 1060, 1061, 1063,  
1064, 1065, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1074, 1075,  
1077, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1084, 1085, 1086,  
1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1095,  
1097, 1098, 1100, 1109, 1114, 1115, 1117,  
1118, 1121, 1124, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1134,  
1135, 1136, 1141, 1142, 1147, 1148, 1150,  
1152, 1153, 1154, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1164,  
1165, 1170, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177,  
1178, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185,  
1187, 1190, 1191, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196,  
1199, 1200, 1201, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1208,  
1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1219, 1220,  
1221, 1222, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1230, 1231,  
1232, 1234, 1235, 1237, 1238, 1240, 1241,  
1243, 1246, 1247, 1249, 1250, 1253, 1254,  
1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1265,  
1268, 1269, 1270, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275,  
1276, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1285, 1286, 1288,  
1291, 1292, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1298, 1299,  
1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306,  
1309, 1310, 1311, 1316, 1318, 1321, 1322,  
1323, 1324, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1331, 1332,  
1333, 1334, 1336, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1342,  
1344, 1346, 1347, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1353,  
1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1360,  
1361, 1362, 1365, 1368, 1371, 1372, 1375,  
1376, 1384, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1394, 1395,  
1396, 1398, 1399, 1402, 1405, 1406, 1407,  
1408, 1409, 1411, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418,  
1419, 1422, 1424, 1427, 1429, 1430, 1431,  
1432, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1438, 1441, 1444,  
1446, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457,  
1461, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1467, 1469, 1470,  
1471, 1474, 1475, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480,  
1481, 1482, 1483, 1485, 1488, 1489, 1490,  
1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1497, 1500, 1501,

1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1508, 1509, 1510,  
1512, 1514, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1520, 1521,  
1522, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1533,  
1534, 1537, 1539, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1549,  
1550, 1554, 1556, 1559, 1560, 1563, 1565,  
1567, 1571, 1572, 1574, 1576, 1577, 1579,  
1581, 1584, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1594,  
1595, 1597, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1603, 1604,  
1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1612, 1614,  
1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1625,  
1626, 1627, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1633, 1634,  
1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1642, 1643, 1644,  
1645, 1648, 1649, 1651, 1654, 1656, 1657,  
1658, 1662, 1664, 1669, 1671, 1672, 1673,  
1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682,  
1683, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690,  
1691, 1692, 1694, 1697, 1698, 1700, 1701,  
1703, 1704, 1705, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710,  
1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1719,  
1721, 1723, 1724, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729,  
1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1737, 1739, 1740,  
1741, 1742, 1745, 1749, 1752, 1756, 1757,  
1758, 1759, 1761, 1762, 1764, 1765, 1768,  
1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1777,  
1778, 1781, 1786, 1788, 1789, 1791, 1792,  
1796, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1806,  
1807, 1808, 1810, 1811, 1814, 1815, 1816,  
1818, 1819, 1821, 1822, 1825, 1826, 1827,  
1828, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835,  
1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1843, 1844,  
1845, 1846, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1854, 1857,  
1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1865,  
1866, 1869, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1876,  
1877, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1886,  
1887, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1895, 1897,  
1899, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1906, 1908,  
1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1915, 1916, 1917,  
1919, 1920, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1927, 1928,  
1929, 1930, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1936, 1937,  
1938, 1939, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1945, 1946,  
1947, 1949, 1950.

Votes of Local Unions returned without Local seal—36, 55, 98, 163, 252, 377, 379, 398, 523, 556, 565, 574, 628, 690, 693, 791, 1027, 1044, 1103, 1130, 1197, 1437, 1448, 1703, 1725, 1817, 1832, 1850.

Votes of Local Unions returned not properly attested—186, 857, 893, 949.

Votes of Local Unions returned too late to tabulate—229, 954, 1002, 1442.

No quorum when vote was taken—1138.



# THE CARPENTER



## VOTE ON PLAN OF SOLIDIFICATION OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1.....	42	287	72.....	22	64	147.....	132	4
2.....	1	94	73.....	...	441	148.....	54	26
3.....	44	...	74.....	1	19	149.....	13	...
4.....	23	2	75.....	40	8	150.....	15	...
5.....	...	274	76.....	27	4	153.....	1	52
6.....	9	4	77.....	4	36	154.....	12	...
7.....	47	...	78.....	32	62	155.....	3	77
8.....	290	...	79.....	36	...	157.....	12	1
9.....	54	9	80.....	294	1	158.....	235	5
10.....	340	2	82.....	38	3	159.....	11	...
11.....	350	3	83.....	75	...	160.....	131	1
12.....	100	22	84.....	87	...	161.....	12	20
14.....	42	2	87.....	84	...	162.....	58	...
15.....	3	29	88.....	47	4	164.....	...	39
16.....	101	6	90.....	14	37	165.....	...	55
17.....	20	3	91.....	12	54	167.....	197	...
18.....	35	...	93.....	27	3	168.....	30	...
19.....	148	2	94.....	...	50	169.....	...	92
20.....	66	...	95.....	72	...	170.....	10	...
21.....	1	44	96.....	...	64	171.....	44	12
22.....	195	...	97.....	12	8	172.....	6	42
23.....	26	4	99.....	85	...	174.....	8	24
24.....	48	...	100.....	17	5	175.....	47	...
25.....	117	...	101.....	...	42	176.....	1	25
26.....	80	2	103.....	28	69	177.....	14	59
28.....	...	20	104.....	35	3	178.....	23	2
29.....	4	52	105.....	60	6	179.....	1	72
30.....	23	3	106.....	69	7	181.....	16	338
31.....	16	1	108.....	20	...	182.....	81	...
32.....	21	135	109.....	142	7	183.....	36	4
33.....	6	80	110.....	9	...	184.....	69	20
34.....	90	...	111.....	25	...	187.....	...	60
37.....	...	16	112.....	3	31	188.....	86	1
38.....	27	3	115.....	51	11	189.....	16	26
41.....	132	1	116.....	140	1	190.....	...	11
42.....	44	39	117.....	507	...	191.....	18	11
43.....	29	4	118.....	30	...	192.....	25	3
44.....	...	54	119.....	...	75	193.....	...	17
45.....	...	271	121.....	7	1	196.....	60	3
46.....	1	17	122.....	130	8	197.....	23	2
47.....	...	278	125.....	86	...	198.....	10	31
49.....	26	...	126.....	196	...	199.....	119	1
50.....	24	12	127.....	57	...	200.....	46	17
51.....	71	...	129.....	...	20	201.....	48	...
53.....	48	...	130.....	...	17	202.....	43	5
54.....	235	...	131.....	43	...	203.....	1	41
57.....	11	1	132.....	73	60	206.....	30	1
58.....	97	31	133.....	1	52	208.....	9	...
61.....	38	...	134.....	430	3	209.....	36	14
62.....	12	238	135.....	61	...	210.....	...	98
63.....	22	2	136.....	...	12	211.....	...	106
64.....	...	99	139.....	113	...	213.....	72	4
65.....	136	...	140.....	1	8	214.....	247	...
66.....	220	...	141.....	2	108	215.....	...	16
67.....	...	102	142.....	4	104	217.....	3	22
68.....	...	10	143.....	25	4	218.....	1	43
70.....	2	35	144.....	57	...	219.....	95	...
71.....	1	20	146.....	75	...	220.....	19	1





# THE CARPENTER



L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
222.....	...	25	316.....	43	...	407.....	39	...
223.....	27	...	318.....	77	4	408.....	...	39
225.....	38	2	320.....	25	...	409.....	...	20
228.....	11	...	321.....	13	2	413.....	11	3
230.....	...	12	322.....	5	86	416.....	...	220
231.....	...	264	323.....	25	...	417.....	...	9
233.....	13	...	325.....	100	7	418.....	7	...
234.....	16	...	326.....	20	7	419.....	3	165
235.....	2	6	327.....	...	133	424.....	28	2
236.....	...	24	328.....	...	22	425.....	48	...
237.....	...	32	329.....	...	35	426.....	29	...
239.....	24	...	330.....	...	15	427.....	63	...
240.....	97	1	331.....	2	78	428.....	8	2
241.....	3	69	332.....	30	...	429.....	47	...
242.....	46	15	333.....	...	24	431.....	24	4
244.....	...	10	334.....	265	2	432.....	1	37
246.....	...	14	335.....	134	...	433.....	...	17
247.....	262	3	336.....	...	39	434.....	74	11
250.....	28	...	337.....	16	1	436.....	...	8
251.....	22	...	339.....	12	72	437.....	6	55
254.....	...	12	340.....	82	10	438.....	...	38
256.....	2	27	342.....	2	31	440.....	64	...
257.....	...	367	343.....	80	1	441.....	44	...
258.....	...	75	344.....	...	10	443.....	31	1
260.....	48	...	345.....	16	16	444.....	49	...
262.....	38	...	346.....	18	...	445.....	...	16
263.....	11	1	347.....	...	24	446.....	23	...
265.....	...	28	348.....	...	27	448.....	...	50
266.....	48	7	349.....	97	9	450.....	2	30
268.....	11	1	350.....	11	27	451.....	66	4
270.....	19	...	351.....	...	43	453.....	29	4
271.....	53	1	352.....	6	30	455.....	1	18
272.....	38	4	354.....	9	...	456.....	13	7
273.....	56	16	355.....	98	...	457.....	200	...
274.....	1	28	356.....	...	27	459.....	11	4
275.....	27	1	358.....	10	...	461.....	47	...
276.....	4	6	359.....	44	...	463.....	31	...
277.....	62	...	360.....	47	7	464.....	97	63
278.....	42	...	361.....	31	2	465.....	1	38
279.....	14	...	362.....	...	130	466.....	8	1
280.....	8	3	363.....	31	...	469.....	25	5
281.....	45	...	364.....	14	1	470.....	10	7
282.....	17	18	365.....	...	42	471.....	141	6
284.....	55	6	369.....	151	...	474.....	...	22
286.....	2	34	370.....	12	...	476.....	273	...
287.....	1	15	371.....	1	16	477.....	38	1
288.....	...	35	374.....	52	...	478.....	52	164
289.....	37	...	375.....	225	10	479.....	...	16
291.....	149	2	378.....	...	33	481.....	7	7
292.....	18	2	380.....	...	46	482.....	44	7
294.....	9	...	381.....	31	21	483.....	38	45
295.....	14	8	382.....	16	...	484.....	19	...
297.....	10	...	384.....	6	25	485.....	...	8
299.....	59	...	386.....	...	32	486.....	46	...
300.....	47	...	387.....	218	...	489.....	25	...
301.....	38	2	388.....	16	71	490.....	102	2
302.....	31	2	389.....	16	...	491.....	11	...
303.....	38	...	390.....	38	...	492.....	69	...
304.....	48	...	391.....	133	8	493.....	127	4
305.....	9	...	394.....	24	...	496.....	3	83
306.....	11	25	395.....	14	...	497.....	...	150
308.....	61	7	396.....	...	18	498.....	16	...
309.....	1113	...	402.....	...	34	499.....	8	...
310.....	1	18	404.....	...	9	500.....	...	40
311.....	...	17	406.....	35	...	501.....	34	...



# THE CARPENTER



L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
504.....	203	9	610.....	41	1	718.....	24	...
508.....	...	18	611.....	29	...	719.....	52	...
509.....	48	...	612.....	4	27	720.....	...	25
511.....	13	...	616.....	33	...	723.....	...	86
512.....	13	...	617.....	64	2	725.....	27	...
513.....	106	...	619.....	10	2	728.....	...	17
514.....	38	...	620.....	18	...	729.....	...	12
515.....	44	...	621.....	15	7	730.....	75	...
517.....	16	4	622.....	25	3	731.....	33	2
519.....	23	21	624.....	57	...	734.....	4	32
520.....	7	24	625.....	...	22	736.....	50	...
521.....	89	14	626.....	23	4	738.....	...	100
522.....	...	65	627.....	54	...	739.....	...	22
525.....	...	21	629.....	15	10	740.....	35	...
526.....	3	86	630.....	11	...	742.....	16	9
530.....	...	15	632.....	12	34	743.....	4	34
531.....	170	...	633.....	...	29	744.....	7	4
532.....	29	...	635.....	25	...	746.....	27	...
534.....	20	...	637.....	76	12	750.....	18	...
535.....	...	10	638.....	19	...	751.....	24	2
537.....	33	2	639.....	222	3	752.....	...	24
538.....	6	2	640.....	32	3	754.....	17	2
540.....	4	25	641.....	8	5	755.....	69	...
543.....	11	...	642.....	14	2	756.....	15	...
544.....	10	...	643.....	74	...	757.....	10	...
546.....	21	7	644.....	2	29	760.....	19	2
547.....	...	12	645.....	10	...	761.....	10	...
550.....	65	...	646.....	12	29	762.....	27	...
551.....	36	10	648.....	...	28	763.....	...	12
553.....	9	2	649.....	6	1	764.....	3	35
557.....	...	18	650.....	9	10	765.....	...	20
559.....	29	8	651.....	32	...	766.....	11	...
561.....	...	19	653.....	...	17	767.....	9	...
562.....	45	...	656.....	62	1	769.....	16	7
563.....	18	...	657.....	...	90	772.....	4	43
564.....	41	1	658.....	9	...	773.....	...	8
567.....	25	...	660.....	16	7	774.....	149	21
570.....	15	...	667.....	...	44	775.....	1	24
571.....	...	12	668.....	16	7	776.....	14	4
572.....	23	...	669.....	9	6	777.....	23	1
573.....	19	1	670.....	10	...	778.....	4	9
575.....	52	2	675.....	8	1	779.....	...	25
576.....	...	32	676.....	...	40	781.....	8	18
578.....	...	175	679.....	...	29	782.....	23	3
579.....	28	1	680.....	1	22	783.....	14	3
581.....	28	11	682.....	3	9	784.....	6	2
583.....	57	...	685.....	36	...	785.....	4	13
586.....	68	...	687.....	13	11	786.....	16	...
588.....	6	2	688.....	...	15	787.....	20	2
589.....	7	10	692.....	...	45	790.....	26	...
591.....	1	35	696.....	31	2	792.....	114	...
592.....	1	50	698.....	11	3	796.....	11	...
593.....	58	...	699.....	2	7	797.....	9	2
594.....	63	4	701.....	103	...	799.....	9	2
595.....	10	21	705.....	16	...	800.....	6	28
598.....	17	...	706.....	...	8	802.....	...	25
599.....	89	26	707.....	47	8	804.....	16	...
600.....	11	...	708.....	3	26	805.....	14	...
601.....	43	...	710.....	55	2	806.....	18	2
603.....	10	11	711.....	...	14	808.....	101	...
604.....	...	29	712.....	66	12	810.....	70	...
605.....	14	2	713.....	70	...	811.....	10	7
606.....	23	...	714.....	12	...	813.....	10	6
607.....	26	9	715.....	83	23	817.....	7	...
608.....	25	...	716.....	45	3	819.....	34	...





# THE CARPENTER



L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
821.....	2	13
823.....	...	12
825.....	42	...
826.....	...	17
829.....	...	13
831.....	17	1
833.....	...	17
836.....	...	26
839.....	9	...
840.....	19	...
844.....	19	...
847.....	...	27
848.....	10	1
849.....	27	...
850.....	1	9
852.....	...	18
853.....	28	...
855.....	11	...
858.....	15	...
859.....	1	37
860.....	27	...
861.....	20	...
862.....	25	9
864.....	35	...
865.....	...	17
866.....	36	...
867.....	...	21
870.....	8	...
876.....	5	5
878.....	37	3
879.....	16	3
883.....	...	13
885.....	26	2
887.....	20	2
889.....	1	12
890.....	...	17
891.....	...	24
892.....	...	17
895.....	24	...
897.....	58	2
901.....	83	5
903.....	24	21
905.....	23	...
912.....	1	12
914.....	...	24
916.....	60	11
919.....	37	...
920.....	40	...
921.....	25	...
923.....	19	2
925.....	...	9
926.....	19	...
929.....	2	15
931.....	31	...
932.....	12	...
933.....	20	...
938.....	18	3
939.....	8	...
940.....	16	...
941.....	28	...
942.....	...	8
943.....	15	16
944.....	12	10
947.....	58	...
952.....	25	2

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
956.....	8	4
957.....	21	3
958.....	33	...
959.....	4	13
960.....	10	1
961.....	70	...
962.....	6	5
964.....	...	10
965.....	25	3
966.....	8	...
967.....	25	...
968.....	...	7
973.....	11	10
975.....	18	2
976.....	10	...
977.....	30	...
978.....	1	30
985.....	3	16
986.....	21	...
987.....	...	18
989.....	7	3
991.....	24	1
993.....	5	63
998.....	2	5
1000.....	...	19
1001.....	11	...
1003.....	...	14
1005.....	1	7
1008.....	485	5
1009.....	...	11
1010.....	...	56
1011.....	...	26
1012.....	30	...
1014.....	22	...
1015.....	30	3
1016.....	1	60
1017.....	17	...
1018.....	...	11
1022.....	22	11
1023.....	27	...
1024.....	...	17
1030.....	11	...
1033.....	...	19
1034.....	...	14
1035.....	1	14
1036.....	21	...
1040.....	14	...
1041.....	8	...
1043.....	8	...
1045.....	15	...
1048.....	...	8
1050.....	35	...
1053.....	129	...
1055.....	...	19
1058.....	10	3
1059.....	...	15
1062.....	24	1
1067.....	...	14
1069.....	4	14
1071.....	8	18
1072.....	18	...
1073.....	122	6
1076.....	2	19
1078.....	13	...
1082.....	27	7

L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1083.....	...	15
1091.....	22	...
1093.....	17	12
1096.....	...	44
1099.....	...	9
1101.....	4	3
1102.....	15	...
1104.....	12	...
1105.....	16	4
1106.....	20	...
1107.....	43	...
1108.....	116	...
1110.....	...	72
1111.....	2	18
1112.....	3	11
1113.....	13	...
1116.....	9	...
1119.....	...	18
1120.....	27	...
1122.....	21	...
1123.....	...	9
1125.....	57	...
1126.....	7	2
1127.....	52	...
1128.....	25	...
1132.....	2	16
1137.....	2	16
1139.....	34	...
1140.....	14	8
1143.....	...	29
1144.....	4	9
1145.....	10	1
1146.....	42	3
1149.....	10	...
1151.....	23	1
1155.....	6	3
1156.....	15	4
1157.....	28	...
1158.....	25	1
1162.....	5	4
1163.....	2	8
1166.....	12	...
1167.....	23	...
1168.....	...	20
1171.....	21	2
1172.....	63	...
1179.....	11	4
1186.....	20	...
1188.....	...	17
1189.....	1	8
1192.....	...	13
1198.....	2	8
1202.....	4	7
1206.....	...	13
1207.....	21	7
1209.....	...	31
1210.....	11	14
1211.....	32	...
1212.....	...	21
1218.....	17	2
1224.....	...	14
1226.....	15	...
1228.....	9	...
1233.....	155	...
1236.....	32	3



# THE CARPENTER



L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1239.....	...	15	1397.....	8	2	1564.....	44	2
1242.....	17	1	1400.....	27	...	1566.....	...	15
1244.....	60	...	1401.....	29	1	1568.....	28	...
1245.....	...	15	1403.....	24	3	1569.....	...	14
1248.....	10	5	1404.....	15	...	1570.....	15	...
1251.....	...	51	1410.....	12	50	1573.....	...	10
1252.....	...	40	1415.....	...	14	1580.....	15	...
1259.....	...	11	1417.....	1	16	1582.....	...	60
1261.....	19	...	1420.....	9	5	1583.....	9	...
1263.....	14	...	1421.....	9	1	1585.....	1	8
1264.....	26	2	1423.....	3	18	1586.....	37	...
1266.....	21	...	1425.....	26	...	1587.....	24	...
1267.....	...	11	1426.....	2	7	1588.....	44	...
1271.....	8	5	1428.....	16	...	1593.....	3	13
1277.....	1	12	1433.....	6	11	1596.....	201	...
1278.....	18	...	1439.....	11	...	1598.....	2	15
1282.....	11	...	1440.....	5	2	1602.....	...	26
1283.....	20	10	1443.....	27	...	1605.....	12	1
1284.....	...	9	1445.....	7	...	1611.....	11	...
1287.....	27	...	1447.....	58	...	1613.....	13	34
1289.....	10	...	1449.....	23	...	1621.....	12	...
1290.....	3	5	1450.....	26	7	1622.....	30	...
1293.....	16	...	1451.....	...	11	1623.....	13	...
1297.....	26	2	1458.....	...	19	1624.....	15	2
1307.....	69	5	1460.....	18	...	1628.....	...	10
1308.....	13	1	1463.....	12	...	1632.....	...	14
1312.....	9	1	1465.....	...	16	1635.....	35	...
1313.....	...	13	1468.....	19	...	1640.....	29	...
1314.....	...	41	1472.....	...	20	1641.....	20	...
1315.....	9	...	1473.....	24	...	1646.....	9	1
1317.....	...	44	1476.....	16	19	1650.....	53	...
1319.....	41	1	1484.....	7	6	1652.....	31	2
1320.....	44	...	1486.....	16	...	1653.....	1	50
1325.....	45	1	1487.....	16	...	1659.....	20	6
1329.....	...	104	1495.....	1	46	1660.....	13	...
1330.....	30	...	1496.....	29	...	1661.....	135	...
1335.....	6	13	1498.....	53	...	1663.....	9	1
1338.....	40	4	1499.....	10	...	1665.....	36	3
1340.....	...	7	1506.....	18	...	1666.....	...	19
1343.....	12	...	1507.....	13	...	1667.....	9	11
1345.....	15	...	1511.....	21	...	1668.....	12	4
1348.....	36	1	1513.....	85	...	1670.....	...	26
1352.....	232	...	1515.....	...	7	1674.....	20	...
1359.....	10	6	1519.....	53	...	1675.....	...	12
1363.....	...	16	1523.....	9	...	1684.....	100	...
1364.....	...	14	1524.....	...	11	1693.....	46	9
1366.....	55	...	1531.....	9	1	1695.....	...	120
1367.....	494	...	1532.....	26	...	1696.....	26	4
1369.....	176	...	1535.....	3	7	1699.....	61	2
1370.....	14	...	1536.....	9	...	1702.....	16	...
1373.....	14	...	1538.....	24	2	1706.....	...	10
1374.....	1	12	1541.....	20	...	1715.....	18	6
1377.....	19	10	1543.....	18	...	1717.....	...	239
1378.....	1	8	1545.....	15	...	1720.....	...	16
1379.....	2	22	1546.....	32	1	1722.....	1	11
1380.....	10	9	1547.....	12	1	1730.....	9	8
1381.....	17	...	1548.....	165	...	1735.....	11	1
1382.....	...	9	1551.....	8	...	1736.....	30	...
1383.....	13	1	1552.....	32	...	1738.....	14	...
1386.....	13	3	1553.....	15	...	1743.....	18	...
1388.....	18	...	1555.....	18	...	1744.....	30	...
1390.....	37	...	1557.....	17	...	1746.....	24	...
1391.....	21	...	1558.....	18	...	1747.....	318	4
1392.....	...	33	1561.....	10	1	1748.....	64	4
1393.....	1	32	1562.....	...	21	1750.....	220	...





# THE CARPENTER



L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.	L. U.	For.	Ag'st.
1751.....	18	...	1799.....	40	...	1880.....	...	9
1753.....	...	12	1801.....	23	...	1882.....	16	3
1754.....	...	14	1804.....	16	...	1884.....	...	15
1755.....	7	...	1809.....	10	...	1889.....	1	19
1760.....	20	...	1812.....	8	...	1893.....	11	1
1763.....	13	5	1813.....	...	30	1894.....	15	6
1766.....	11	1	1820.....	42	1	1896.....	20	...
1767.....	9	...	1823.....	3	14	1898.....	19	...
1776.....	...	40	1824.....	6	46	1907.....	...	9
1779.....	21	4	1829.....	14	...	1913.....	9	...
1780.....	...	12	1841.....	14	...	1914.....	30	...
1782.....	11	3	1842.....	...	8	1918.....	3	6
1783.....	...	13	1847.....	...	8	1921.....	3	32
1784.....	453	...	1848.....	53	1	1922.....	43	13
1785.....	2	25	1852.....	17	...	1925.....	28	...
1787.....	11	1	1855.....	...	13	1931.....	8	1
1790.....	51	...	1864.....	5	1	1935.....	6	1
1793.....	30	...	1867.....	26	...	1940.....	36	...
1794.....	10	1	1868.....	18	...	1948.....	22	...
1795.....	20	1	1874.....	29	...	1951.....	11	...
1797.....	...	8						

## The World's Great Minds and a Living Wage

(Continued from Page 12.)

man accepts harder conditions because an employer or contractor will give him no better, he is the victim of fraud and injustice."

### —Men Before Dividends—

I say to you that these are some of the opinions of the brightest minds upon this great subject. And it surely is a great subject and it is one of vital importance at this time. We are not simply to be guided in considering this question by the theory that dividends and interest must be paid upon watered stock before men live. God pity the day, if that day should ever come in America, that such a declaration as that can be made to stand, that workingmen's wages could not be regulated and adjusted until the interest and dividends on the millions of watered stock, that the papers of the last few days have been showing us exist in America, have been paid. It has been asserted by the representatives of the company that certain stakes have been driven to protect the financial interests to protect their investments, protecting dividends and protecting the interests of the city, but they have shown

you no stake driven to protect the workman.

Gentlemen, the hour has come when a stake must be driven to protect labor—a stake beyond which capital, inspired by greed and avarice, cannot or dare not go. That stake is, in my opinion, that out of every industry and the products thereof, there must first be given a living wage to the men and women of labor, and I do not mean by a living wage that bare amount on which he may exist and propagate his species, but I mean the American standard of living as outlined by the Christian churches, by Mitchell, Ryan, and Pope Leo XIII—a wage which will give him that standard of living which will provide for all the comforts that life should give; that will enable him to dress, feed, and school his children; that will make them the noble American citizens of tomorrow, and let me say through you to the captains of industry, this condition must come, and come quickly, for the workers of the entire civilized world are becoming awakened to a realization of their human and God-given rights, which existed long before constitutions and franchises were established as stakes to protect corporations and vested interests.

---

---

# Correspondence

---

---



**L. U. 1940 and Prison Made Goods**  
Editor The Carpenter:

As you know, for the past ten years Local 1940 of Reed and Wood Workers (Toledo, O.) has been crippled by penitentiary competition in its line of work. Two years ago we discovered that the Ohio State law provides that all merchants selling prison-made commodities must have same plainly marked as such. At that time the labor commissioners of the State of Ohio were notified of these violations and the matter was brought to the attention of Attorney General Hogan.

The cases were brought into court before Judge Manton. The latter declared at that time that "inasmuch as it was a crime against the State, and his court being a local court, it was out of his jurisdiction."

The attorney general then brought the matter before Judge Brough, of a higher court, but for some reason or other neglected to push the case.

Since then Local 1940, with the aid of the Central Labor Union, has again taken the matter up with Attorney General Hogan, and the attached clipping which we are sending you will make the situation clear.

We desire that this letter and inclosure be published in The Carpenter. Our reason for this is that the more publicity this is given the quicker we will get beneficial results.

We wish also to request that you notify the local unions in the cities of the State of Ohio to do what they can to get merchants in their cities to handle only union-made reed furniture.

Hoping you will see the necessity of complying with our request, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM CROLL,

Rec. Sec. L. U. 1940, Toledo, O.

—Publicity\* Committee on Prison-Made Goods—Report on Attorney General Hogan's Ruling—

The publicity committee has made a careful study of the question of prison-made goods and the laws pertaining to it. Realizing the necessity of acquainting the rank and file with the same, we are publishing the following:

—Ruling by Attorney General Hogan.—

"August 2, 1913.

"Hon. Timothy S. Hogan, Attorney General:

"Dear General—Pursuant to your request I have investigated the question submitted by Hon. Cornell Schreiber, city solicitor of Toledo, concerning the effect of the amendment to the constitution pertaining to the sale in this State of prison-made goods.

"Said amendment was incorporated as Section 41 of Article II of the constitution and provides as follows:

"'Laws shall be passed providing for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several penal institutions and reformatories in the State; and no person in any such penal institution or reformatory while under sentence thereto, shall be required or allowed to work at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be sold, farmed out, contracted or given away; and goods made by persons under sentence to any penal institution or reformatory without the State of Ohio, excepting those disposed of to the State or any political subdivision thereof, or to any public institutions owned, managed or controlled by the State or any political subdivision thereof, shall not be sold within this State unless the same are conspicuously marked "prison-made." Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent





the passage of laws providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the State or any political subdivision thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State or any political subdivision thereof.'

"While the whole section deals with the subject of convict labor, the only part thereof that is pertinent to Mr. Schreiber's inquiry is the portion that has been underscored.

"The legislature, at its last session, passed no act providing for the carrying out of the provisions of Section 41, but Sections 6213-6218, General Code, prohibit the sale in this State of convict made goods unless such goods are branded in a certain manner.

"Section 6218 provides that when the commission of labor statistics has reason to believe that this statute is being violated, he shall advise the attorney-general thereof and give him such facts as he might have in support of such belief, whereupon the attorney-general is required to 'forthwith institute the proper legal proceedings to compel compliance therewith.'

"Section 13170 provides a penalty of a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment of not less than ten days or more than twelve months, or both, for the violation of the provisions of said act.

"The effect of the constitutional amendment is, in my opinion, to strengthen the statute law on this subject and remove any doubts as to its constitutionality. It seems to me that provisions of Sections 6213-18, etc., are capable of enforcement.

"I have been unable to find a record of the cases mentioned by Mr. Schreiber as having been instituted by this department under the statutes, but evidently there were some cases of this nature instituted because the office files show that on June 7 and June 14, 1911, Mr. Solon T. Klotz, attorney-at-law, Toledo, Ohio, had some correspondence concerning the

cases that were brought there, which correspondence is hereto attached.

"Respectfully submitted,

"P. J. MONAHAN,

"Second Assistant Attorney-General.

"To my mind the only question presented is whether, where statutes already in force meet the requirements of a constitutional amendment, there is any call for further legislative action. I can see no call for the same and concur with Mr. Monahan, but would prefer a statement that the adoption of the amendment in this case removed all doubt as to the validity of Sections 6213-18, etc., and as to their constitutionality, if any ever existed.

"J. M. MCGILLIVRAY,

"Sp. C."

—Letter of Cornell Schreiber, City Solicitor to Thomas J. Duffy, Industrial Commissioner—

"September 13, 1913.

"Mr. Thomas J. Duffy, State Industrial Commission, Columbus, Ohio:

"Dear Sir—The labor unions of Toledo have requested me to write you with reference to the selling by some of the merchants of this city of prison-made goods, made outside of the city and shipped to them. Under a ruling from Attorney-General Hogan such sales are now prohibited in this State, and complaints should be made to you. It is my understanding that if you will write to the local firms who are violating this law, that it would remedy the evil.

"The local firms who are engaged in selling prison-made goods are, I understand, as follows: The Lasalle & Koch Co., W. L. Milner & Co., Finkbeiner Furniture Co., Johnson Bros., the Nugent Furniture Co. and the Redd Furniture Co.

"The unions have suggested to me, and it would probably be a good suggestion, to order the factory inspectors throughout the State to call upon the merchants in the different cities and explain to them the law prohibiting the sale of prison-made goods, and that in this way such sale could be stopped throughout the State.



# THE CARPENTER



"Kindly let me hear from you as speedily as possible, and oblige,

"Yours very truly,

"CORNELL SCHREIBER,  
"City Solicitor."

—Reply of Thomas J. Duffy, Industrial  
Commissioner, to City Solicitor  
Schreiber—

"The Industrial Commission of Ohio, Co-  
lumbus.

September 17, 1913.

"Mr. Cornell Schreiber, City Solicitor,  
Toledo, Ohio:

"Dear Sir—I have yours of Septem-  
ber 13, in reference to the sale of con-  
vict-made goods by some of the mer-  
chants of Toledo.

"I have this day written the attorney-  
general requesting a copy of the opinion  
mentioned in your letter and which you  
say prohibits the sale of prison-made  
goods in this State, whether made in the  
State or outside of the State by such  
labor.

"Just as soon as I get a copy of the  
attorney-general's opinion we will take  
such action in the matter as may be nec-  
essary and advisable to bring about the  
observance of the law.

"Very truly yours,

"T. J. DUFFY."

The committee has acquainted Thomas  
Tracy of the A. F. of L. label depart-  
ment with the above facts and have  
asked his co-operation in taking up this  
matter with the various international or-  
ganizations affected.

A resolution to the A. F. of L. has  
also been drawn up, which will be sub-  
mitted to the C. L. U. for approval.

F. V. GIGANDET, Chairman.

E. J. RIEGER.

HENRY R. WOLLERMAN, Secretary.

## Inactive Union Members

Editor The Carpenter:

I arrived at the hall last Thursday  
evening rather early, and as I had The  
Carpenter with me to give out to the  
members, I put the time in waiting for  
the local to open, by reading the articles

in The Carpenter, which are always in-  
teresting. Before long members com-  
menced to come in and the financial sec-  
retary, having arrived, some of them  
gathered around his desk to pay their  
dues.

My reading was interrupted soon by  
an argument among the members re-  
garding union men. One member was  
censuring another for being so inactive  
on the job in regard to getting men in  
his gang to join the local. Of course,  
he took exception to the charge and oth-  
ers butted in, and the man who had made  
the charge and who is a very aggressive  
union man on the job and off, turned to  
a foreman who was among them and  
told him that he did not "have a union  
man in his gang."

Strange to say, the said foreman is a  
man who will not allow a man to work  
under him unless he is a union man or  
agrees to join, and it is about the first  
question he puts to a stranger who ap-  
plies for work, whether he has work for  
him or not. So the charge, or assertion,  
created quite a stir among those pres-  
ent. I was an interested listener and the  
man repeated the statement and ex-  
plained, and on the basis of his explana-  
tion the foreman agreed that none of his  
men were union men.

The fact of the matter is, while, as  
stated, the said foreman will not work  
non-union men and while his whole gang  
at all times are members of the local,  
yet as a rule they never attend the local,  
and again they never question a new  
man regarding his unionism, nor will  
they speak a word to a fellow-workman  
about joining the local. They are whol-  
ly disinterested; they are getting theirs,  
and that is all they care about.

The argument set me thinking and  
it is a fact that the great majority of  
men do not assist the minority to gather  
in all members of the craft. If they  
would only stop to think what it would  
mean to have all banded together! But  
no doubt they are not capable of think-  
ing. They know they are working eight  
hours, getting 45 cents an hour, and be-  
long to a union.





# THE CARPENTER



If they were capable of thought they would only have to ask themselves the question, "Whom am I indebted to for these hours and scale?" The situation reminds me of the preacher who delivered a helpful sermon to his church members, at the conclusion of which he asked: "How many here are church members?" and 90 per cent. of the audience arose. When they were seated he asked again: "How many of you are Christians?" The question was a surprise and they arose very slowly, but only about 50 per cent. of them. So it goes—members of a union versus union men.

Fraternally yours,

T. H. M. TOWNSEND,

Secretary L. U. 1743.

Wildwood, N. J.

## Threat of Strike Prohibition

Editor The Carpenter:

The utter disregard that capital has for civil liberty and its constitutional safeguards is plainly shown by the threat of Governor Foss of Massachusetts to procure the enactment by that State of a law prohibiting any strikes of railroad operatives employed within the limits of that State. Such a law would be a direct and palpable violation of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

It would establish slavery in essence. When the constitution of the United States came before the people for adoption or rejection Thomas Jefferson opposed its adoption by the State of Virginia because he said there was no provision in it for the sacred, fundamental rights of free speech, free press, trial by jury, and other personal rights. Those advocating the adoption of the constitution replied that these rights were all implied in the constitution as proposed. Jefferson replied that these rights were too dear and sacred to be left to mere implication, and that they should be expressly stated in the constitution. On the promise by the advocates of the adoption of the constitution that these personal rights would be expressed di-

rectly in amendments to be thereafter added to the constitution, Jefferson threw his mighty influence for its adoption and it was carried. Accordingly, shortly after its adoption these rights were added to the constitution in the first ten amendments, which are properly called "The Bill of Rights."

In spite of the explicit statement of these sacred personal liberties the United States courts have nullified the first, fifth and thirteenth amendments by the abuse of the writ of injunction, and so established government by injunction. Jefferson was right. If the courts nullify the express statement of these personal rights, what would they do if these rights depended upon mere implication?

Now come Governor Foss and the New England capitalists threatening to nullify these amendments by direct legislation against them. There never has been a time in the history of the United States when the workingmen of this country should stand more sincerely and bravely together than now and endeavor to their utmost ability to defeat this nefarious scheme broached by Governor Foss and his tyrannical and avaricious supporters.

CORNELIUS H. FAUNTLEROY.

St. Louis, Mo.

## Happenings in the World of Labor

Advices from Michigan indicate that the strike of the copper miners is far from over. The operators are stubborn and refuse to arbitrate and the miners refuse to return to work until the differences are adjusted. The injunction formerly issued against the copper miners and later dissolved by Judge O'Brien, has been restored in effect by the State Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, however, modifies the former injunction, the modification permitting peaceful parades and gatherings. That the courts can do no wrong seems to be a mooted question in the State of Michigan, for the history of this injunction shows that one court first issued the injunction, then dissolved it, and then a higher court reinstates the injunction with modifications, thus show-



# THE CARPENTER



ing that the opinions of courts in some instances, at least vary, as to their power in issuing injunctions. The appeal of the executive council of the A. F. of L., asking all local unions that an appropriation of not less than five cents per member be made to assist the striking miners, is being well responded to.

The San Francisco Labor Council has established a legal department and is informing all unions affiliated that any union desiring information or advice on legal matters, including questions of trade union law and discipline, may consult the department and secure assistance free of cost.

The chairman of the Government Commission on Industrial Relations, Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City, was in Washington, D. C., recently for the purpose of conferring with other members of the commission, and called upon the President for the purpose of discussing plans for organizing the commission. The commission is awaiting the passage of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which carries \$100,000 for its support. Mr. Walsh stated that in all probability the headquarters of the commission would be located in that city. Nothing further will be done until the appropriation is made, as there are no funds with which to carry the work of the commission forward.

There was a steady increase in the scale of wages paid to labor in this country in the last six years and this was accomplished in the face of a steady reduction in the working hours of labor. Statistics published by the Department of Labor indicate that labor now is receiving more remuneration for fewer hours of toil than ever before. The figures are based on comparisons of union wage scale agreements, trade union reports and working compacts in central cities throughout the United States from 1907 to 1912. The bakers appear to have carried off the cake in the distribution of

good things, for their wages were increased 22 per cent. in the six years, while their working day was shortened nearly one-fifth. Stonecutters and newspaper compositors are the lowest in the scale in the matter of reduced hours. The stonecutters also received the lowest rate of increase, a fate not shared, however, by the compositors.

The next meeting of the International Secretariat will be held in San Francisco in 1915. The International Secretariat is the World Federation of Labor, in which the federated labor movements of the countries of the world are affiliated.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which met in convention at Montreal recently, showed that a prodigious growth in membership and effectiveness has been the history of the Congress. In the year 1901 the membership totaled 2,381 with receipts of approximately \$1,000. From that time until the convention of 1913 the record shows an almost continuous increase in membership, finances, and efficiency. From the small beginning here noted the membership has risen to 80,801, with receipts for the last year amounting to \$19,871.49, and expenditures of \$10,475.44. The largest balance ever in the treasury of the Trades and Labor Congress was reported, being \$9,396.05. These figures testify to the activity, ability and persistence of not only the officers of the Congress, but to the local unions attached to the international movement located in Canada. The slogan of the Congress now is for the 100,000 mark and indications are that with the same persistence and activity displayed in the past this goal will be reached during the coming year.

The building trades unions of St. Paul, Minn., are launching an agitation campaign for the forty-four-hour week for all building trades workmen. As a preliminary step in this direction, a committee composed of delegates from the





# THE CARPENTER



various unions are to confer and also visit the various unions for the purpose of crystallizing a sentiment in favor of the shorter work week. Should the campaign develop sufficient strength, an effort will be put forth in the coming spring to secure the shorter hours.

The recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Boston directed that a committee be appointed for the purpose of taking under consideration the establishment of a home for sick, incapacitated and aged members. The idea presented to the convention, which crystallized in the appointing of the committee, contemplates the building of an institution along similar lines of the Printers' Home, maintained by the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs, Colo. Another important action taken was provision for the organization of telephone operators and women who are employed in the large electrical plants in the country. Heretofore these unions have been designated as sub-locals.

Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, one of the labor group in Congress, has renewed his efforts of last session to have Congress provide protection for workmen employed in building construction in the District of Columbia. In a bill presented by him it is provided that contractors shall use material for scaffolding which has been carefully selected and of undoubted strength. The measure, if adopted, will increase the powers of the building inspector of the district and would make any offense punishable by both fine and imprisonment.

The recent convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor endorsed the work of the Massachusetts Homestead Commission. This commission is endeavoring to solve the problem of providing healthful homes at a reasonable cost for workers. The resolution passed endorsing this work points out that the cost of rent and food is con-

stantly rising, and that there are thousands of acres of unused land in every city that is adaptable to the building of comfortable homes.

Secretary of Labor Wilson has sent Ethelbert Stewart, special agent of the department, to Indianapolis to offer his services in settling the street railway troubles. The managers of the traction system are still continuing their tactics of maintaining an army of thugs and gunmen to intimidate their employes and prevent them from joining the union and for the purpose of trying to scare the organizers now in the field. The men have gone out at the time of going to press and the company has refused arbitration.

## A Plea for the Dog

Man, no doubt, first found or bred the dog to his service and companionship for purely utilitarian reasons; but we of today, by immemorial tradition and a sentiment that has become almost as inherent in us as the sentiment towards children, give him a place in our lives utterly different from that which we accord to any other animal; a place that he has won for himself throughout the ages, and that he ever increasingly deserves. He is by far the nearest thing to man on the face of the earth, the one link that we have spiritually with the animal creation. The one dumb creature into whose eyes we can look and tell pretty well for certain what emotion, even what thought, is at work within; the one dumb creature which—not as a rare exception, but almost universally—knows the sentiments of love and trust. This special nature of the dog is our own handiwork; a thing instilled into him through thousands of years of intimacy, care and mutual service; deliberately and ever more carefully fostered; extraordinarily precious even to those of us who profess to be without sentiment. It is one of the prime factors of our daily lives in all classes of society—this mute partnership with dogs—and—we are still vivisectioning them!—John Galsworthy.

---

---

# News Notes from Local Unions

---



Bay City, Mich.—Owing to a prevailing dullness in the trade here, traveling brothers are requested to avoid this locality.—L. U. 116.

\* \* \*

Wilmington, N. C.—Traveling brothers are advised to stay away from Wilmington for the present as the busy season is over. There are more men than can be kept employed here now.—L. U. 477.

\* \* \*

Waterbury, Conn.—Traveling brothers are hereby advised to pay no attention to advertisements requiring carpenters here. Work is scarce and those advertising are trying to defeat us in our efforts to bring about better conditions.—L. U. 260.

\* \* \*

Arcadia, Fla.—Pending the thorough settlement of a movement to establish the eight-hour day here, carpenters are asked to stay away from Arcadia. On October 1 the demand for a reduction in hours went into effect, four of the six contractors here granting our request. Two are still holding out. L. U. 1581.

\* \* \*

Holyoke, Mass.—Brothers will please avoid Holyoke until further notice. Conditions in the trade are dull here and at least eighty members of our organization are unemployed at the present time. Notwithstanding this quite a number of carpenters are coming here from different parts of the country looking for work.—Holyoke D. C.

\* \* \*

Galveston, Tex.—Brother carpenters will find it to their advantage to keep away from Galveston. Plenty of men are at present on hand to complete work under construction and all work that may possibly be started in the near future. While things have been rather quiet men

have been coming here at a rapid rate recently.—T. P. Lucas, R. S., L. U. 536.

\* \* \*

Miami, Ariz.—Traveling brothers are cautioned to beware of advertisements for carpenters here as conditions are not what they are supposed to be. The firm that is advertising is going to do some new work but have not commenced yet. They give the men who come here now a few days' work and then lay them off, and as the cost of living is high here this works a hardship on the men.

\* \* \*

Springfield, Mass.—The District Council of Springfield and vicinity wishes brothers everywhere to know that the Hendee Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., makers of the "Indian" motorcycle, are having their factories built by non-union labor. The Building Trades Council as well as the District Council used every means in their power to induce this firm to employ union labor on their buildings, but were unsuccessful.

\* \* \*

## Labor Day at Laurel, Miss.

Laurel, Miss.—A very successful picnic was given by Local No. 1690 of Laurel, Miss., on Labor Day. The bricklayers and Painters of Laurel participated with the carpenters in the outing. A dinner, oratory, music, dancing and refreshments were features of the day's enjoyment.

\* \* \*

## Information Wanted

W. A. Hinkle of Great Falls, Mont., offers a liberal reward for the address or any information regarding his brothers-in-law, Edward Watts and Fred Cohen. When last heard from, five years ago, they were in Denver, Colo. He requests business agents to read this notice at the meetings.





# THE CARPENTER



Information is desired regarding the present address of H. H. Ault who several years ago was a union carpenter at Los Angeles, Cal. When last heard from in 1904 he had a shop at 117 Winston street. Ault would be about 51 years of age. Any particulars concerning him should be sent to his brother, A. J. Ault, Box 503, Deer Lodge, Mont.

Information as to the whereabouts of George C. Mead, a former member of Local 1592 of Ocean City, N. J., is urgently requested by his wife. He left home October 30, 1912, and wrote home a few days later from Harrisburg, Pa. It is possible he may be in the vicinity of Terre Haute, Ind. Address communications, Mrs. E. D. Mead, 12 12th street, Ocean City, N. J.



CALVIN W. SQUIER.

The above is a photo of Calvin W. Squier, notice of whose disappearance from Jackson, Mich., about May, 1912, where he left a wife and two children, was recorded in last month's Carpenter. He was last heard of in Toledo, Ohio, in the fall of 1912. Send information to C. W. Davis, Fin. Sec. L. U. 651, 320 Bush St., Jackson, Mich.

J. A. Hendricks, a member of L. U. 1082 of San Francisco, Cal., has deserted his family and was last seen September 10, 1913. Hendricks is of light complexion, with blue eyes, dark hair and dark moustache. He weighs 190 pounds and his height is 5 feet 8 inches. There is a deep scar across second and third fingers of left hand. The nail of index finger of right hand is very long and the little finger nail of that hand is also disfigured. Hendricks is 54 years old. His

wife offers a reward for any information regarding him. Address letters, 110 Oak street, San Francisco, Cal.

## The Industrial Commission

We are glad to note that the preliminary work of the new Federal Industrial Commission has been completed, and the committee on organization is at work. A committee consisting of John R. Commons, John B. Lennon and Thurston Ballard was recently named to select the working staff for the commission and to start the organization of the work. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission, was made resident representative with power to designate any other member to act in that capacity, and he appointed Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York. The commission has decided to divide its work in four sections or divisions, and for each one there is to be a special investigator. Over these four investigators will be appointed a chief expert, who will supervise the entire work. Among the prominent candidates for chief expert are John B. Andrews of New York, at the head of the Association for Labor Legislation, and W. J. Lauck. The commission has definitely determined to institute at once an investigation into the condition of unskilled labor and the legislation and court decisions regarding labor.

## Child Labor in Georgia

At least for another year ten-year-old children, who can neither read nor write, will lend their efforts to increasing the fortunes of the cotton mill owners of Georgia. The Anderson bill, which raised the age limit for working children to thirteen years for 1914 and provided for a further increase to fourteen years in 1915, has been sidetracked in the legislature, and the session is about to close. Georgia has made practically no advances along this line since 1906. This is not creditable to the traditional chivalry and civilization of the South.—Bulletin of American Medical Association.

---

---

# Trade Notes

---

---



## Successful Trade Movements

Newport News, Va.—L. U. 396 has been successful in getting an agreement signed with several contractors for an advance of 25 cents per day above the previous scale and an eight-hour day for 1914.

\* \* \*

Palestine, Tex.—The movement for an increase in wages to 50 cents per hour, or \$4.00 per day, which went into effect September 1, 1913, has been successful, L. U. 1541 granting permission to one contractor to finish work he had contracted for prior to September 1 at the old rate. All other contractors signed the agreement as presented to them. Thanks are due the State Council for assistance rendered. Work is plentiful here now and the membership is daily increasing.

\* \* \*

Chicago, Ill.—The cabinet makers and machine men's strike, which had been in progress here since July 1, 1913, has ended in a decided victory for the men, the Liquid Carbonic Company, which held out so long, signing the increased wage scale on October 6. One thousand eight hundred men were involved in the beginning of the strike, but of these 1,000 secured employment in other shops. The remaining 800 received strike benefits of \$5 per week for the first three weeks, and as the number of men on strike decreased the benefits were increased proportionately; \$6 being paid during the second three weeks, after which the amount was increased from \$8 to \$10. Secretary-Treasurer Galvin of the Chicago D. C., who had charge of the distribution of funds, was assisted by the following business agents: Fred Bromley, Geo. Orris, G. Stange, John Charoat, A. Kurowski, Joseph Dusek and Frank Kurtzer. President J. A. Metz also rendered valuable assistance.

## In Larger Quarters

Local Union, No. 67, of Roxbury, Mass., recently moved into larger quarters at 184 Dudley street, Roxbury. The first meeting in the new hall was held Wednesday, October 1, the members having marched in a body from the old meeting place at 7:30 p. m. with banners and flags. About one hundred and seventy-five members of the local were in line.

\* \* \*

## Another Texas Local

Athens, Tex.—Through the efforts of Brother J. T. McNellis a Local Union, No. 422, has been organized in Athens. The local already has a membership of forty-five. Every carpenter in the town has joined the union and the scale, which formerly was \$3.50 for a nine-hour day, has been increased to \$4 per day of eight hours. Work is flourishing. Fifty more carpenters could find employment here. L. U. 422.

\* \* \*

## A Carpenters' Home for Texas

As a result of a referendum vote recently taken among the union carpenters of Texas, that State will in the course of a few years have a home for old and disabled carpenters. The result of the vote showed a majority of slightly more than one hundred in favor of the project. Each member of the Brotherhood in Texas will now be required to pay 10 cents a month into a fund which will ultimately be used in the erection of the proposed home.

\* \* \*

## Grand Rapids D. C.

The project of the Grand Rapids, Mich., District Council to erect a labor temple in that city is meeting with much success. A committee of twenty-five members selected from the five Local Unions have been intrusted with the work of soliciting stock in the proposed





# THE CARPENTER



building. The city has been subdivided into districts and a whirlwind campaign is under way. The labor temple stock is issued in bonds of \$5 each and on which 5 per cent. interest is paid, and these bonds are non-negotiable. Already a large number of bonds have been sold, and the members and officers of the Grand Rapids U. B. are enthusiastic over their project, which is an assured success.

\* \* \*

## Another Labor Temple

A lot 100 by 100 feet in an accessible portion of San Diego, Cal., has been purchased by the Labor Temple Association. The price of this piece of property was \$15,000. It is proposed to build a brick structure of four stories, with a foundation sufficient to carry three more stories. Included in the appointments are to be tool rooms, a gymnasium, and swimming pool. The board of directors in charge of this work has been extremely careful in the purchase of the property and in the conserving of the funds of the unions, and it is expected that with the start made a sufficient amount of money can be procured from the unions to erect a structure suitable to the needs of the organization in the city.

\* \* \*

## Frisco Ship Caulkers Come In

The San Francisco Ship Caulkers' Association, organized in 1853—sixty years ago—is no more, says Organized Labor of San Francisco. It went out of existence on the evening of September 5, when William A. Cole, member of the General Executive Board, representing the Sixth District of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, installed Local Union No. 554 of the Brotherhood, receiving all the members of the association into the new local.

The association which now passes into history had a long and an honorable record. From its inception away back in 1853 it had the nine-hour workday, which was reduced to eight hours in 1865. The

association was in continuous existence except for a short period during the dull times which prevailed in 1878, when there was practically no maritime construction on the Pacific coast. The latter part of that year the body was reorganized and continued to grow.

In presenting the charter Brother Cole spoke in fitting terms of the significance of the amalgamation, and response was made by officers and members of the new local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Organized Labor is confident that this merger will result beneficially to all the members. They have done the right thing.

---

## Old Age Pension Measure

A federal old age pension law has been proposed by Representative Lafferty of Oregon, who has introduced a bill providing pensions for all persons in the United States who have reached the age of sixty years and who have been citizens for at least sixteen years, amounting to \$6 a week. The measure asks that an appropriation of \$1,000.00 be provided for its first year of operation, and places the task of putting the new law into effect upon the Secretary of the Interior. The law is so framed that it would enable all persons to have incomes of \$6 a week, while persons having an income of less than \$6 a week would receive an amount sufficient to bring the amount up to that figure.

---

## Ornamental Lettering

Persons who desire to become proficient in the art of ornamental letter designing will find the "Portfolio of Lettering," by Dwight L. Stoddard, of value. The booklet contains many illustrations of the various styles of lettering, together with examples of approved styles of letterheads and resolutions and brief hints on how to make them.

Mr. Stoddard has contributed articles from time to time to The Carpenter.

The price of the booklet is 30 cents and may be had direct from the author at his home, 354 W. Raymond street, Indianapolis, Ind.

# Craft Problems



## How to Draw and How to Read Plans

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

To be able to draw and read plans is of great value to the ordinary carpenter; in fact, the carpenter never has a chance to get to be little more than second-rate if he cannot do one or both. A little knowledge of how to draw plans is of great value to one who wants to learn how to read plans. Possibly the expression how to read plans may not be exactly right; any way it means how to see at a glance, so to speak, how the architect wishes the carpenter to do the work. If the draughtsman's lines are thoroughly understood by the mechanic

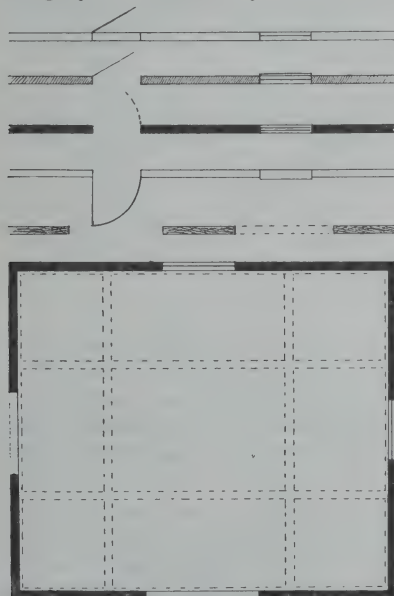


Fig. 1.

then the mechanic is surely able to read drawings.

I am free to admit that it takes a good mechanic to be able to read some drawings. The easiest way to draw the plans of a house is to draw the lines straight through and then put in the doors and windows. But while that is the quickest

I do not want any one to think I mean that it is the best. I consider it looks far better to leave the opening for the doors open. Some trace dotted lines to show the way the doors swing, but I do not like that so well. The builder is likely to take the dots for the door and swing the door exactly in the opposite way from which the draughtsman intended. Some show the door square out and the swinging circle line around to it. Remember there are several different ways. Try and find out the particular way in which the plan was drawn and do your work accordingly.

Now there are also four very common ways to illustrate windows. Possibly the very easiest and best is simply a line through the center which you can say, if you wish, represents the sash. Some make two lines which would represent the same, while others draw a line outside of the building to represent the sill, some make it that way with, and some without, the sash lines.

Now an opening without a door is shown just the same as the door except, of course, the door is not there. Again some make dotted lines over all such openings, some for a square-topped opening make them like the doors without any dotted lines, while for an opening with a circle or elliptical top they use the dotted lines.

The main walls of the plan may be left with nothing but the two lines, one representing the inside and the other the outside or they may be filled in solid, or partly filled in, and so on. In all drawings there is more ways than one to do the work and therefore it is necessary for the workman to get used to the different ways and be able to understand whatever style he is working from.

Plans as the carpenters know them are practically floor plans. Yet, of course, the one plan goes from the first





# THE CARPENTER



to the second floor just where the first floor leaves off and the second floor commences. The stair plans from some drawings would be hard to fully establish, but if the stair builder fully understands how they are supposed to begin and end there is not much danger of his getting mixed in the middle of the stairway regardless of what the drawings show. I have already mentioned the doors, windows and so forth, which are above the floor line. Now you often see dotted lines stretching clear across the room, especially the din-

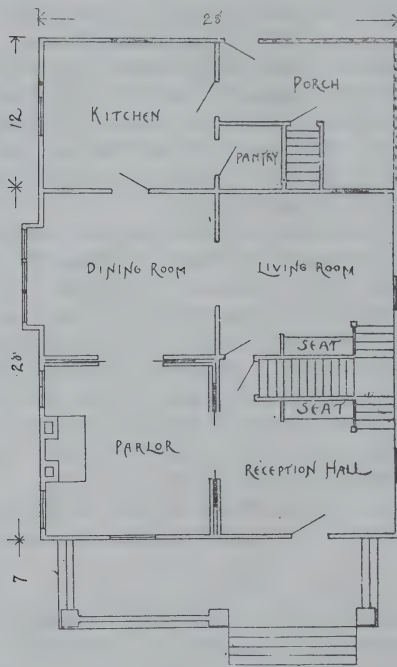


Fig. 2.

ing room or the reception hall; generally those dotted lines mean beamed ceiling.

I show here (Figures 2 and 3) the first-floor plan and front elevation of a hasty drawing I made recently for Brother Meadows, our business agent, who at this writing has his house ready for plastering and probably before the article appears will be living in what I consider a very practical home. I say practical because he has not wasted any room or material or done anything foolish in the way of unnecessary construction. It is what you might call a square, eight-

room house with a kitchen added. The kitchen and back porch are flat, one story so that they can sleep on the roof if they want fresh air.

The floor plan shows a good way of drawing a plan, one that I think is easy to understand. In this you can see my style of illustrating doors both sliding and hinged, as well as other openings, windows, seats, stairs, fire place and so forth. The dotted lines on the back porch in this instance are supposed to represent partly closed. To know exactly what was meant it would be necessary to look at the side elevation, which I furnished, though I do not show it here. The other side elevation shows the construction of



Fig. 3.

the windows in the dining room, though I think the front view sufficient.

I give the figures here to show the size of the building. The foundation could be laid off from this plan (though I furnished a foundation plan).

I think the ordinary carpenter could understand the general construction from just the front elevation, brick flue, foundation, porch columns and balustrade, capped with stone coping, sided walls, and shingled roof, cement porch floor and steps. Now the best size to make ordinary drawings is to a scale of one-fourth inch, as the mechanic can take his common rule and each one-fourth inch means one foot, therefore if the opening shows one and one-fourth inches or five quarter inches from the corner of the building it



is exactly five feet, the one-fourth-inch scale is carried along much easier than three-sixteenths or other scale.

Our old two-foot rules used to have on some of them, and, in fact, they now have a little scale rule in the center of them that is better than to use the regulation inches, but the common two-foot rule is largely laid aside for the more convenient longer rules that are now on the market. For a good deal of accurate scale measuring one surely needs a special scale rule.

Now if there is anything special about a building that the builder can not grasp at a glance at the plans and elevations then they draw detail drawings which are drawn large so as to show plainly the exact construction. These may be one inch to the foot, or to any scale desired, but it is generally best, when convenient, to draw them full sized.

To give a little idea here what I mean I show a little of the cornice construc-

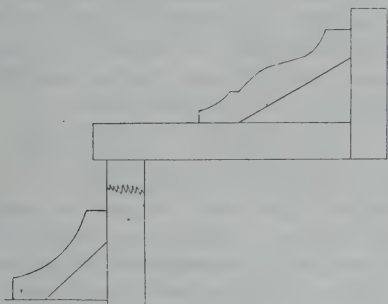


Fig. 4.

tion (Fig. 4) which I drew full sized though it will be reduced some in our official paper.

## Double Dovetailing

(By James Barry.)

These sketches show a very interesting problem. I have tried to illustrate how double dovetailing can be done.

Fig. 1 shows the dovetail in perspective, after being glued up, with thin piece, A, also glued on the inside to cover extended notches in the inside corner of box (see dotted line at B, Fig. 2).

Fig. 2 shows end and side before being

glued together. This is a very difficult job, but it can be done, and when neatly

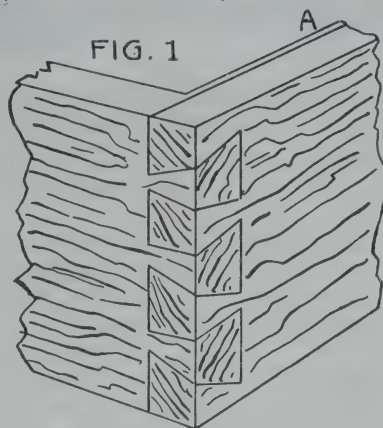


FIG. 1

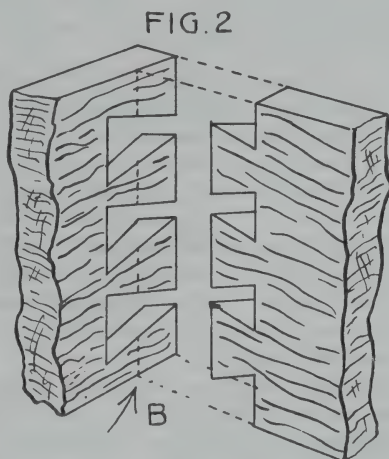


FIG. 2

finished with inside piece glued on lengthwise of very thin veneer deceives the most experienced mechanic.

## Motion to Advance

Washington, Nov. 1.—A motion to advance for hearing the contempt cases of President Samuel Gompers, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison has been filed with the United States Supreme Court. The petition recites that an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has been allowed and that a writ of certiorari is pending. No information is available to even suggest as to what action the court will take on this petition.



# Für Unsere Deutschen Leser



## Vorschlag zur Entfernung von den Building Trades Department der A. F. of L.

Vorgeschlagen von der L. U. 1582 Cincinnati, Ohio, und von der vorgeschriebenen Zahl Staaten indorfiert:

Cincinnati, Ohio, 23. April 1913.

In einer besondern Versammlung der L. U. 1582 wurden die folgenden Resolutionen mit großer Mehrzahl angenommen:

Also, die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners von Amerika ist mit dem Baugewerk-Department der A. F. of L. einverleibt für den vermutheten Zweck zur Besserung der Verhältnisse in den Baugewerken, und

Also, die genannte Brüderschaft bezahlt 60 Prozent der pro Kapita-Einnahmen, welche in das Schatzamt des B. T. D. einbezahlt wird und daß die Brüderschaft keine Vortheile sondern Schaden erzielt; deshalb sei es

Beschlossen, daß es der Glaube der L. U. 1582 ist; daß es zum Besten der Brüderschaft ist; daß sie sich vom Building Trades Department der A. F. of L. zurückzieht, und sei es ferner

Beschlossen, daß eine Abschrift dieser Resolution an alle L. U.'en und den D. C. in diesem Distrikt geschickt werde für deren Zustimmung, und daß Schritte genommen werden zu dem gewünschten Ende in Eintracht mit den Regeln welche eine Referendum-Abstimmung vorschreibt. (Siehe Sekt. 153, General-Konstitution.)

Chas. A. Anderson,  
Sekretär L. U. 1582.

## Veränderung der Sektion 24, General-Konstitution.

Vorgeschlagen von der L. U. 62 Chicago, Ill., von den vorgeschriebenen Zahl der Unionen in der vorgeschriebenen Zahl der Staaten indorfiert:

Vorgeschlagen, daß Zeilen 3, 4 und 5 der Sektion 24 der General-Konstitution wie folgt liest, ausgestrichen werden:

Weitere 25 Cents per Mitglied per Vierteljahr für die am 31. März, 30. Juni, 30. September und 31. Dezember endenden Monate jeden Jahres.

## Bericht des Generalpräsidenten Kirby für den am 30. September 1913 endenden Viertel.

Indianapolis, Ind., 13. Oktober 1913.

An die Beamten und Mitglieder des General-Exekutiv-Board — Gruß:

Der Fall in der Stadt New York, in welchem unsere Organisation um \$200,000.00 Schadenersatz verklagt wird, wurde an Boardmitglied Guerin und auch in der letzten Sitzung gewiesen, und der Fall sofort aufgenommen. Da ich nicht fähig war, diesen Fall persönlich zu untersuchen, ernannte ich den Generalsekretär Duffy an meiner Stelle mit Bruder Guerin zu untersuchen, und sage, daß außer ihrem Berichte keine weiteren Berichte einliefen. Der Bericht folgt:

Indianapolis, den 31. Juli 1913.

Herr James Kirby, Generalpräsident:

Werther Herr und Bruder: — Gemäß Ihres Wunsches besuchten wir New York sofort nach der Vertagung der letzten Sitzung des General-Exekutiv-Board um das Mißverständnis zwischen der Firma Wagner & Carew von Brooklyn und des Anwaltes Beattie von New York, in dem Falle der \$200,000.00 Schadenersatzklage welche gegen uns und andere erhoben wurde wenn möglich zu ordnen.

Wir hielten Unterhandlungen mit Herrn Carew, Vertreter der Firma Wagner & Carew, da Herr Wagner aus der Stadt war, und gingen über die Einzelheiten der Klage welche Herr Beattie erhob. Wir zeigten ihm Herrn Beatties Brief, unter Datum vom 17. Juli 1913, an Sie gerichtet und welcher dem General-Exekutiv-Board die der letzten Sitzung unterbreitet wurde. Herr Carew erklärte diesen Brief als barsch. Er besagt, daß seine Firma nicht vor habe Herrn



Beattie in irgend einer zu beleidigen oder zu erniedrigen. In Thatsache, sie meinten der beste Weg aus der Sache für Herr Beatty sei, daß er sich von dem Falle zurückziehe, aber es mache ihnen keinen Unterschied welchen Lauf er nimmt. Wenn Herr Beattie den anderen Weg bevorzuge, das heißt per stellvertretenden Brief, so wären sie willens seinem Wunsche nachzukommen.

Während wir in Herr Carew's Geschäftsstühle weilten schrieb derselbe einen Brief an Herr Beattie, in welchem er sein Mitleiden ausdrückte irgend welche bösen Gefühle zu verursachen und wünschte, daß er in diesem Falle mithelfe.

Zunächst sprachen wir mit Herrn Beattie und gaben ihn zu verstehen, daß er unter keinem Umständen von uns angestellt werde, diesen Falle zu verteidigen, sondern daß wir Wagner & Carew angestellt haben. Er besagte es wäre besser, daß wir Wagner & Carew haben und daß er ihnen beistehen werde.

Wir sagten ihm, daß wir wußten, daß er und Maloney nicht zusammen stimmten; daß wir aber erwarteten, daß er diesen Leuten helfe.

Dann besuchten wir die Carpenters Hauptquartiere and sprachen mit Sekretär Oliver Collins über den Fall. Er war froh zu lernen, daß der Unterschied zwischen den Advokaten gelegt ist. Er meinte, daß dieser und alle anderen Fälle in den Händen des General-Exekutiv-Board und der Generalbeamten gelegt werden sollten. Da wir fühlten, daß wir unsere Pflicht gethan hatten, verließen wir New York.

Brüderlich Ihr,

Frank Duffh.

J. M. Guerin.

Seit der letzten Sitzung des Exekutiv-Councils war ich sehr beschäftigt, verschiedene Theile des Landes in Interesse unserer Organisation zu besuchen.

Ich besuchte eine Versammlung des Exekutiv-Councils des Building Trades Department in Atlantic City bezüglich der Hohl Metallarbeiter. Ich schrieb folgenden Brief an dasselbe:

21. Juli 1913.

An das Exekutiv-Council des B. T. D. —  
Gruß:

Ich schreibe diesen Brief im Interesse der Organisation welche ich vertrete und um Frieden in der Bau-Gewerken zu haben.

Mit der Frage der Hohl Metallarbeiter seid Ihr alle bekannt. Seid dem Anfange besteht ein Unterschied zwischen zwei internationalen Organisationen. Es kam erst in der Stadt New York vor und wurde mit einer dieser einverstanden, die andere bestand auf ihre Rechte und in der Tampa-Konvention des B. T. D. wurde entschieden, daß diese Arbeit die der Blecharbeiter sei.

Die B. B. der C. und J. weigerte sich diese Entscheidung anzuerkennen und wurde von dem B. T. D. in der St. Louis-Konvention in 1910 suspendiert. Die Carpenters bestanden darauf, diese Arbeit zu thun und machten keinen Appell über die Entscheidung, sondern verrichteten den größten Theil dieser Arbeit.

Das Exekutiv-Council der A. F. of L. empfahl, daß die Carpenters in das B. T. D. wieder aufgenommen werde. Dieses wurde auch in der Atlanta, Ga., 1911 Konvention beschlossen, es ist aber Thatsache, daß beide Organisationen sich weigerten, zuzutreten und die Folge ist, daß die verschiedenen Lokal-Councils sich Feind sind wo sie sich gegenseitig helfen sollten.

Ich überlasse ehrwürdigst ihrer werthen Gesellschaft in Bezug der Bruderschaft der Carpenters diese Thatsachen: Da die A. F. of L. die Wiederrufung der Suspendierung der Carpenters beschloß, so zeigte dieses das der Vorwand unter welchem wir suspendiert wurden als unberechtigt erklärt wurden.

Die Carpenters waren zu irgend einer Zeit willens mit den Blecharbeitern zu unterhandeln. Sie haben dieses jedoch durch ihr Betragen unmöglich gemacht; kürzlich wurde ich in die Quartiere des B. T. D. um mit dem Oberaufseher einer großen Kontrakt-Firma und Präsident O'Sullivan besagte, daß er nicht um eine Konferenz zu halten gekommen sei, und vertweigerte sich von der Sache zu reden.

In Betrachtung des obigen bitte ich höflichst, daß sich die Building Trades Department nicht in der Sache einmischen, und daß zur selben Zeit Sie den zwei Organisationen gebieten, diese Sache zu schlichten.





# THE CARPENTER



Ich möchte ferner bemerken, daß diese Bruderschaft willens ist ihr möglichst zu thun in dieser Sache.

Brüderlich Ihr,

James Kirby, G. P., W. B. C. und J.

Nach reifer Ueberlegung wurde entschlossen, daß der Inhalt meines Briefes an der W. T. D. gewiesen werde. Es wird darüber beschlossen in der Seattle-Sitzung.

Ich besuchte eine Versammlung in Oshkosh, Wis.; auch besuchte ich Philadelphia am 27. August wo die Carpenters gerade einen Ausflug hatten zur Feier des neuen Kontrakts. Es freut mich, berichten zu können, daß dieses jetzt im guten Gang ist, Dank den Beamten und Mitgliedern des Philadelphia D. C.

Ich besuchte Dubuque, Ia., in Interesse der Lokal 579 um mit den Brunswick-Balfe-Callender-Deuten zu konferieren. Wir konnten jedoch zu keiner Uebereinstimmung gelangen.

In Begleitung des G. S. Duffh besuchte ich die Canadian Trades and Labor Congress in Interesse der Bruderschaft und ich kann berichten, daß die Delegaten, welche zu diesem Congreß gingen, ihre Sache sehr gut berichteten.

Nach Vertagung des Congreß besuchte ich Three Rivers, Quebec, Jonquieres und Chicoutini. Die vier genannten Städte haben jedoch eine sehr schwierige Aufgabe zu lösen, da eine sehr starke Organisation mit Hauptquartieren in Three Rivers die internationale Organisation heftig angreift. Ich meine deshalb, daß es sehr notwendig ist, daß unsere Leute in diesen Städten ihre Energie gebrauchen anstatt im oberen Canada.

Kurz vor der Wahl der Beamten des Joint District Councils in New York, wurde Lokal 309 suspendiert. Auf ein Appell der Lokal 309, befahl ich, daß die Halbe in den D. C. zurückerstattet und die Stimmen der Lokal gezählt werden. Der Joint District Council weigerte sich, dieses zu thun. Ich möchte sagen, daß die Zählung der Stimmen zeigte, daß hätte man dieses den Bruderschafts-Delegaten gelassen, so wäre mein Befehl gefolgt worden, aber eine Mehrzahl der Amalgamated machte dieses unmöglich. Ich schrieb dem Joint Council, daß ich nicht gegen

einen Appell wäre, aber daß die Befehle des Generalpräsidenten befolgt werden müssen. Ich suspendierte deshalb den Joint D. C., und berichtete alle Lokal-Unionen in Größer New York, daß am 9. Oktober eine Versammlung ihrer Delegaten sei. Es freut mich sagen zu können, daß jede Lokal-Union diesem nachkam und wurden Schritte gemacht einen D. C. zu stiften, welcher alle Gesetze der Bruderschaft enthält. Ich bin gemiß, daß dieses viel mithelfen wird die Verhältnisse in dieser Stadt zu verbessern.

Zum Schluß möchte ich sagen, daß ich allen Beamten und Mitglieder herzlich danke für ihre gute Mithilfe im vergangenen Jahre.

Mit besten Wünschen und herzlichstem Gruße, verbleibe ich,

Brüderlich Ihr,

James Kirby, G. P.,

W. B. C. and J. of N.

In England ist, wie dieser Tage gemeldet wurde, ein „Arbeitgeber-Schutzverband für das Vereinigte Königreich“ ins Leben getreten, und zwar in der ausgesprochenen Absicht, die Hilfsmittel der Arbeitgeber zusammenzufassen und ihre Rechte und Freiheit im Verkehr mit den Arbeitern und den Trade Unions aufrecht zu erhalten. Eine derartige Gründung muß auf den Verlauf der Dinge in der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung einen wesentlichen Einfluß ausüben. Umso mehr, da man die Absicht hat, ein Verbandsmögen von 50 Millionen Pfund Sterling zu schaffen!

Milwaukee Fischer haben einen Lokalzweig der National Fishermen's Association, die ihren Sitz in New York und eine Mitgliederzahl von über 10,000 hat, gegründet. Jeder der 14 Milwaukeeer Gründer besitzt auf dem Michigan-See einen Fischerdampfer und wird die neue Organisation den Namen „Milwaukee Fishermen's Protective Association“ führen. Die Beamten sind: Präsident, Charles Tefler; Vize-Präsident, Frank Braeger; Sekretär und Schatzmeister, William Leben. Ob es sich um einen Arbeitgeber- oder Arbeitnehmerverband handelt, geht aus den Zeitungsberichten nicht einmal hervor.

# Departement Francais



## **Information Officielle Amendement a la Section 24 de la Constitution Generale**

Proposé par l'union locale 62 de Chicago, Ill., et endossée par le nombre legal d'unions dans le nombre legal d'Etats.

Amendement—d'effacer lignes 3, 4 et 5 de la Section 74 de la constitution générale qui est constituer comme ci-dessous.

Une addition de 25 sous par membre et par trimestre sur tous les membres en règle pour les mois finissant le 31 Mars, le 30 Juin, le 30 Septembre et le 31 Decembre de chaque année.

## **Proposition de se retirer du departement des metiers de construction de la Federation Americaine du Travail**

Proposée par l'union locale 1582 de Cincinnati, Ohio, et endossée par le nombre legal des unions dans le nombre legal d'Etats:

Cincinnati, Ohio le 23 Avril 1913.

A une réunion speciale de l'union locale No. 1582, les résolutions suivantes ont été adoptes.

Considerant que l'union fraternele des charpentiers et menuisiers d'Amerique est affiliée avec le departement des Metiers de la Fédération americaine du Travail pour le seul objet d'améliorer les conditions dans les métiers du batiment et

Considerant que l'Union fraternele paye au trésor du departement des métiers du bâtiment de la Fédération americaine du Travail a peu pres 60 pour cent de l'entière taxe par capita qu'elle reçoit et que l'union. Fraternele non seulement ne reçoit aucun bénéfice mais au contraire est detrimeté par ce fait,

Resolvons, què l'union locale 1582 croit qu'il est du plus grand interêt de l'Union Fraternele de se retirer du departement des metiers du bâtiment de la

Fédération americaine du Travail et de plus,

Resolvons qu'une copie de cette resolution soit soumise a toutes les unions locales et au conseil de ce district pour leur ratification et que les mesures necessaires soient prises pour amener a bonne fin cette resolution, comme il est prescrit dans les regles qui gouvernent un appel pour un vote de referendum de l'Union Fraternele, par la Section No. 153 de notre constitution générale.

CHAS. A. ANDERSON,  
Sec. U. L. 1582.

## **Rapport du delegue au 29eme Congres Canadien des metier et du travail, tenu a Montreal, Canada, du 22 au 28 Septembre inclusive-ment.**

Au président général et aux membres du conseil général exécutif de l'union fraternele des charpentiers et menuisiers d'amerique:

Camarades—En vous soumettant mon rapport comme délégué au congrès canadien du travail et des métiers, je prends la liberté de vous informer que plus de 340 délégués étaient présents; que l'union fraternele avait 74 ou 75 délégués pour la représenter sur le plancher de la convention, désirant vous montrer par là le grand interêt pris par notre organisation du canada, dans les affaires prétendant à l'union fraternele sur tout le continent.

Quand on considère les grandes distances que la plus part de nos délégués ont eu a parcourir, je pense que les différentes unions locales desservent beaucoup de crédit pour les efforts qu'elles ont faites en envoyant leurs délégués à cette convention.

En vous faisant mon rapport sur le succès que nous avons eu en accomplissant tout ce que nous étions allé là pour accomplir, je dois donner entièrement





# THE CARPENTER



crédit aux unions locales qui en sacrifiant ou plutôt en tirant sur leurs fonds locaux d'une façon si généreuse ont pu envoyer à la convention un vote si fort, et si puissant.

Ceci est un exemple de ce que notre organisation peut accomplir quand elle prend conscience de ses intérêts, qui sont les intérêts de tous les charpentiers de ce continent, aussi bien que de toutes les autres parties du monde.

Je tiens aussi à constater que l'unification d'un corps de métier est du plus grand intérêt à l'organisation du travail.

Vous trouverez ci-dessous les résolutions, qui ont été présentées à la convention, relatives à notre position, et comme votre délégué je me ferai un plaisir de faire un rapport plus étendu à une date prochaine :

Résolution No. 7, Conseil du travail et des Métiers de New Westminster :

Considerant qu'à la dernière réunion du congrès des métiers du Dominion tenue à Guelph au mois de Septembre 1912, une résolution a été présentée par un délégué représentant l'union fraternelle des charpentiers et menuisiers d'amérique ayant pour but de faire de l'union fraternelle des charpentiers et menuisiers d'amérique la seule Union de charpentiers qui doit être reconnue par le congrès des métiers du Canada, laquelle résolution a été rejetée par une grande majorité et

Considerant que le comité exécutif du congrès des métiers du Dominion, en face de la défaite de cette résolution a du retourner à la Société Amalgamée des Charpentiers et Menuisiers sa taxe par capita, refusant par ce fait l'affiliation de la Société Amalgamée des Charpentiers et Menuisiers avec le congrès du travail et des métiers du Canada, par conséquent.

Resolvons, que le conseil du travail et des métiers proteste énergiquement contre l'abus de pouvoir exercé par le comité exécutif du congrès du travail et des métiers du Dominion en prenant sur eux-mêmes le droit de défier la volonté exprimée, à la dernière convention, par la

majorité des délégués, de laquelle ils sont supposés être les servants, et qu'une copie de cette résolution soit adressée à P. M. Draper. Le conseil exécutif du congrès a été soutenu dans ses actions.

Resolution No. 30 par le délégué A. J. Murray, ouvrier du fer Union Locale No. 80, Toronto, Ont. :

Considérant que les troubles de juridiction entre nos organisations ont été la cause de sérieuses différences entre les ouvriers de différentes industries et une des causes principale des désagréments qui prévalent dans notre mouvement, et ont produit une condition qui encourage les patrons à prendre avantage de ces dissensions au détriment des ouvriers et

Considerant l'importance croissante dans l'emploi des feuilles de métaux dans la construction des bâtiments modernes, et l'introduction des feuilles de métal dans nos différentes villes, et l'établissement, à présent, de plusieurs larges usines pour la manufacture et l'installation des dits métaux dans le Dominion du Canada et

Considerant, que la Fédération américaine du travail a donné juridiction de cette classe de travail à l'organisation des travailleurs de métal en feuilles, mais que la Fraternité des Charpentiers a refusé de reconnaître cette décision et a présent enroche sur les droits des ouvriers du Métal en feuilles dans leur travail, et

Considérant, que nous, les ouvriers des métaux en feuilles, espérons de renverser les obstacles qui menacent notre mouvement dans le Dominion du Canada et sachant qu'une telle action des charpentiers tend à conserver les dissensions dans nos différents corps,

Resolvons, que ce congrès endosse le mandat de la Fédération Américaine du Travail sur cette question et urge tous les conseils de métiers et les conseils du bâtiment à obéir le mandat issue, et que les charpentiers soient obligés de reconnaître cette décision et discontinuent leur interférence dans la juridiction des 'Travailleurs du Métal en feuilles,' cette résolution a été tablée, le Congrès Main-



tenant que sa place est dans le Département des métiers et Bâtiments de la Fédération Américaine du Travail.

Résolution No. 35 du délégué J. E. Tighe, association internationale des débardeurs.

Considérant, Qu'il y a plusieurs supposées associations indépendantes de débardeurs dans la juridiction de ce Congrès et,

Considérant que dans plusieurs instances, ces organisations soit disant indépendantes, sont représentées dans les Conseils de métiers ou assemblées travaillant par fait de Chartres issues par la Fédération américaine du Travail,

Resolvons, que le comité exécutif élu, aussi bien que les comités exécutifs provinciaux, soient ordonnés d'exercer leurs plus grands efforts pour persuader les soit-disant indépendants que leur propre place est en affiliation avec l'association Internationale des débardeurs (longshoreman) et de plus

Resolvons, que le Secrétaire-Trésorier de ce congrès soit instruit de notifier tous les corps centraux dans leur respective juridiction que ces organisations soit disant indépendantes, n'ont droit à aucune représentation dans les conseils, ou assemblées centrales pour la raison qu'ils n'ont pas de chartre issue par l'association Internationale des débardeurs cette résolution a été adoptée,

Quoique introduite par l'association Internationale des débardeurs, elle est de l'intérêt de l'union fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique.

Résolution No. 68 du délégué Geo. Armstrong; de l'union fraternelle des charpentiers.

Resolvons, que la Section 2 de la constitution soit amendée en ajoutant après les mots "organisation internationale sur la quatrième ligne, les mots: Ou toute autre organisation qui aura été exclue ou rejetée par la Fédération Américaine du Travail."

Cette résolution a été soumise au comité constitutionnel et a été acceptée sans opposition.

Tout à vous fraternellement,  
GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Délégué.

## Augmentation Des Unions

Une lettre récemment reçue du secrétaire Frank Morrison de la Fédération Américaine du travail dit que le nombre des membres, pour la première fois, a dépassé 2,000,000. La taxe per capita pour le mois de mars, des différentes unions nationales met le nombre des membres à 2,007,650.

Il y a des gens qui sont surexcités de la lente augmentation du mouvement ouvrier. Ils sont impatients parce qu'on n'est pas aussi puissant qu'on le pourrait en qu'on le devrait si toute la masse de ceux qui travaillent à gages étaient dans les rangs.

Il y en a d'autres, qui, tout bien considéré, sont parfaitement satisfaits du progrès que fait le mouvement. Peu d'années nous séparent du temps où la Fédération Américaine du travail comptait à-peu-près 600,000 membres. Un comité de la convention nationale des manufacturiers a rapporté à Detroit, récemment, en opposition au label de l'Union, que le nombre total de membres unionistes favorisant la proposition du label n'était que de 400,000. Il y a un temps où cette assertion aurait pu s'appliquer à la Fédération Américaine du travail avec vraisemblance, mais il y a vingt ans de cela. En d'autres mots cette assertion est vingt ans en arrière du temps.

Durant les derniers vingt ans le mouvement ouvrier américain, tel que représenté par la Fédération Américaine du travail s'est multiplié cinq fois, et il y a cinq fois plus de personnes en faveur du label de l'Union que veut l'avouer le comité de la convention des manufacturiers. Ils n'estiment pas à sa valeur la puissance de l'Union; ils parlent follement quand ils s'imaginent qu'un détaillier refusera de vendre des produits demandés par mille employés pour les remplacer par des marchandises demandées par un patron.

Il serait préférable de reconnaître l'augmentation constante du mouvement ouvrier basé sur de puissantes raisons

(Voir la suite à la page 63.)



# Death Roll



STORMFELT, DANIEL, of L. U. 597, DREOSIER, FRED, of L. U. 1832, Escanaba, Mich.

KEW, JOHN H., of L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

## Claims Paid During October, 1913

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
20315	Mrs. Justina Baird .....	61	\$ 50.00
20316	P. A. Arnevyck (dis) .....	98	400.00
20317	Mrs. Betty Severs .....	118	50.00
20318	Geo. W. Hess .....	183	100.00
20319	Mrs. Caroline Unglaube ...	309	50.00
20320	Louis F. Affeldt .....	1307	200.00
20321	Chas. C. Rupp .....	1668	200.00
20322	Mrs. Katharina Majer .....	1786	50.00
20323	Geo. E. Robinson .....	6	200.00
20324	Mrs. Jane Cunningham ...	20	50.00
20325	J. M. Vaughn .....	74	200.00
20326	Mrs. Theodora Hesness ...	361	50.00
20327	Wm. Marteeny (dis) .....	790	400.00
20328	Mrs. Myrtle E. Smith .....	1089	50.00
20329	Francesco Antico (dis) ...	1565	400.00
20330	Vincent Skledar .....	1784	200.00
20331	S. M. Hendrix .....	44	50.00
20332	Sidney M. Keith .....	316	200.00
20333	E. L. Titus .....	359	50.00
20334	Mrs. Christine Brickel ....	440	50.00
20335	Edward Baulch .....	471	200.00
20336	Frank G. Durkee .....	876	200.00
20337	Mrs. Rebecca Zarchy .....	1008	50.00
20338	Mrs. Lena Birzele .....	1234	50.00
20339	Mrs. Epifania Nieves Arce..	1422	50.00
20340	Theodore Brennecke (dis)..	57	400.00
20341	Carl E. Gustafson .....	58	200.00
20342	Mrs. Emily C. Bennett ....	103	50.00
20343	T. V. McGill .....	198	200.00
20344	John Briggs .....	201	50.00
20345	Mrs. Minnie Quast .....	242	50.00
20346	Albert White .....	345	200.00
20347	Charles Rear .....	345	200.00
20348	Mrs. Anna Soldon .....	345	50.00
20349	Gustav Reder .....	375	200.00
20350	Mrs. Anna M. Dick .....	430	50.00
20351	Vincenz Schleich .....	467	200.00
20352	J. S. Williams .....	515	200.00
20353	Oran Cowden .....	764	200.00
20354	John M. O'Keefe .....	795	50.00
20355	Mrs. Nora T. Reardon ....	877	50.00
20356	Chas. F. Wiley .....	910	50.00
20357	V. F. Miller .....	1011	200.00
20358	Geo. F. Wiley .....	1417	200.00
20359	Mrs. Rose Bafut .....	1613	50.00
20360	Bernard Richter .....	1747	50.00

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
20361	Joseph Guay .....	134	50.00
20362	Wm. Albright .....	637	200.00
20363	Mrs. Anna G. Biddle .....	691	50.00
20364	Z. V. Justice .....	949	100.00
20365	Klaas Biesterbos .....	1763	112.00
20366	Mrs. Susan Rochford .....	1244	50.00
20367	Frank Newman .....	429	200.00
20368	Mrs. Effie Jane Harris ...	520	50.00
20369	Mrs. Sadie Waid .....	11	50.00
20370	Pierre Philibotte .....	96	50.00
20371	Mrs. Emma B. Webb .....	100	50.00
20372	Robert Whimsett .....	141	200.00
20373	Richard Brodthuhn .....	181	200.00
20374	Geo. B. Courter .....	181	200.00
20375	Edward Walters .....	242	200.00
20376	Mrs. Florence M. Wagner..	1436	50.00
20377	Mrs. May Shelton .....	300	50.00
20378	Henry M. Goodrich (bal)..	301	150.00
20379	Ed. R. Hyne .....	340	200.00
20380	Andrew Fenzel .....	355	200.00
20381	Albert J. Kramer .....	651	200.00
20382	Walter G. Morgan .....	1934	200.00
20383	Chas. E. Fleming .....	19	197.00
20384	Mrs. Ernestina Schroeder..	19	50.00
20385	Robert K. Smith .....	43	200.00
20386	John Corrigan .....	43	200.00
20387	Stephen E. Holmes .....	43	200.00
20388	Harry Gent .....	45	200.00
20389	W. H. Selvage (dis) .....	64	400.00
20390	A. J. Parks .....	75	200.00
20391	Mrs. Rose Thompson .....	80	50.00
20392	Mrs. Johanna Anderson ...	87	50.00
20393	Peter Farley .....	112	200.00
20394	Mrs. Annie Nelson .....	181	50.00
20395	Ralph Crompton .....	207	200.00
20396	Mrs. Edna A. E. Pearce ...	275	50.00
20397	Mrs. Appolonia Rendler ...	291	50.00
20398	Mrs. Elizabeth Clearwater..	301	50.00
20399	Mrs. Mabel E. Waterman..	333	50.00
20400	Chester Cazler .....	335	50.00
20401	R. P. Harvey .....	351	50.00
20402	Clemmen Clemmensen .....	457	200.00
20403	Mrs. Alma River .....	471	50.00
20404	Geo. L. Miller .....	492	100.00
20405	Frank Webb .....	600	50.00
20406	Edmund C. Starr .....	626	200.00
20407	Mrs. E. E. Coveyduck .....	1244	50.00
20408	Joseph H. Rheume .....	1350	200.00
20409	Leroy Pelton .....	1410	50.00
20410	Mrs. May I. Swick .....	1701	50.00
20411	Christian Wiedemann .....	1	200.00
20412	John Lukes .....	39	200.00

# THE CARPENTER

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.	No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
20413	Lewis M. Larsen .....	448	200.00	20496	Mrs. Barbara Amman .....	10	50.00
20414	Mrs. Lucy Titcomb .....	4	50.00	20497	Mrs. Sadis E. Conrad .....	55	50.00
20415	Jeremiah J. Clancy .....	257	200.00	20498	Mrs. Mary Anna Grimm ...	119	50.00
20416	Mrs. Oda M. Guidice .....	262	50.00	20499	Frederick J. Bosse .....	189	200.00
20417	C. P. Peterson .....	347	200.00	20500	Herman H. Budde .....	189	200.00
20418	Mrs. Emily Edgley .....	593	50.00	20501	John R. Collins .....	660	50.00
20419	Larry Greer .....	1316	200.00	20502	Mrs. Bertha A. Turner.....	716	50.00
20420	Louis LeChance .....	1673	50.00	20503	Mrs. Maude E. Maynard...	1112	50.00
20421	John C. Scullin .....	31	50.00	20504	Mrs. Sarah Sanders.....	1131	50.00
20422	Edward C. Morford .....	136	50.00	20505	Michael Anzelone .....	172	200.00
20423	Mrs. Mertie D. McCombs ..	692	50.00	20506	Mrs. Frances Heinrich.....	242	50.00
20424	Ed. R. Smoyer .....	1171	200.00	20507	Frank Graff .....	378	200.00
20425	Mrs. Ruah M. Kealy .....	1224	50.00	20508	Geo. T. Hansen .....	483	200.00
20426	Ed. L. Stack .....	33	200.00	20509	Mrs. Adele Hansen .....	521	50.00
20427	Herbert Mews .....	82	78.75	20510	Mrs. Elizabeth M. Phelps..	831	50.00
20428	Joseph Dietz .....	166	200.00	20511	Kalle Hietman .....	1367	200.00
20429	John H. Bates .....	241	200.00	20512	Frank J. Schwindt .....	522	50.00
20430	Mrs. Lyda Drear .....	246	50.00	20513	J. R. Kightlinger .....	556	55.00
20431	Joseph L. Horner .....	387	200.00	20514	Oscar Benson .....	824	200.00
20432	Edward Graf .....	476	200.00	20515	Thomas McMurray .....	901	200.00
20433	Mrs. Maybell M. Lyman....	679	50.00	20516	Mrs. Anna Wandelsvik ...	980	50.00
20434	John P. Lies .....	916	200.00	20517	Mrs. Rose Libaro .....	1008	50.00
20435	Silas Leink .....	26	200.00	20518	Mrs. Mary S. Wright.....	927	50.00
20436	Charles M. Hill .....	15	50.00	20519	Mrs. Bessie E. Marlette... 1380	25.00	
20437	Peter Killian .....	32	200.00	20520	Elzer Cook .....	25	50.00
20438	Louis J. Marelius .....	457	200.00	20521	John Larrimore (dis)..... 122	400.00	
20439	Henry J. Stearns .....	549	50.00	20522	Charles L. Young .....	231	50.00
20440	Charles H. Waller .....	1704	200.00	20523	Mrs. Nina E. Zimmerman.. 243	50.00	
20441	Frederick Reinhardt .....	148	200.00	20524	Theobald Schrotz .....	375	200.00
20442	J. M. Steele .....	293	50.00	20525	George Thomas .....	661	100.00
20443	John I. Bennett .....	306	200.00	20526	Mrs. Carrie Kemper..... 1251	50.00	
20444	Wm. L. Goeller (dis).....	329	400.00	20527	Mrs. Anna Mattson .....	1747	50.00
20445	Andrew Anderson .....	550	200.00	Total.....			\$27,113.05
20446	F. F. Bamberger .....	626	50.00				
20447	Henry Koser .....	795	200.00				
20448	J. J. Bryant .....	1492	50.00				
20449	Horace Spaulding .....	1717	200.00				
20450	George E. Woodward .....	29	50.00				
20451	Lewis Robbins .....	75	200.00				
20452	Mrs. Myrtle Davis .....	131	50.00				
20453	Mrs. Ida Olson .....	131	50.00				
20454	Carl Mueller .....	242	200.00				
20455	Mrs. Helen Drews .....	314	50.00				
20456	Mrs. Elizabeth Martin .....	1202	50.00				
20457	Mrs. Anna M. R. Rapp.....	6	50.00				
20458	Andrew Ofstad .....	7	200.00				
20459	Mrs. Esther Fiddle .....	24	50.00				
20460	Wm. Reetz .....	25	200.00				
20461	Mrs. Luella Tait .....	106	50.00				
20462	Victor Mackey .....	109	200.00				
20463	Joseph Petrosis .....	242	50.00				
20464	Mrs. Carrie M. Salisbury..	297	50.00				
20465	Mrs. Hulda K. A. Johnson..	434	50.00				
20466	Mrs. Salome E. Combs .....	187	50.00				
20467	Christian Freimuth .....	309	200.00				
20468	Mrs. Amy J. Nothacker .....	374	50.00				
20469	Mrs. Maria Cashman .....	724	50.00				
20470	Emery N. McQuay .....	29	200.00				
20471	Charles P. Finn .....	78	200.00				
20472	Carl Sindberg .....	78	200.00				
20473	Timothy C. Walsh .....	240	200.00				
20474	James J. Kelleher .....	240	200.00				
20475	Mrs. Dora Schmiedecke..	258	50.00				
20476	Henry Wishman .....	483	50.00				
20477	Johannes Feshang .....	1367	200.00				
20478	Jack Young .....	112	200.00				
20479	T. G. Parkinson .....	198	200.00				
20480	August Muller .....	22	200.00				
20481	John J. Walsh .....	22	200.00				
20482	Mrs. Catherine M. Griffiths	125	50.00				
20483	Mrs. Eulalie Denis .....	134	50.00				
20484	Mrs. Emma H. Schott .....	674	50.00				
20485	Luman H. Parker .....	971	200.00				
20486	Mrs. Emma Pink .....	1367	50.00				
20487	Jacob Dukavic (59 con)...	334	200.00				
20488	Samuel N. Gary .....	349	200.00				
20489	Bernard E. Plate .....	464	200.00				
20490	Christian Yackstadt .....	464	50.00				
20491	George H. Allender .....	531	50.00				
20492	E. E. Moore .....	531	50.00				
20493	Byron Stoll .....	603	50.00				
20494	John Treherne .....	774	200.00				
20495	Thomas J. O'Brien .....	1573	50.00				

•	United Brotherhood of Carpenters	•
•	State Councils	•

Connecticut—President, Stephen Charters, 111 Wakelle ave., Ansonia, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, A. B. Sawyer, Miami, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, A. M. Copeland, 128 Plum st., Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Singleton, 3 Gilmore st., Waycross, Ga.

Massachusetts—President, John Hanigan, 20 Madison st., Worcester, Mass.; secretary, I. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, Saginaw, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, John Timmer, Grand Rapids, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. M. Guerin, 290 2d ave., Troy, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 508 E. 86th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, P. W. Dowler, 1620 4th st., Seattle, Wash.; secretary, G. L. McMurphy, 825 S. Steele st., Tacoma, Wash.

Oklahoma—President, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Holt, 322 F st., S. W., Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Conference — President, Wm. Irwin, 358 Howland ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tension Jackson, 299 Berkeley st., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Rhode Island—President, Clarence E. Briggs, 172 Division st., Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, D. B. White, 1103 N. Travis st., Sherman, Texas; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters State Councils

Connecticut—President, Stephen Charters, 111 Wakelle ave., Ansonia, Conn.; Secretary Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, A. B. Sawyer, Miami, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, A. M. Copeland, 128 Plum st., Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Singleton, 3 Gilmore st., Waycross, Ga.

Massachusetts—President, John Hanigan, 20 Madison st., Worcester, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, Saginaw, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, John Timmer, Grand Rapids, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. M. Guerin, 290 2d ave., Troy, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 508 E. 86th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, P. W. Dowler, 1620 4th st., Seattle, Wash.; secretary, G. L. McMurphy, 825 S. Steele st., Tacoma, Wash.

Oklahoma—President, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Holt, 322 F st., S. W., Ardmore, Okla.

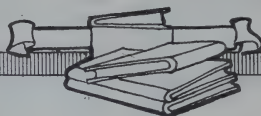
Ontario Provincial Conference — President, Wm. Irwin, 358 Howland ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tension Jackson, 299 Berkeley st., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Rhode Island—President, Clarence E. Briggs, 172 Division st., Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, D. B. White, 1103 N. Travis st., Sherman, Texas; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.



# Directory of Business Agents



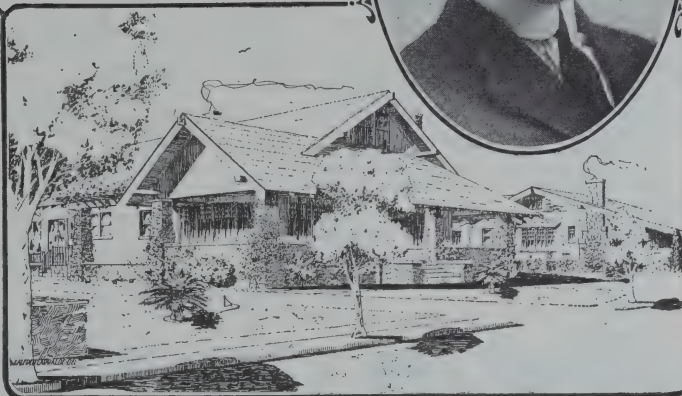
- Aberdeen, Wash.—R. B. Ellis, 512 Burleigh ave.  
Akron, O.—E. S. Shatzer, Carpenters' Hall.  
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.  
Allentown, Pa.—Clarence Seaman, 21 N. Madison st.  
Alton, Ill.—Roland Adams, 202 Pioneer Bldg.  
Anadarko, Okla.—J. E. Wilson.  
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.  
Ardmore, Okla.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.  
Asbury Park, N. J.—David F. Gant, Bradley Beach, N. J.  
Atlanta, Ga.—Jim Stephenson, 226 Brown-Randolph Bldg.  
Atlantic City, N. J.—Frederick Scheideman, 307 N. Massachusetts ave.  
Anuburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.  
Augusta, Ga.—F. M. King, 702 Moore ave.; R. J. Palmer, 1118 Twigg st.  
Augusta, Me.—Waterville and Vicinity—T. M. Rollins, 18 Cushman st., Augusta, Me.  
Aurora, Ill.—Edward F. Ream, 77-79 Fox st.  
Ausable Forks, N. Y.—Hiram Jacques.  
Bakersfield, Cal.—W. Watson, 2615 K st.  
Baltimore, Md.—L. U. 329, Eugene Sullivan, 15 E. Haywood ave., Pimlico, Md.; L. U. 29, Frank G. Simmons.  
Barre, Vt.—A. B. Coffin.  
Bartlesville, Okla.—S. F. Wray.  
Batavia, N. Y.—Frank Roberts, 1 Holland ave.  
Battle Creek, Mich.—Wm. Cartridge, 316 Kale-zoo st.  
Bay City, Mich.—Wm. B. Gust, 303 Fillmore pl.  
Beardstown, Ill.—D. H. Elliott, 1000 W. 6th st.  
Belmar, N. J.—Harry Redmond, Box 245.  
Bergen County, N. J.—John D. Carrlock, 388 Ridgewood ave., Ridgewood, N. J.  
Billings, Mont.—Neil McLeod, P. O. Box 85.  
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jerry Ryan, 77 State st.  
Birmingham, Ala.—Wm. T. Hutto, Room 805 Farley Bldg.; N. T. Overall.  
Boise, Idaho—James J. Ryan, Box 1294, Sta. A.  
Boston, Mass.—D. C., A. J. Howlett, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. T. White, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1096, N. J. MacDonald, 9 Claremont Park; L. U. 1393 (Wharf and Bridge), Seymour Coffin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1410 (Shop and Mill), D. S. Fitzgerald, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers and Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew), M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 272, Bowden st., Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 67, Roxbury, John M. Devline, 16 Woodville Pk., Roxbury, Mass.; L. U. 443, Chelsea, Chas. Noel, 86 Grove st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U. 937 (Hebrew), Chelsea, Kalman Disler, 96 Arlington st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U.'s 441 and 1653, Cambridge, and 629, Somerville, J. F. Twomey, 234 Sycamore st., Waverley, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 16 Pope st., East Boston, Mass.  
Brainerd, Minn.—P. W. Bidwell, 616 Oak st.  
Branford, Conn.—John Knockwood.  
Bridgeport, Conn.—M. L. Kane, 1484 Park ave.  
Bristol, Conn.—J. W. Greno, 84 Grove st.  
Brookton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 308 Marston Bldg., 28 Main st.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—Vincent Roth, 12-14 Eagle st.; J. B. Tierney, 12-14 Eagle st.  
Calgary, Alta., Can.—J. B. Gollodge, Box 2331.  
Canton, Ill.—John Burgard.  
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—D. A. Leonard, 19 Jim Bk.  
Central City, Ky.—C. L. Craig.  
Cheyenne, Wyo.—B. R. McKinstry, James Bros.' cigar store.  
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president; Daniel Galvin, sec.-treas.; Wm. T. White, J. C. Johnson, F. C. Bromley, business agents of the district. No. 1, Albert F. Schultz; No. 10, W. S. Deuel; No. 13, Thos. F. Flynn; No. 54, Peter Mraz; No. 58, Simon Charles Grassl; No. 62, P. J. Granberg; No. 80, W. Brims; No. 141, A. Anderson, No. 181, Thos. F. Church; No. 199, J. C. Grantham; No. 242, George Prokaski; No. 272 (Chicago Heights), James Goodman; No. 416, F. C. Lemke; No. 434, John H. De Young; Nos. 448, 461, 250, 1727, North Shore Local Unions, M. L. Baade; No. 504, Wm. Watson; No. 643 (ship carpenters), E. Leubke; No. 1128, H. Brokhope; No. 1307, R. E. Huffman; No. 1693 (millwrights), John Oliver. Millmen: No. 341, Adam Kurowski, 2034 N. Wood st.; No. 1367, Jos. Dusek; No. 1784, Gustave Stange; No. 1786, John Charvat; No. 1922, Geo. Orris. Address of all officers and business agents: Carpenters' Hall, 37 W. Randolph st.  
Cincinnati, O.—W. E. Brown, 1228-30 Walnut st.; Frank Imwalle, 1228 Walnut st.  
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.  
Cleveland, O.—Louis I. Babb, secretary; Arnold Bill, Thos. Payne. Address of all; 310 Prospect st.  
Clinton, Ia.—Clause Rief, 331 14th ave.  
Columbus, Ind.—R. L. Wheate, 333 Kinman st. (Columbus, East).  
Columbus, O.—J. W. Mallon, Room 15, Deshler Bldg.  
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.  
Corsicana, Tex.—C. F. Barnes, Box 447.  
Coshoceton, O.—Fred Tish, 942 E. Main st.  
Council Bluffs, Ia.—A. A. Whitlock, 201 S. 1st st.  
Cullman, Ala.—Arch Maples.  
Dallas, Tex.—E. W. Speer, P. O. Box 372.  
Danbury, Conn.—Marton B. Mable, 19 Smith street.  
Dayton, O.—L. E. Nysewander, Room 1, 25 N. Main st.  
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.  
Denver, Colo.—No. 55, W. H. Marker, 1947 Stout st.; No. 1874, Thomas James, 1436 Curtis st.  
Derby, Conn.—R. Bruce Hansen, 38 Jackson st.  
Des Moines, Ia.—J. F. Gray, Trades Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust.  
Detroit, Mich.—H. Colwell, 64 Grand River ave.  
Duluth, Minn.—N. Olson, 1905 W. 4th st.  
Dyersburg, Tenn.—Lee Nichols.  
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.  
East St. Louis, Ill.—Wm. Schene, Rooms 216-217, Metropolitan Bldg.  
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.  
Edmonton, Alta.; Can.—Donald MacLeod, 827 Kinnaird st.  
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 605 Elizabeth avenue.  
Elmira, N. Y.—W. D. Miller, Metzger Bk., cor. 3d and N. Main.  
El Paso, Tex.—W. T. Davis, Box 631.  
Ensley, Ala.—W. B. Crumley, Box 769.  
Erie, Pa.—Martin Rouen, 7 Shaafl Lane.  
Evansville, Ind.—Fred Ulsas, 911 E. Missouri street.  
Fall River, Mass.—Alphonse Pariseau, 838 Pine street.  
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.  
Fargo, N. D.—Walter R. Lee, 1220 12th st., N.  
Farmington, Mo.—W. J. Dougherty.  
Flint, Mich.—Geo. H. Yomans, R. F. D. No. 3.  
Fond du Lac, Wis.—Henry Kinkel, 438 3d st.



## An Architect That Figured Right



SOME men that receive from \$10 to \$15 a week for their services claim that they have no chance of advancement. They figure that they must have reached their limit. Thinking that they have solved their problem, they drop into a rut and stay there without further serious thought of the future.



But such men do not figure correctly. This is clearly shown in the experience of Mr. J. Alfred Larralde, formerly of Hastings, Neb., but now at 1121 South Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal. Six years ago this young man's earning capacity was less than that of the average day laborer. He might have reasoned that he had reached his limit, but he didn't. He figured that the only way to earn more would be to learn more, and accordingly he enrolled for a Course in the International Correspondence Schools.

Today as a result of the instruction received from the Schools, Mr. Larralde is a high-class architect specializing in the designing of bungalows, schools, and residences, earning more money in a day than he formerly earned in a week. And all because he figured his problem right.

If you are earning only \$10, \$12, or \$15 a week you are only at the threshold of your career. If you want information about the same instruction that Larralde received—if you want to know how your future can be made as bright as his

### International Correspondence Schools Box 1069, SCRANTON, PA.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a higher salary and advancement to the position, trade, or profession before which I have marked X.

Architecture  
Architectural Draftsman  
Contracting and Building  
Structural Engineer  
Structural Draftsman  
Concrete Construction  
Electrical Engineer  
Electric Lighting  
Plumbing & Steam Fitting  
Heating and Ventilation  
Plumbing Inspector  
Estimating Clerk

Mechanical Engineer  
Patternmaking  
Civil Engineer  
Surveying and Mapping  
Commercial Illustrating  
Mining Engineer  
Gas Engineer  
Automobile Running  
Bookkeeper  
Stenographer  
Civil Service Exams.  
Advertising Man

Name \_\_\_\_\_

St. and No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Present Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

**Mark and Mail the Attached  
Coupon TODAY**





# THE CARPENTER



- Fort Dodge, Ia.—R. I. Harlow, P. O. Box 187.  
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—R. G. Pearson.  
Fort Smith, Ark.—John Huff, 801 N. 19th st.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Charles Easley, 610 Calhoun st.  
Fort Worth, Tex.—W. E. Hemsell, 1616 S. Main.  
Galveston, Tex.—Chas. O. Wallace, 2216 Ave E.  
Gary, Ind.—Walter Good, 2560 Washington st.  
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Garrit Verburg, Henry Eckert, 7 Oakes st.  
Granite City, Madison and Venice—J. O. Lynch.  
Granville, Ill.—George F. Scott.  
Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badisbaugh, Box 503.  
Great Falls, Mont.—Geo. W. Snyder, 1910 5th ave., N.  
Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.  
Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhoy, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.  
Greenfield, Mass.—D. E. Campbell.  
Hamilton, O.—Charles N. Wilkins, 330 Buckeye street.  
Hammond, Ind.—Wm. Newton, 160 Plummer avenue.  
Hartford, Conn.—A. L. McAllister, 16 Stedman street.  
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwyn Postoffice.  
Haverhill, Mass.—David Z. Reynolds, 2 Gilman Place.  
Hazleton, Pa.—Albert Walck, 703 N. Laurel.  
Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.—Wm. H. Guptill, 267 Front st.  
Herkimer, N. Y.—Cornelius Lathrope, 118 2d avenue.  
Holyoke and Westfield, Mass.—John Cronnen, Carpenters' Hall, 437 High st.  
Houston, Tex.—J. E. Wooding, 206½ Main st.  
Hudson, N. Y.—H. W. Macy, 446 Carrott st.  
Ilion, N. Y.—Squire Kilbourne, 86 Otsego st.  
Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, A. F. Full-graff, Address of both agents: 138 W. Washington st.  
Iola, Kan.—Trot Williamson.  
Jackson, Mich.—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.  
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. A. Puryear, Labor Hall, Liberty and Bay sts.  
Jamestown, N. Y.—J. M. Kane, Box 112.  
Jersey City, N. J.—J. R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave.; James G. Larkin, 452 Hoboken ave.  
Kansas City, Mo.—D. C. Secretary and business agent: S. C. Peffey, 1216 Ridge ave., Kansas City, Kas.; L. E. Bass, 1339 S. 27th st., Kansas City, Kas.; L. U. 61, F. B. Jones, 2900 Mercer st., Kansas City, Mo.; L. U. 168, M. C. McAllister, 715 Ann ave., Kansas City, Kas.  
Kankakee, Ill.—W. U. Wash, 566 S. 4th st.  
Kensington, Ill.—John H. Leyoung.  
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—P. Beers.  
Kewanee, Ill.—Frank Heeter, 409 N. Livingstone ave.  
Keyport, N. J.—Samuel Stryker.  
Kingston, N. Y.—Harry F. Gerhardt, 161 E. Chester st.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—W. J. Roach.  
Krebs, Okla.—E. D. Miller.  
Lafayette, Colo.—C. C. Jones, Louisville, Colo.; Sam Hicks, Lafayette, Colo.  
Lake County, Ind.—J. I. Day, 4106 Baring ave., East Chicago, Ind.  
Lansing, Mich.—Geo. Mattoon, 1117 Ballard st.  
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.  
Lawrence, Mass.—A. B. Grady, 10 Butler st.  
Lawton, Okla.—H. F. Rugh, 811 A ave.  
Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—Stanley L. Chappell, Box 172.  
Lewiston, Me.—J. A. Reng, 249 Park st.  
Lincoln, Neb.—Fred Eissler, Labor Temple.  
Little Falls, N. Y.—Alfred N. Smith, 54 Petre street.  
Little Rock, Ark.—R. A. Pettifer, 1223 Rock st.  
Lockport, N. Y.—Albert Nott, 237 Prospect st.  
Louisville, Ky.—E. J. Borders, 300 Commercial Bldg., S. E. cor. 4th & Main sts.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—C. R. Gore, J. G. McAfee. Address of business agents, 538 Maple ave.  
Lowell, Mass.—M. A. Lee, 48 4th st.  
Lynn, Mass.—A. W. Clark, 62 Monroe st.  
Macon, Ga.—G. B. Moncrief, 2084 3d st.  
Madison, Ill.—A. E. McGowan, 1214 A B st., Granite City, Ill.  
Madison, Wis.—H. A. Derleth, 27 N. Pinkey st.  
Manchester, N. H.—Armelle Turcotte, 40 Joliette.  
Mayaguez, Porto Rico—Louis Perocler, Box 101.  
Marissa, Ill.—Barney Elliott, St. Clair Court.  
McAlester, Okla.—R. A. Bradley, 508 S. 18th st.  
McKinney, Tex.—D. P. Wilmeth.  
Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.—T. J. Webb, P. O. Box 1069.  
Memphis, Tenn.—S. B. Ryals, 1158 Jackson av.  
Meriden, Conn.—A. A. Lancenette, 332½ Cods avenue.  
Middlesex, Mass.—John G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.  
Milwaukee, Wis.—Adolph Hinkforth, Emil Brodde, Room 305, Brisbane Hall, 528 Chestnut st.  
Minneapolis, Minn.—W. Clyde Taylor, 26 Washington ave., S.; Geo. E. Brenner, 26 Washington ave., S.  
Moberly, Mo.—Jess Mathier, 123 Thompson st.  
Moline, Davenport and Rock Island, Ill.—(Tri-Cities)—Harry Strom, Box 203, E. Moline, Ill.  
Monmouth, Ill.—John M. Hurst, 212 S. 11th st.  
Monongahela, Pa.—H. R. Norman, West Brownsville, Pa.  
Montclair, Bloomfield and Orange, N. J.—A. J. Bartruff, 98 Eaton Place, E. Orange, N. J.; E. E. Hill, Pompton ave., Cedar Grove, N. J.  
Montgomery County, Pa.—Fredrik G. Trunk, 212 Kettering ave., Ardmore, Pa.; Harry Coder, 810 Forest st., Conshohocken, Pa.  
Montreal, Can.—J. A. Lafamme, 301 St. Dominique st.; L. Guertin, 301 St. Dominique st.; Arthur Cinq Mars, 301 St. Dominique st. (mill men); J. E. Viglant, 301 St. Dominique st.; P. Miron, 301 St. Dominique st.; R. Lard, 301 St. Dominique st.  
Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Andrew Smith, 304 W. Terrace ave.  
Muskegon, Mich.—Chas. Franke, 15 E. Isabella street.  
Nashville, Tenn.—J. W. Carlew, 1625 12th ave., N.  
Newark, N. J.—G. G. Adlon, 96 Watsessing Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.; S. J. Stoll, 30 Union ave., Irvington, N. J.  
Newton, Mass.—L. H. Johnson, 251 Wash st.  
New Bedford, Mass.—Wm. Nelson, Room 39, Masonic Bldg.  
New Britain, Conn.—J. F. McGrath, 79 Dwight street.  
New Castle, Pa.—J. W. Patterson, Trade Assembly Hall.  
New Haven, Conn.—John L. Richards, Music Hall Bldg., 117½ Court st.  
New London, Conn.—George Arnold, 557 Bank street.  
New Milford, Conn.—Oscar F. Ross.  
New Philadelphia, O.—Jos. Born, 227 Grimes street.  
New Rochelle, N. Y.—John McLaughlin, 18 Lawton st.  
New York City—For Manhattan: David French, Wm. J. Connell, Fred Nylund, S. E. Wilson; addresses, 142 E. 59th st., New York City. For Brooklyn: Wm. O'Grady, Ernest Bradley, Daniel Hancock, Gus Schober; addresses, 255 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. For Bronx: C. H. Bausher, Wallace Anderson, Stephen O'Brien, John T. Donovan; addresses, 4215 3d ave., Bronx. For Queens: Arthur Cutts, 15 Oxford st., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.; John Quinn, 54 N. 7th st., Whitestone, L. I.; Henry Phillips, 399 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; I. W. Stock, 312 8th ave., L. I. City, L. I. For Richmond: Jas. Martin, 684 Van Duzer st., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.; A.

MODERN  
AMERICAN  
HOMES

**FREE** 1913  
PLAN  
BOOK

# FIRST AID

TO

## CARPENTERS, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

Here's a wonderful plan book that will help you land the orders. It contains complete plans and specifications for 168 different structures, including excellent interior and exterior views, detailed estimates, etc. Designed by the leading architects of this country. Includes city, country and suburban homes, bungalows, farm houses, summer cottages, tent houses, camps, garages, apartment houses and various public buildings. Contains 224 pages, 9½x12¾ inches, and 426 illustrations. Printed on heavily enameled paper and substantially bound.

This is your opportunity to become a leader in your field. With this great plan book in your office you are prepared to figure on any job, no matter how large. No need for the prospective builder to consult an architect when you can offer him his choice of practically every style of the modern American home. Your ability to save him the usual architect's fee will enable you to get the business. This new and useful plan book, "Modern American Homes," and the complete **Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building** will give you in the most accessible form that knowledge of present day architecture and building construction so necessary to the success of the up-to-date carpenter, contractor or builder.

### The Cyclopedia of

## Architecture, Carpentry and Building

consists of ten massive volumes; 4,760 pages, 7 x 10 inches; 4,000 illustrations, full page plates, building plans, diagrams, etc.; hundreds of valuable tables and formulas; carefully cross-indexed for quick, easy reference.

This great work covers everything in the building professions, from the first rough sketch of the architect to the acceptance of the finished structure. It includes wood, stone, steel, and reinforced concrete construction; estimating and contracting; a study of the Greek and Roman Orders; interior finishing and decorating; and modern house lighting and sanitation.

### Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, Freehand, Perspective and Architectural Drawing, Lettering, Pen and Ink Rendering, The Orders, Superintendence, Strength of Materials, Masonry, Reinforced Concrete, Carpentry, Steel Square, Stair-Building, Hardware, Steel Construction, Roof Trusses, Practical Problems, Estimating, Contracts, Specifications, Building Law, Sanitation, Sheet Metal Work, Electric Wiring and Lighting.

## The Plan Book Sent FREE

With every order for this great **Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building** we will include the Plan Book, absolutely **free of charge**, and send you the Cyclopedia and the Plan Book, **express prepaid, for seven days' free examination**. You keep the books a full week—examine them thoroughly at your leisure—and if they don't meet with your expectations they may be returned at our expense. Remember—the Cyclopedia and Plan Book are sent **free** upon receipt of the coupon, and we pay express charges both ways if they are not satisfactory.

### Another FREE Offer

With each set is included a year's Consulting Membership, regular value \$12.00, entitling you to the free advice of a corps of Expert Architects. This will give practical help in handling building problems which are too specific to be taken up in detail in the Cyclopedia. This service alone is worth more than the first cost of the books.

**AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY**  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

### FREE PLAN BOOK COUPON

American Technical Society, Chicago, U. S. A.

Please send **Free Plan Book**, also Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building for seven days' examination. I will send \$2.00 within seven days and \$2.00 a month until I have paid \$24.00 for Cyclopedia (Plan Book included free), or notify you and hold books subject to your order. Title not to pass un'til fully paid. Carp. 11-13

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

OCCUPATION .....

REFERENCE .....





# THE CARPENTER



- L. McCallum, 141 Manor road, West Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
- Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.—James Marsh, 18 Jepson st.
- Niagara Falls, N. Y.—John H. Kew, 518 23d st.
- Norfolk County, Mass.—Edgar B. Noyes, 113 East River st., Hyde Park, Mass.
- Norfolk, Va.—C. F. Jones, 305 Greenwood Bldg.
- Northampton, Mass.—George Drouillet, 35 Market st.
- North Bristol, Mass., District—B. S. Bolles, Box 135, Sharon, Mass.
- Northwestern Ohio District—Wm. B. Austin, 332 N. Union ave., Alliance, O.
- North Yakima, Wash.—O. F. Leland.
- Norwich, Conn.—Robert McNeely, Carpenters' Hall, 252 Main st.
- Nyack, N. Y.—James Murrin, 42 Summit st.
- Oakland, Cal.—Dave L. Wilson, 1500 Liese ave., Fruitville, Cal.
- Ohio Valley D. C.—E. Weekly, 3902 Jacob st., Wheeling, W. Va.
- Omaha, Neb.—H. Stroesser, 2219 Webster st.
- Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.
- Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Bunke, 137 Harney st.
- Ottumwa, Ia.—Geo. W. Ferguson, 511 Jay st.
- Palm Beach (West) Florida.—J. D. Argyle, 502 Hibiscus ave.
- Pasadena, Cal.—T. J. Johnson, 42 E. Walnut.
- Passaic, N. J.—S. Greenwood, Emerald Hall, State st.
- Paterson, N. J.—Otto Temple, 10 Fennor ave., Albion place.
- Pawtucket, R. I.—Theodore Malo, 21 N. Main street.
- Pensacola, Fla.—N. Launsbery, Old Armory Bldg., Room 1.
- Peoria, Ill.—Willis K. Brown, 109-111 S. Adams st.
- Perth Amboy, N. J.—W. J. Murtagh, 425 Mechanic st.
- Philadelphia, Pa.—Harry Heisler, chairman; John MacDonald, secretary-treasurer. Assistants: Louis Weber, south district; Thos. MacDevitt, west central district; Harry Heisler, north district; Vernon Fletcher, north central district; Reuben Price, central and Camden district; Reuben Wetton, floor layers. Address of all business agents: 142 N. 11th st.
- Pine Bluff, Ark.—F. J. Jones, 412 W. 17th ave.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. P. Patton, sec.-treas.; F. E. Allen, A. M. Swartz. Address of secretary and business agents: Union Labor Temple, Webster ave. and Washington place.
- Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
- Pontiac, Ill.—F. Sipe.
- Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Frank Jennings.
- Portchester, N. Y.—J. C. Schofield, 18 Adees st.
- Portsmouth, N. H.—Robert V. Noble, 456 Market st.
- Portland, Ore.—G. T. Hunt, 406 E. Pine st.
- Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.—Chas. T. Wiggins.
- Poteau, Okla.—J. J. Vance.
- Prescott, Ark.—E. R. Newth.
- Prince Albert, Sask., Can.—J. Sleight, P. O. Box 544.
- Prince Rupert, Can.—Harry Bertaux.
- Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, 152 Weybosset st.; Octave Boutin, 152 Weybosset st.
- Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
- Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 24 N. 6th st.
- Red Bank and Long Branch, N. J.—W. G. Pinson, 404 Park Place, Long Branch, N. J.
- Richmond, Va.—J. A. Holland, Labor Temple, 5th and Marshall.
- Roanoke, Va.—L. G. Stultz, 709 2d ave., N. W.
- Rochester, Minn.—W. E. Thorn, 316 S. Broadway.
- Rochester, N. Y.—G. H. Wright, 33 Penn. st.; A. Agreen, 100 Reynolds Arcade.
- Rockford, Ill.—John E. Peters, 1304 Benton st.
- Roxbury, Mass.—J. M. Devine, 184 Dudley st.
- Rockville, Conn.—Wm. J. Hetzler.
- Rutland, Vt.—Chas. E. Hoyt, 81 Crescent st.
- Sacramento, Cal.—F. E. Stahl, 2211 L st.
- Saginaw, Mich.—E. W. Secord, 416 Cornelia st.
- Salem, Mass.—Wm. Swanson, 4 Central st.
- Salt Lake City, Utah—D. O. Jacobs, Labor Temple, 151 E. 2d East st.
- San Antonio, Tex.—Albert Gmehlin, 133 Paso Hondo st.
- San Bernardino, Cal.—E. H. Gee, 729 6th st.
- San Diego, Cal.—G. E. Fitzgerald, Labor Temple, 739 4th st.
- San Francisco, Cal.—Wm. Seagrave, E. J. McCarthy, Fred Fewster, C. C. Campbell; address, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero sts. For Oakland: A. P. Johnson, 761 12th st., Oakland, Cal., and R. A. Rice, 761 12th st., Oakland, Cal.
- San Jose, Cal.—Bert P. Ward, 72-78 N. 2d st.
- Santa Monica, Cal.—M. J. Musser, 25 Ashland ave., Ocean Park, Cal.
- Schenectady, N. Y.—Chas. Gould, Scotia, N. Y.
- Scranton, Pa.—E. E. Knapp, 232 Lackawanna avenue.
- Seattle, Wash.—W. R. Bennett, 1620 4th st.
- Sesser, Ill.—I. Hill.
- Sheridan, Wyo.—James Schrivner.
- Sioux City, Ia.—R. L. Williams, 508 5th st.
- Sioux Falls, S. D.—F. C. Almont, 413 E. 13th street.
- Sloatsburg, N. Y.—O. J. Bretnall.
- South Bend, Ind.—Burt Gilman, Gen. Del.
- South Framingham, Mass.—W. E. Cotter.
- South Jacksonville, Fla.—G. H. Hall.
- South Shore, Mass.—L. W. Beedle, 208 Allen st., E. Braintree, Mass.
- Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.
- Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Van Eschen, 9 Madison street.
- Springfield, Ill.—J. T. Nealon, 1110 N. 7th st.
- Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 6 Geraldine Court; Thos. McCarroll, 89 Armory st.
- Springfield, Mo.—W. C. Justice, R. R. 4, Box 112.
- Springfield and Milburn, N. J.—J. R. Howard, Box 37, Springfield, N. J.
- Springfield, O.—Geo. Bixler, Clay st.
- Stamford, Conn.—Geo. B. Gregory, 45 Oak st.
- St. Cloud, Minn.—John L. Chaika, 1230 Breckinridge ave.
- St. Louis, Mo.—E. Ruhle, Wm. J. Eatton, P. E. De Lille, Wm. Kelleher, W. B. Ferrell. Address of all business agents, 2228 Olive st.
- St. John, N. B., Can.—James L. Sugrue.
- St. Joseph, Mo.—B. F. Ladd, 512 Green st.
- St. Paul, Minn.—J. P. Walsh, 510 Bay st.
- St. Petersburg, Fla.—F. A. Fitch.
- Summit, N. J.—Richard Swain, 6 South st.
- Superior, Wis.—J. H. Hatch, 1701 28th st.
- Sydney, N. S., Can.—H. Gregory, 128 Falmouth street.
- Syracuse, N. Y.—J. T. O'Brien, 10 Clinton Bk.
- Tamaqua, Pa.—C. H. Stockley, 133 Cottage ave.
- Tampa, Fla.—C. A. Sutton, Box 599.
- Taylorville, Ill.—Geo. King, Box 252.
- Teague, Tex.—J. H. Mayberry.
- Terre Haute, Ind.—Jacob Junker, 624½ Wabash ave.
- Terrell, Tex.—Lawrence Stovall, Box 372.
- Texarkana, Tex.—G. L. Hunter, 1109 E. 18th street.
- Toledo, O.—Louis J. Bremer, 314 Cherry st.
- Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.
- Toleston, Ind.—L. U. 1117, C. Banta.
- Thompsonville, Conn.—Arthur Rochette.
- Topeka, Kas.—A. W. Burkhardt.
- Toronto, Ont., Can.—M. C. Clark, Labor Temple, 167 Church st.
- Trenton, N. J.—Geo. W. Adams, 653 S. Olden avenue.
- Three Rivers, Que., Can.—J. I. Gelivas, 18 Cooke st.
- Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
- Tuxedo, N. Y.—Frank Conklin, Stoatsburg, N. Y.
- Twin Falls, Idaho.—F. Olsen, 273 Addison ave., E.



# THE CARPENTER



Utica, N. Y.—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
 Vancouver, B. C.—Geo. W. Williams, 112 Cordova, West.  
 Waco, Tex.—Lewis Sellenberger, 1808 S. 12th street.  
 Walla Walla, Wash.—C. R. Nelson, 633 N. 7th street.  
 Wallingford, Conn.—Wm. Stevens, Box 141.  
 Washington, D. C.—H. S. Hollohan, 425 G st., N. W.  
 Waterloo, Ia.—H. J. Amos, 115 Randolph st.  
 Waxahachie, Tex.—J. W. Fox, 307 Lake Park avenue.  
 West Chester, Pa.—Oscar Speakman.  
 Wellsburg, W. Va.—J. H. Phillips, Box 542.  
 Fallansbee, W. Va.  
 Wheeling, W. Va.—E. J. Weekly, Majority Office.  
 White Plains, N. Y.—Emil W. Burges, 35 Grove st.  
 Wichita, Kas.—Oscar C. Schaar, 730 Antler st.  
 Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Wyoming Valley D. C.—M. E. Sanders, Room 69, Simon Long Bldg.  
 Wilmington, Del.—John H. Hickey, 1225 W. 4th st.  
 Winona, Minn.—C. C. Jensen, 676 Huff st.  
 Winnipeg, Man., Can. — Hugh Dall, Labor Temple, James st.  
 Woonsocket, R. I.—E. J. Desmarais, 135 4th av.  
 Worcester, Mass.—D. S. Curtis, 20 Madison st.  
 Wyandotte, Mich.—Chas. H. Renner, 80 Plum street.  
 Yonkers, N. Y.—D. W. Wyatt, 179 Ashburton avenue.  
 Youngstown, O.—O. J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal street.

## Augmentation Des Unions

(Suite de la page 55.)

fondamentales, et de traiter avec tolérance et libéralité afin d'obtenir la paix industrielle, que de faire des efforts perpétuels et sans effet pour supprimer ce qui ne disparaîtra certainement pas.

Aux impatientes du travail syndiqué qui s'imaginent que nous allons lentement

nous répétons que le mouvement ouvrier a quintuplé depuis vingt ans, et, qu'avec tout le respect que nous avons pour leurs opinions, nous n'appellons pas cela une lente augmentation; au contraire, le progrès d'augmentation est peut-être aussi vif qu'il est sain, ce qui veut dire qu'il est aussi nécessaire au mouvement ouvrier de progresser sainement qu'il l'est d'avoir un nombre considérable; et si le mouvement progresse sainement c'est du à l'intelligence des membres qui sont dans les rangs. Cette intelligence toujours croissante est le résultat de l'éducation et de l'expérience, dans les principes et le travail de l'Union, tout comme dans les affaires de la vie de chaque jour.

Cette augmentation du mouvement ouvrier américain qui a quintuplée durant les derniers vingt ans est une augmentation naturelle, et quand nous parlons de 2,007,650 membres, nous voulons dire que ces membres sont en règle avec cotisations payées en dedans des limites raisonnables, et que ces chiffres ne comprennent pas plusieurs milliers d'autres membres dont les embarras financiers les empêchent d'être en règle temporairement et qui seront réhabilités tôt ou tard.—Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal.

## NOTICE, CARPENTERS!

The sixth edition of **THE LIGHTNING ESTIMATOR** is now ready. Enlarged and brought up to date. Teaches you to estimate house work in an easy, rapid, accurate and practical manner. Gives actual cost of each separate part of the labor and material. Guards against errors and omissions. Based on actual experience, not theory. Quickest reliable method in use today. Now is the time to post yourself on this vital part of the business.

PRICE POSTPAID, \$1.00

BRADT PUBLISHING CO.

1265 Michigan Ave.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN

## ROOF FRAMING

The only absolute and definite rule for framing roofs from A. to Z. The Berkel Classified Factor System by a union instructor. Private lessons or by mail. Books are now on sale.

Write J. BERKEL, 429 East 161st Street, BRONX, N. Y.





# The Man Who Can!

There are but two kinds of men in the world—men *who can* and men *who can't*. Men who *can* are *trained* and men who *can't* are *not*. No matter what his occupation, you will find that the man who does things has been *thoroughly trained* in his particular line of work. Just compare him to the fellow who continually “falls down”—he’s the man who can’t hold a good job because he failed to get the training he needs.

Success today depends upon the amount of time and energy you spend in fitting yourself for your life work. No matter how strong, or intelligent, or willing you are, if you aren’t *specially trained* you will be held back—you will see other men promoted over your head—you will not get the money you would like to earn. Successful men may have no more brains than you, but they do have the one thing you lack—*training*.

Resolve, then, to become specially trained. Decide today to fit yourself for a trade or profession and make your mark in it. Remember, it all depends on *you*. If you have the *determination* to get ahead, *reasonable ability* and a *willingness* to learn, training will start you on the road to success—a better job—bigger pay.

## Your Opportunity Coupon

Mark the position you want  
and mail the coupon now

....Electrical Engineer	....Lawyer
....Elec. Light & Power Supt.	....Bookkeeper
....Electrical Wireman	....Stenographer
....Telephone Expert	....Private Secretary
....Architect	....Accountant
....Building Contractor	....Cost Accountant
....Architectural Draftsman	....Cert'd Public Acc't
....Structural Draftsman	....Auditor
....Structural Engineer	....Business Manager
....Concrete Engineer	....Fire Ins. Inspector
....Civil Engineer	....Fire Ins. Adjuster
....Surveyor	....Fire Ins. Expert
....Mechanical Engineer	....Moving Picture Op'r
....Mechanical Draftsman	....Sanitary Engineer
....Steam Engineer	....Irrigation Engineer
....Municipal Engineer	....Textile Boss
....Gas Engine Engineer	....College Preparatory
....Gas Tractor Engineer	....Auto. Mechanician

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Corp. 11-13

## How you can become a trained man and earn more money

The *American School of Correspondence*, an educational institution chartered under the same laws as your state university, stands ready to help you. It will train you, in your spare time and in your own home, in any branch of *Engineering, Business or Law*, or will prepare you for entrance into any resident college. You can get the training you need without leaving home or giving up your work and the *American School* will arrange for you to pay as best suits your needs.

Fill in and mail the coupon today—*now*. It’s the first step toward becoming a *trained man—a man who can*.

# American School

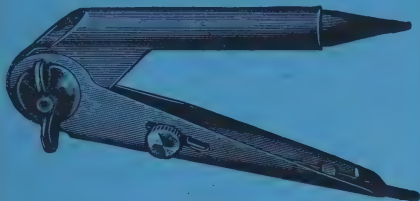
of Correspondence, Chicago, U.S.A.

**This school has no connection with any other school using the name “American”**

## Carpenters and Joiners

THIS IS WHAT YOU HAVE  
BEEN LOOKING FOR

## THE IMPROVED "Gem Scriber"



Patented

Made complete—no changing.  
No chance to lose parts—time  
saved. The cut will convince you

Manufacturers and Distributors

**F. BRAIS & CO.**

1349 E. 90th St.

Cleveland, Ohio

PRICE 30c

## Making and Reading Drawings

For Home Study

75 cents for paper  
\$1.00 for cloth binding

Guaranteed to contain more in-  
formation than any \$3.00 book

Write to

**A. EDWARD RHODES**

Suite 9 Masonic Temple

WILMINGTON, DEL.



## "OHIO" EDGE TOOLS ARE FAMOUS FOR KEEN AND LASTING CUTTING EDGES

Such tools—the kind that does not give down in the midst of an important job—are worth insisting upon. All progressive hardware dealers handle the "Ohio" line. We manufacture Planes, both iron and wood, Chisels, Gouges, Drawing Knives, Auger Bits, Spoke Shaves, Bench and Hand Screws, etc. Every tool covered by a broad Guarantee. Write for Catalog U.



**OHIO TOOL COMPANY**

(Dept. U.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO



## "HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE"

### CONTENTS

	Pages
Biographical Sketch of Owen B. Maginnis . . . . .	5 to 7 2
Chapter I. Balloon and Braced Frame Houses . . . . .	7 to 53 46
Chapter II. How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House . . . . .	53 to 83 30
Chapter III. Framing Roofs . . . . .	83 to 99 16
Chapter IV. Rustic Carpentry and Joinery . . . . .	99 to 111 12
Chapter V. Miscellaneous Framing . . . . .	111 to 132 21
Chapter VI. How to Move a House . . . . .	132 to 157 25
Chapter VII. Practical and Valuable Information for Carpenters and Framers . . . . .	157 to 160 3
160 Printed Pages 9½x6½ with 159 Large Illustrations, all bound in cloth.	

This latest and best book, 7th edition, is now ready and for sale at the small cost of \$1.00, postpaid—by mail. Send cash, postoffice order or registered letter to obtain it, to

**OWEN B. MAGINNIS**

15 SYLVAN TERRACE, W. 161ST STREET.

MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY



# MORRILL'S SPECIAL SAW SET



Has been improved, and comes packed one each in a paper carton with full directions and uses.

It can be used with as good results by the newest apprentice as by the most expert master carpenter.

All you have to do is to turn the anvil to the number of saw points to the inch of your saw, run up the gauge

screw so that the saw goes through without binding, and you get a perfectly set saw.

"Special" for Hand Saws not over 16 Gauge.

No. 3 for Single Tooth Cross Cut and Circular Saws 14 to 16 Ga.

No. 4 for Double Tooth Cross Cut and Circular Saws 14 to 16 Ga.

No. 5 for Timber and Board Saws 6 to 14 Gauge.

Bench Stops, Hand Punches, Nail Pullers, Etc.

Send for a Free Copy of our new edition of "Saw Points" which shows how to Joint, File and Set saws of all kinds.

**CHAS. MORRILL, 93 Walker Street, New York**

## Price List of Supplies Furnished by General Office

Constitutions, per hundred.....	\$4 00	Treasurer's Receipt Book, each copy.....	\$0 25
Members' Due Books, each.....	15	Fin. Sec. Receipt Book, each copy.....	25
Official Note Paper, per hundred.....	25	One 100-page Ledger.....	1 00
Application Blanks, per hundred.....	25	One 200-page Ledger, cloth bound.....	1 50
Withdrawal Cards, each.....	50	One 300-page Ledger, cloth bound.....	2 00
Interchangeable Receipting Dater for		One 100-page Day Book.....	1 00
F. S. Ink Pads, etc.....	1 00	One 200-page Day Book, cloth bound.....	1 50
Rec. Sec. Order Book, each copy.....	25	One Treasurer's Cash Book.....	50

**CARPENTERS! Protect Yourselves!**

BY BUYING

**The Genuine F.P.M. Coping Saw**



Manufactured by a Union Carpenter  
CUTS METAL AS WELL AS WOOD.

If not handled by your dealer send to me direct. I'll see that you are promptly supplied.

**PRICE 75c. Extra Blades 6 for 25c**  
(Express Prepaid)

INVENTED AND MANUFACTURED BY

Look for the Trade Mark F.P.M.  
Shun Counterfeits  
They are dear at any price

**F. P. MAXSON, 1031 Newport Ave.  
CHICAGO, ILL.**

27.000  
CAN  
p. 2

REMOTE STORAGE

# The Carpenter



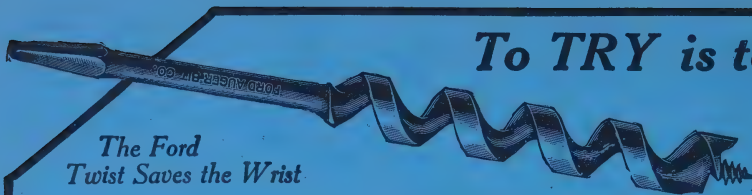
*The  
Laborer  
Himself  
Is the True  
Captain of  
Industry*



-LOUIS LAUCK-

OCTOBER, 1913





### The Ford Twist Saves the Wrist

Many woodworkers believe that bits with Fine Double Thread Screws do the finest work. This is not true, for the FORD Coarse Single Thread Screw positively does finer work than a double thread ever did. It does not crack, splinter or splinter, and bores 40% easier than any other bit. Cuts smooth and accurate in any wood from Soft Pine to Lignum Vitae. Ask for a genuine FORD SINGLE LIP BIT. Try it and you'll find it the best bit you ever used. Write us for FREE pocket memo book, addressing Dept. 9B.

**FORD AUGER BIT COMPANY. Holyoke, Mass.**

### With these two "YANKEE" TOOLS



Screw Holding Bit



Quick Return No. 130

once what a tremendous advantage you have in this tool, especially in over head work.

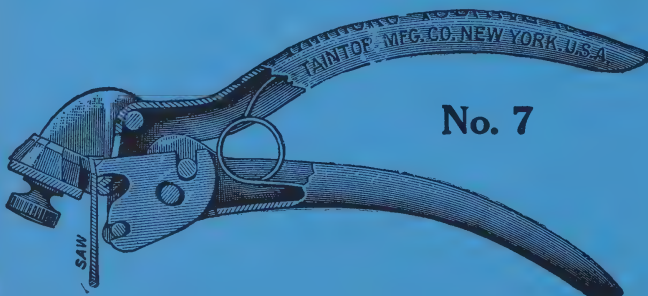
If your dealer cannot supply you, we will mail you the two for \$2.25.

Write us for the "Yankee" Tool Book. It tells about every tool we make. A postal brings it.

**NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.**

**Fairhill Station, Philadelphia, Pa.**

### TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS



No. 7

Self-adjusting except turning the anvil to change the setting. Setting easily returned to.

Numbers on anvil do NOT refer to number of teeth on saw.

The tooth is in every way protected while being set, and is left in the best possible shape.

Ask your hardware merchant for it, also to show you our Adjustable Handle, Double Plunger Set. Send for our free booklet, "Suggestions on the care of Saws."

**TAINTOR MFG. CO.**  
95 Reade St., NEW YORK

This paper guarantees we will do as our advertisement says



**CARPENTERS** can get the SELF-SETTING PLANES on 30 days trial, direct from our factory, if not kept by a local dealer. In writing for particulars if you mention this paper and send 10 addresses of carpenters, no matter where they live, we will send you a carpenter's pencil—Hard and Tough, and our \$1.00 Certificate, which we receive as part payment for a plane as stated thereon.

**GAGE TOOL CO.**

--:

**Vineland, N. J.**

# The Carpenter

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers,  
Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXII—No. 10  
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1913

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy

## IN THE TWILIGHT

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

O worn out workman, in thy humble cot,  
Type of ten thousands of the multitude,  
Who labor on perforce, complaining not—  
Be thine the peace sustained in brotherhood;  
From life's beginning, even to its end,  
Trouble and weariness have been thy part;  
With twilight shadows now, sweet dreams attend,  
To soothe with hope of rest thy tired heart.

Thy poverty's sore need wouldst strive to hide,  
And thou wouldst suffer still in silent pride;  
Thy life's work done—when twilight shades appear  
'Tis quitting time; rest and reward are near;  
Yet, all through life's gray morn, gray noon, dark night,  
Survival of the fittest stands for Right.



# THE CARPENTER

## THE PALACE OF PEACE

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)



MANGLED bodies, shattered limbs, heaps of slain and almost every form of human shape and countenance destroyed, and multitudes of things, animate and inanimate, trodden under foot or scattered—to save life; ah, that is war, awful, dreadful, calamitous war—war that spills human blood and wounds and maims and ends human life; and why? To satisfy mad ambition and the demands for lust, power and greed. No matter what country it be, if it is a civilized one, its broad spirit will nevertheless search for and find not only the universal state of peace, but the place where may be conceived, nourished and developed into robust existence the vigorous form of animate peace. Let us have peace!

Is not our age a civilized one? Yes, only the civilizing influences of developing intelligence, discovered knowledge and advanced education do not yet cover this wide, wondrous world with their enlightening offices. Nevertheless and notwithstanding there is one place on earth to which civilization looks to point a universal condition in which war between nations and among their people will neither be known nor countenanced. That place is The Hague. There on the 28th day of last August, a Palace of Peace—peace among and between nations—was dedicated in the presence of a queen, a prince consort, other royal personages, men of prominence in art, sciences, state diplomacy, political thought and action, financial spheres, philanthropic societies and social circles, but none who really represented the common people.

What strikes one's particular notice is not that the dedicated edifice has any architecture distinctive of superior

beauty, majesty or height or stands alone or unequaled in the world, but that the structure, magnificent though it is, cost just one man a million and a half of dollars. That large sum was, however, his own personal gift to promote and further a purpose which he believed would, and it may, benefit the entire human race. It has been stated—we are not sure that it has ever been denied—that his annual income exceeds four times the sum of his gift. It must be so, and even more, for it is known that his annual gifts, principally to educational institutions, seldom are less than the amount expended in the erection and completion of The Hague palace.

What is also specially noticeable is that the orator-in-chief of the occasion—a known linguist, broad of knowledge, phrased his oration in French, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek and English. Though full and free in eloquence and rhetoric, it was evident that his effort was not to display his ability to address his auditors in many languages, but rather to utilize those in use by the more powerful and recognized governments, since their official representatives were present. As one sails, as it were over his broad oceans of oratory and notes his efforts to lead into swelling changes, it can not but be seen that the channel of his desire was to reach the unrepresented class of humanity and human affairs. This rises to view in his assurance that the opening of the palace was “an important page in the history of arbitration,” and that “within its chambers of amity all controversies might and should be settled from the moment contending parties desired settlement.” By at least assumption, one may infer that no great question, concern or affair affecting amicable relations between man and man, was to be denied settlement in the chambers of the Palace of Peace. What a hope lies in his assurance!

Had it any prospect of permanency? No; for after all it was only a hope be-

# THE CARPENTER

fore which rose no bright aspect of realization. The conclusion that the aspect is merely visionary is sad, but still sadder is the fact that nowhere in this wonderful world has capital, or any other power, element or factor, erected or dedicated a palace; nay, not even a plain, ordinary assembly room wherein the voice of industrial peace would be permitted to rise in supreme comity and concession and in the exercise of reasonable command to quiet and hush the harsh and overbearing tongue of insatiate wealth and power against the complaining tongue of labor.

Labor is wealth, but it has neither wealth nor unity great and strong enough to erect any grand or modest temple and devote and dedicate it exclusively to the promotion and maintenance of industrial peace. In its solid bodies, especially the American Federation of Labor, it has a powerful voice always calling for a reign of industrial peace. What that voice emphasizes in

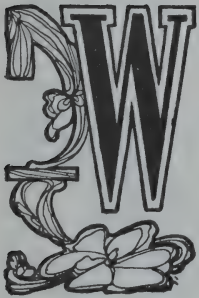
pleading notes is, however, for a regency of happiness, prosperity, intelligence, educational, moral and social advancement for the laboring masses. Such a regency makes for human good and history records no greater, nobler deeds for humanity than those which modern labor organizations have performed in behalf of the toilers.

It is opposition to such enlightened action that creates in the breast of toilers a spirit of defense, and only a greed for power and profit will uphold such antagonism. Thus do capital and labor confront each other. One has the means to erect a Palace of Peace, the other is penniless to carry out its desire for such an edifice. One enters the doors of The Hague palace and is welcomed; the other finds them closed to it, but keeps on and on and on in its struggle for the uplift and freedom of the toilers of the world. That is why humanity enlists under its banners.

---

## ECONOMY IN GOOD MATERIALS AND WORK

(By Warfield Webb.)



WHEN anything goes wrong with a new building, that is with any of the materials placed therein, the contractor or builder nearly always learns of it very soon thereafter. Frequently there is not a very thorough or efficient investigation made as

monetary loss in seeking to right the evils.

It is so very easy for trivialities to arise, grow over night into mountains and become sources of a very trying nature. They can be avoided in many cases, much depending upon the contractor himself to steer clear of them. A given number of rules must be planned and put into effect, not alone by himself, but likewise by everyone with whom he is connected, but more particularly those who are employed by him. These rules must embody the hiring of good men only. The work of these men must be of the highest order always. They must be trusted to do a certain portion of the work without continual supervision and instruction.

to the causes; these are left for the man who constructed the building to ascertain, and to remedy, too, generally because he is the most likely one to blame. As to his culpability, much depends upon the circumstances governing each case. Sometimes the blame is just and at other times it is very unfair. In either instance there will arise some unpleasantness, loss of time, annoyance, expense, and, frequently, more or less actual

Care in the selection and purchasing of materials, of any description, must be considered with sufficient ability to be a guarantee that such materials will



# THE CARPENTER

come up to the standard you have ordered. Inferiority in material has as much, if not more, foundation for complaint than all other troubles. One can hardly take an inferior portion of structural material—even in the lesser grades—that are to be placed in an obscure section of the structure and hope for satisfactory results. The chances are much against the man who does the work, and the contractor will be sure to hear of it in a short time—to his discomfiture.

To be a good judge of materials that are meritorious demands a knowledge of such that does not come without care and detailed study. If such are purchased from a reliable company there is only a minimum of danger that there will be any fault to find with such; even then the trouble will possibly be an accident and the damage readily adjusted. No large company can afford to sell inferior materials. No reputable contractor can afford to buy inferior materials—even for an inferior contract. He had better not accept such work, rather than injure his reputation by complying with the demands that this kind of work necessitates.

There are some owners who do not quite grasp the importance of having only the best. There are some architects who, eager to please their client, will urge work and permit the use of materials that are at least worthy of closer inspection. It is due, in many cases, to a desire to make a hurry-up and early-completed job. Perhaps there may be difficulty in obtaining the proper kind of materials. The lumber, for instance, may have not been given sufficient time to dry out. The concrete will be green. The brick just a little different in texture or quality. The plaster not given sufficient time to dry out. There are so many possibilities when we are in a rush, and the faults will be the soonest to stare us in the face.

Many of us have noted the evil results of this undue eagerness. We have taken chances that were ill-advised, with the hope that there will be no cause for complaint. It is always the things that

we endeavor to hide that soon arise to accuse us when the occasion is the least propitious. It is always the hidden thing that comes forward and makes extra cost and labor for the man who had sought to hide it so securely.

If you are going to substitute, for instance, it will be well, even if the matter is of little apparent importance, to have the consent of owner or architect, and this in written form, so that there will be no cause to dispute it when the contract has been completed and you have passed it on to the proper persons for the finishing touches. To obviate any differences, this should be incorporated in your rules and there should be no deviation from it as might be possible in certain instances.

In laying hardwood floors one finds instances of gross neglect, not so much in the quality of the material itself but often in the disregard for common sense in laying it. Frequently, before the building has been half completed the floors are laid. What is the natural result? Can a floor withstand the rain, sun and even snow, at times, and still be certain to give any fair amount of satisfaction when the building has been completed? The floors are an important consideration, and there would be a far greater number of satisfactory jobs if the floors were not laid until the last, or, at least, until the building had been under roof and the windows in place.

One finds green lumber in the sash, the doors, and the interior trim sometimes. It has been dried in an inferior way and there can be no satisfaction in this kind of material. The plaster is inferior and poorly placed on the walls. The plumbing is lacking in essentials to make it desirable. Concrete is inferior; it is made of poor materials or is still green when the curtain walls, floors and other portions of the building are added. The brick are not properly burned; they are inferior in other respects. The hardware is not up to the standard demanded. Is it any wonder that some-

# THE CARPENTER

times there are complaints, and just ones, too?

The careful contractor will make rules and will abide by them. He will purchase from reliable concerns only and purchase only that which can be depended upon. He will hire only the best help, and he will pay them wages that will insure their service. He will make his rules strict, but there is wisdom in doing this. His reputation is of more value to him than one or two jobs or any number of dollars that might be gained by employing inferior help or in using inferior material.

In order to be successful it is easier to adopt and adhere to rigid rules and to plan ahead what you intend to do than otherwise. There will be more lost on one contract that demands a considerable amount of work done over, and an installation of materials that cost money, than you can make up on several additional ones. If you have been given

the general contract keep before you the importance of sub-letting only to best special men and workers. Do not hope to break even and to come out all to the good in a matter that demands so much care. Sublet to men only whose confidence you have. They may be a trifle higher at times, and there will be some drawback on this account, but this should not deter you from doing that which will insure your own good name.

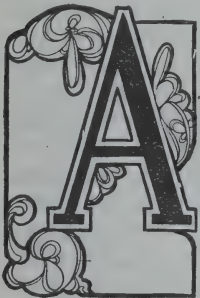
In seeking to avoid these pitfalls, which confront every contractor, they can easily be made to disappear just as soon as one comes to see the importance and the good sense of having a business system and a regard for this system. One should not consider it of too much concern to go to any reasonable amount of trouble in making possible his own future, and this is best accomplished by leaving behind him a record for work that will bear the closest inspection from all sides.

---

## THOUGHT AND ENTERPRISE

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

Only a thought, but the work it wrought  
Could never by tongue or pen be taught;  
For it ran through a life like a thread of gold,  
And the life bore fruit a hundred fold.



ADD a little enterprise, a little resolute action, and active, intelligent thought will show the way to accomplish most things desirable for advancement.

"As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Think to some purpose and live up

to what you think. In the realm of endeavor and achievement, the power of thought, to become vital, must have energy behind it. There is something we would like to do, to learn or to acquire—enterprise will turn the trick and the wish will become a reality. Wishing, without courage to act, will never

amount to anything; arise, then, and determinedly strive to accomplish whatever you aim at with all the intensity and earnestness God has given you, and then if you fail to realize your aspirations you will be none the worse for your experience.

"Hold the right thought," and hustle, and enterprise will most likely see the thought materialized. Organized labor has found this method effective in attaining an unparalleled success beyond even its own most sanguine dreams.

Such an attitude of mind, either individually or collectively, develops fraternity and also teaches love and patience. It looks for the good that it believes to be in the worst of us, and thinking good instead of evil, leaves a thread of gold that may prove a life line to a soul submerged.

The lessons of the labor union, for instance, may be superficial knowledge and



# THE CARPENTER

only a primary study for those who are favored of fortune and blessed with plenty, but the same lessons become a practical study for the toiler. Of inestimable value to him, the lessons of unionism lead up to and promote the development of natural abilities and untrained faculties.

The path of any self-made man is strewn with anything but roses. Hardship and adversity promise a discouraging prospect to a timid adventurer in the realm of possibility, but be not discouraged. Thought and enterprise, kindness and patience, determination and endurance, courage and hope are worth cultivating, but greatest all the time and forever for one who strives alone is perseverance which is the chief attribute of success.

Enthusiasm is a great help to any cause. Believe in your undertaking. Take an active interest in your organization. From shoving a jack plane to running a monthly journal the U. B. of C. and J. has to encounter many problems peculiar to its craft. The good brother may be sure if these problems are to be solved correctly for him and his fellow members, he must get busy himself.

Labor and not capital will accurately work out its own problems. If they result advantageously for the trades union, it will not be the result of capital's finding. Thought and enterprise have made a fine showing for the workers. Keep it up. Progress is the result of strength of thought and enterprise of attempt.

In the last few years organized labor has passed over some of the roughest roads it has ever known. It has lived through the strenuous ordeal of unjust accusation and survived the cruel humiliation heaped upon it by its eager calumniators. Hatred and scorn would have placed organized labor on trial for an individual's crime, but clean and clear it came through the crucible of base suspicion. Neither dynamiting outrages nor the reprehensible systems causing such

extremes could be fastened upon organized labor by its enemies.

Fortunately facts are more eloquent and convincing than argument for acquittal, as may be shown in a review of organized labor's work. Thought and enterprise occupy a prominent place in the policy and government of organized labor. In its struggle for better conditions for the people, intelligent reasoning rather than brute force directs its conduct. Recrimination and abuse of the privileged few would never convince capital that a monopoly of the country's resources is not the proper method of promoting national prosperity. Violence would never convince the world that trusts are illegal, or that unemployed men with their families of hungry, ragged, homeless children are not in a position to appreciate the ostentatious philanthropies of American millionaires.

Notwithstanding drawbacks and stumbling blocks every step of the way, and in every direction where labor unionism has struggled for advancement, a gratifying progress is traceable up to the present moment. Encouragement for co-operative thought and enterprise on the part of labor as a unit has never been more evident than now. True, the ever-menacing problem of the unemployed is a grave fact, offsetting the universally improved conditions for labor in every craft. However, through better environment, shorter hours and higher wages, organized labor may reasonably hope sooner or later to mitigate if not eliminate this evil from the industrial tangle. The public is making a conscientious effort to study industrial conditions, learn the importance of economics and understand the tragedy of unemployment. The thought and enterprise of organized labor have not been in vain. Then, along whatever line we work for the world's betterment, let us hope for the best, remember there is *strength in union* and rejoice with the poet that:

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,  
There are souls that are pure and true;  
Then give to the world the best that you have,  
And the best will come back to you.

# THE CARPENTER

## THE LAW, IS IT JUST?

(By Joseph Owen.)



SO much has been written regarding "The Law" that it would appear the subject were threadbare, but such, we regret to say, is not borne out by scrutinizing the decisions rendered.

If the law is just, and we are not going to controvert that question at this time, then there must be something the matter with the interpretation of it. Of course, we cannot say that this is the trouble with the law—but that simply wherever the human equation, so to speak, is present—the interpretation is placed, more or less, in the hands, and at the caprice, of the individual.

We are not quarreling, and should not hector, about the laws as set out in our several State constitutions and as exemplified by our many statutes. We have criminal statutes defining "assault and battery," and "routs" and "riots," and adequate punishment for them; we have statutes defining "attempted arson" and "arson," and "libel and slander," and adequate punishment for them.

This is true and it cannot be successfully controverted. Now, as this is a fact, will some one please step forward and tell us in language plain and explicit, without repetition, so that a man of ordinary understanding can comprehend, why the judges of our courts have the right (?) to issue injunctions prohibiting such things as they say may occur?

Originally, the chancellor to the king was, so to speak, the keeper of the king's conscience and as the wrongs grew which were not triable under the hard and fast rules of the old common law, the cases for the king to decide grew and, of course, he in turn referred them to his chancellor, and the chancellor, by and with the consent of the king, organ-

ized other inferior tribunals, and each one delegated to itself the old ancient rule as "keeper of the king's conscience" and thus grew up our equity courts.

Contempt of court was nothing more anciently than in legal nomenclature, under the equity rules, a defense of the king's honor and, as the king came to delegate his authority to others, the power to punish for contempt was simply "appropriated" by them.

In the famous debates between Lincoln and Douglas, after the Dred Scott decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, Douglas said he would bow in deference to the ruling of the court, wherein the court had said that the slave was property and should be returned to his master, and that he did not intend to appeal to any tumultuous town meeting upon the constitutionality of such an act, but would obey, respect and bow in submission to the rulings of that august tribunal.

Lincoln in reply to that speech said, in part, that he would let the decision abide the ruling of the court, but that "we (meaning the people) will reverse that decision. Somebody has to reverse that decision, and we mean to do it."

Did the Supreme Court cite Lincoln for contempt in that instance? Did they cite him for contempt for being in opposition to a ruling of that "august tribunal?" Did they ask him to bow "in deference to them" in their sixteenth-century ruling? No, they did not, because he was then recognized as the champion of the people; as one of the powers to be recognized and as one of the probable powers of the government; and they did not dare offend him, even though their dignity was sorely tried by his utterances.

Now, then, from the time "when the mind of man runneth not to the contrary" men influential in the States and Nation have attacked and refused to obey the mandates of the courts, and



# THE CARPENTER

have we ever heard of them being fined for contempt? Jefferson, Lincoln, Johnson, Roosevelt and scores and scores of others have criticised the courts, and did you ever hear of any of them being haled before the courts and fined for contempt?

One of the most notable cases where State officials refused to obey the mandates of the U. S. courts was in the case of *Abelman vs. Booth* 11, Wisconsin, 498. Originally in that case the inferior Federal Court undertook to punish Booth because he helped a fugitive slave to escape. The Wisconsin officials, acting under orders of the State Supreme Court, set Booth at liberty and when the case reached the United States Supreme Court, 21, Howard, 506, that "august tribunal" very pompously and learnedly reversed the State Supreme Court. But no one paid any attention to their findings and Booth remained at liberty.

Did the U. S. Supreme Court cite the Wisconsin officials and members of the State Supreme Court for contempt? They did not, neither did they dare to for the reason that the people were then ready to commit any act to assert State rights as sovereign to any federal rights, usurped and filched from the people. And it would have taken very little force at that time on the part of the national government to light the fires which might have destroyed the Supreme Court entirely.

The law books are full of cases where the "dignity of labor," the "sacredness of toil" and the "calloused hands of those who make the world's wealth are exploited," but when you get down to brass tacks, the decision usually ends up with enjoining the men from exercising a part of their rights which the constitution of their State is supposed to guarantee. Most of the constitutions of the States, and the constitution of the United States, guarantees each citizen the right to "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness," and allow me to say that it is generally only "the pursuit of happiness" that the workingman realizes. He never overtakes it.

When we get down to a discussion of

the real rights of labor they are usually, as the courts construe the cases, so vague, indefinite and ephemeral that I have never yet found a court which could, in plain and unambiguous language, say what rights labor honestly had.

For instance, many courts say that peaceable picketing cannot be enjoined; yet how easy is it for the employer to hire some "rough-neck" to start trouble, and then the boss, instead of going to the grand jury or police, will do a "marathon"—in his automobile—to some equity court, and the honorable judge, without hearing the other side of the question, grants a preliminary injunction, always looking for an opening to bow in subservient submission to the supplication of a supposedly wronged dollar-worshipping employer.

If the judge wanted to be fair, and much as we regret to say it, it does not appear that he does, he could say that this was a "riot" and connected therewith was "assault and battery;" "get you gone; take your case to the police and grand jury, those co-ordinate branches of our judicial and law-upholding system established by the people ages ago for the protection of the rights of the people; with this I will have nothing to do." Unfortunately, however, they don't do this; they are always too ready and willing to listen to the demands, if you please, of those who wear the purple raiment, and never ready to heed the honest protest of those with the calloused hands.

Oh, courts! Let us say to you in the language of our fathers, in the language of those who builded the lasting foundations of this republic, that we prefer honor to wealth; manhood to vassalage; truth to deception; humanity to idolatry; and right before might.

Equality before the law is all we ask; is all we seek; and if the rights of the workers cannot be equitably and fairly interpreted by those to whom we have trusted our destinies, then the time will come when, by one fell stroke, we will practically eliminate, by the ballot, that

# THE CARPENTER

branch of the government responsible for these complaints, and in whom lies the power to alleviate the industrial

wrongs with which labor is burdened and under which labor is staggering at the present time.

## SOME NOTES ON ANTIQUE LOOKING-GLASSES

(By George Cecil.)



OUR great grandmothers — very many times removed — either had more time to devote to tittivating before the looking-glass or were content to see only a portion of themselves at a time, for, until the reign of Charles I, mirrors

were small, so small, in fact, that they could have been of but little use to a lady of quality. Prior to those comparatively enlightened days looking-glasses were little larger than a modern shaving-glass, but, with their polished steel surface, in place of quick-silvered glass, and gold, silver, ivory, horn, shell or ebony frames, they were things of beauty, if not very useful. According to Von Falke, glass was first mentioned in a register of the year 1239, and looking-glasses—a development of glass-making—were in some request in England as far back as the time of Henry VIII, when they were brought over from France. Litchfield, that eminent authority, has it that looking-glasses (as we know them) were framed and made ornamental at about the time of the adoption of the picture frame, a fashion which first found a vogue in the early part of the sixteenth century, and has never since been discontinued.

The serious-minded American or English woman has always taken the domestic view of mirrors, and has kept them for the reflection of her charms, while the French idea is the same, only more so; a room may be panelled and even ceiled in looking-glass to please its occupant. But the credit of using quick-silvered glass with the greatest effect

really lies with the natives of India, whose quaint and unique mirror-mosaic work (which originated in Cashmere) is thought so much of by American connoisseurs who have visited Lahore, Delhi, Agra and Jeypore. It is attained by the introduction of looking-glass inlaid in small pieces among the details of ornament in the screens, curtains, beds, doors, ceilings, and walls of the palaces and temples. Although this mixture of materials is, apparently inappropriate, it is in reality not only very rich, but extremely effective. Equally interesting are the early attempts by native cabinet-makers to copy the looking-glasses imported by wealthy Anglo-Indian “nabobs” in the days of the English, Dutch and French occupation of India; and the original mirrors which adorned the “bungalows” of dead-and-gone rulers always appeal to the expert. Could some of these be sent “home” they would, probably, be welcomed by the collector. For did not Francis look into this mirror before shaving on the morning of the great duel? How anxiously must Warren Hastings have awaited the arrival of the East Indiaman laden with an English looking-glass destined to make his colleagues turn green—or, rather, yellow—with envy. And how the few Calcutta ladies of Job Charmock’s day cursed the glass which showed what ravages the climate had made on their complexions. These mirrors would in themselves form an interesting collection.

It is seldom that one has the good fortune to come across a mirror frame in Elizabethan carving; they are, perhaps, the rarest of all. The first of its kind—to again quote Litchfield—is at Goodrich court, and is decorated in the profuse style of the Renaissance with



# THE CARPENTER

cupids, wreaths and pilasters. The collector of antiquities who happens on a looking-glass of the Elizabethan period would be wise to buy it at all cost, for so valuable a find cannot fail to command its price, and to eventually yield the owner a handsome profit.

Not till the end of the seventeenth century was glass made in large plates, but no sooner was it known in England that the Venetians were making long looking-glasses, than some enterprising commercial people started factories in London, and faithfully copied the Italian models, some of which were painted and engraved, and all richly framed. Later there appeared the pier glass, and in the early part of Queen Victoria's reign the cumbersome cheval glass made many ladies happy, until, with the advance of civilization, the modern cabinetmaker's intelligence and the development of taste the late nineteenth century wardrobe looking-glass was evolved.

In many an old country house one may come across beautiful, old mirrors and looking-glasses. At Langleys, Essex, England, the home of Colonel Tufnell, there is a particularly fine folding dressing-glass in a cedar frame, which formed part of the dowry of a lady who married into the Tufnell family a couple of centuries ago. Mr. Edward Frampton, the painter on glass, also has a fine collection of some twenty concave mirrors, several of which are at his house at Sutton, and some in his London studio. These were found at places on the south coast.

An antique looking-glass, or wall mirror, if not indispensable, to the woman who seeks to make her sitting-room attractive, is at least a decorative and interesting piece of furniture. And even if the scheme of decoration is modern, such a looking-glass will not be out of place.

---

## UNEMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION

(By John Mitchell.)

The United States is the only great industrial country that has not taken up the problem of unemployment and endeavored to mitigate its deplorable effects.

Neither the national government nor that of any State has any adequate or systematic means of ascertaining the number of unemployed at any given time in any community.

With us in America the problem is exceptionally complicated, through the factor of an immigration unknown to all other countries.

Were we to adopt measures for the relief of the unemployed similar to those in practice either in Germany or Great Britain, and make no provision for excluding immigrants from their operation, the risk would be encountered of simply providing better means than at present exist for distributing newly-landed immigrants throughout our country, to get work which might be done by labor already here.

For a century this government possessed in its unappropriated natural resources an ever-reliable absorber of labor seeking employment. Those resources no longer perform that function directly, except in a limited degree.

We have arrived at the state at which social action in some form must to an extent take the place of the individual effort which in the past could be depended upon in a land of opportunities, the principal of which, the free West, was continuously open.

A Federal commission has reported that our labor market is overstocked, especially in unskilled occupations.

Such is our national situation with respect to employment, and its reverse, unemployment, viewed in its broadest scope and features. It is by this view that judgment on the question must be reached.

If we permit ourselves to approach the subject merely as guided by personal experience, or the interests of one element

# THE CARPENTER

or another in the community, or the observations of investigators who for any reason do not go on to the end of their work, we may arrive at imperfect conclusions.

Some workmen are rarely out of employment; they are the strong, the capable, the energetic. If they look no farther than their own experience there is no such thing as unemployment.

Unfortunately for the cause of truth, the fact is that many men, in and out of the wage-earning class, solve every social problem—to their own satisfaction—merely in the light of what they themselves have seen or gone through.

Many employers cannot find workers when they want them; they consequently become irritated when told that much labor is idle and say that the reason for it is to be found in sloth.

Employers whose work fluctuates by seasons make widely known at the beginning of their live season their plaint of inability to find their complement of workers at short notice; they send out no signals of distress, however, at the beginning of their dead season, when they dismiss all but a skeleton of their force.

Social investigators may record such facts as that snow-shovelers in midwinter are scarce, despite the cry of unemployment; they perhaps may not give due weight to the explanation that city out-of-works are indoor workers, unaccustomed to heavy muscular effort.

No; such narrow views are not sufficient. The subject can only be grasped nationally, or by large areas of the country and by taking into consideration, besides the category of wage-laborers, all sorts and conditions of men and women who offer their labor, manual or mental, for compensation. If we so proceeded we shall find in America a state of economic affairs relative to employment unlike that existing in any other country.

With the wage-earners given steady employment, at living wages, society might proceed to answer all the other problems of the human race in comparative peace and happiness. But this is a long stage beyond any yet sought by the

nations that have given the problem of unemployment the most attention. They have gone no farther than to try to keep the unemployed wage-earners just about alive and to put them in connection with employers.

In this work Germany has taken the lead, enabled to do so through her State systems of insuring and pensioning the laborers, of rendering aid through trade union and other voluntary administrations, and of maintaining labor bureaus and temporary lodgings for the unemployed.

Great Britain is now in the second year of experimenting with a national system of government labor bureaus, from which much was expected as a step supplementary to old age pensions, but which has been the subject of criticism by some of the trade unions.

It is to be seriously doubted whether our working class population in America can be helped much through the European point of view with regard to the wage-workers.

Well, what can be done for our unemployed? Alas! it is, in the end, one of the deepest questions confronting our government, our civilization, our social system. An enormous practical relief to our wage-workers could be given through governmental measures such as these: Restriction of immigration, a steady development of the policy of reclamation, with new adaptations of our homestead law to the reclaimed lands, and persistency in the suppression of legalized privileges. In such methods lie increased opportunity and decreased exploitation for the masses.

Existing voluntary systems in this country, such as trade union labor bureaus, advertisements of labor supply and demand through the press, and industrial insurance, are more advanced in promoting working class interests than similar institutions in Europe.

The American "way out" would seem to be through seeking economic justice and improving voluntary organizations and systems.



# THE CARPENTER

## THE DIGNITY OF LABOR

Among the many eulogies of labor which have become almost classic must be ranked that made by Newman Hall—a well known figure in British public life in “the early eighties.” The address was delivered at Exeter Hall, London, in February, 1855. It is well worth reproducing today. We quote the most striking passages:

“There is dignity in toil—in toil of the hand as well as toil of the head—in toil to provide for the bodily wants of an individual life, as well as in toil to promote some enterprise of world-wide fame. All labor that tends to supply man’s wants, to increase man’s happiness, to elevate man’s nature—in a word, all labor that is honest—is honorable, too. Labor clears the forest and drains the morass, and makes ‘the wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose.’ Labor drives the plow and scatters the seeds and reaps the harvest and grinds the corn and converts it into bread, the staff of life. Labor, tending the pastures and sweeping the waters as well as cultivating the soil, provides with daily sustenance the nine hundred millions of the family of man. Labor gathers the gossamer web of the caterpillar, the cotton from the field and the fleece from the flock, and weaves it into raiment soft and warm and beautiful, the purple robe of the prince and the gray gown of the peasant being alike its handiwork. Labor molds the brick, and splits the slate, and quarries the stone, and shapes the column, and rears not only the humble cottage, but the gorgeous palace, and the tapering spire and the stately dome. Labor, diving deep into the solid earth, brings up its long-hidden stores of coal to feed 10,000 furnaces and in millions of homes to defy the winter’s cold.

“Labor explored the rich veins of deeply-buried rocks, extracting the gold and silver, the copper and tin. Labor smelts the iron, and molds it into a thousand shapes for use and ornament, from the massive pillar to the tiniest needle, from the ponderous anchor to the wire gauze,

from the mighty flywheel of the steam engine to the polished purse ring or the glittering bead. Labor hews down the gnarled oak, and shapes the timber, and builds the ship, and guides it over the deep, plunging through the billows, and wrestling with the tempest, to bear to our shores the produce of every clime.

“Labor, laughing at difficulties, spans majestic rivers, carries viaducts over marshy swamps, suspends bridges over deep ravines, pierces the solid mountain with its dark tunnel, blasting rocks and filling hollows, and while linking together with its iron but loving grasp all nations of the earth, verifying, in a literal sense, the ancient prophecy, ‘Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low;’ labor draws forth its delicate iron thread, and stretching it from city to city, from province to province, through mountains and beneath the sea, realizes more than fancy ever fabled, while it constructs a chariot, in which speech may outstrip the wind, and compete with the lightning, for the telegraph flies as rapidly as thought itself.

“Labor, a mighty magician, walks forth into a region uninhabited and waste; he looks earnestly at the scene, so quiet in its desolation; then waving his wonder-working wand, those dreary valleys smile with golden harvests; those barren mountain slopes are clothed with foliage, the furnace blazes, the anvil rings, the busy wheel whirls round, the town appears, the mart of commerce, the hall of science, the temple of religion rear high their lofty fronts, a forest of masts, gay with varied pennons, rises from the harbor, representatives of far-off regions make it their resort, science enlists the elements of earth and heaven in its service; art awakening clothes its strength with beauty; civilization smiles, liberty is glad, humanity rejoices, piety exults, for the voice of industry and gladness is heard on every side.

“Working men walk worthy of your vocation! You have a noble escutcheon,

# THE CARPENTER

disgrace it not. There is nothing really mean and low but sin. Stoop not from your lofty throne to defile yourselves by contamination with intemperance, licentiousness, or any form of evil. Labor, allied with virtue, may look up to heaven and not blush, while all worldly dignities, prostituted to vice, will leave their owner without a corner of the universe in which to hide his shame. You will most successfully prove the honor of toil by illustrating in your own persons its alliance with a sober, righteous and godly life. Be ye sure of this, that the man of toil, who works in a spirit of obedient, loving homage to God, does no less than cherubim and seraphim in their loftiest flights and holiest songs."

## Continuation Schools

In his admirable report to the Commercial club of Chicago on vocational education in Europe, Edwin G. Cooley points out that Prussia contains roughly three million youths between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, of whom two millions are at work. They go to work for the same reasons that an overwhelming majority of our own youths quit public school at fourteen or under. Our census of 1900 shows a million seven hundred thousand children under fifteen employed as breadwinners; but a child in the United States who leaves public school gets no further educational aid from the State, though usually he is then in the most formative period of his life. Prussia manages it differently, and about three-fifths of her working boys under eighteen years of age attend continuation schools.

By arrangement with employers working youths attend these schools a few hours each week—not at night, when they are tired from a day's work in the shop, but in the daytime. At Munich, for example, they attend one whole day or two half days a week. They receive vocational training in the craft or calling that employs them, and cultural training that takes its cue from the pupil's bread-winning occupation.

A boy working in a cooper shop is

taught cooper-shop arithmetic. The idea is to blend education and work—to link the school with the youth's actual daily breadwinning experiences. Munich maintains fifty-two continuation schools, and the yearly cost to the city is only sixteen dollars a pupil.

Naturally, employers objected to surrendering half a day of the youth's time twice a week—that would disorganize the shop and interfere with the production of tubs; but from a national point of view producing good tubs is less important than producing good citizens. The arrangement now works satisfactorily all over Germany. A state educational scheme like our own, which stops short at the threshold of industry—when an overwhelming majority of youths enter industry before they are eighteen—is obviously a good deal of a failure.—Saturday Evening Post.

## Tool-Chest Romance

It is plane that I love you, he began.

Is that on the level? she asked.

Haven't I always been on the square with you? he urged.

But you have so many vices, she remonstrated.

Not a bit of it, he asserted.

What made you brace up? she queried coquettishly.

The fact that I saw you, he replied, with a bow.

I ought to hammer you for that, she answered saucily.

Come and sit by me on the bench, he urged.

Suppose the others should file in? she murmured.

You shouldn't let your arms compass me, she continued.

I know a preacher who's a good joiner, he suggested.

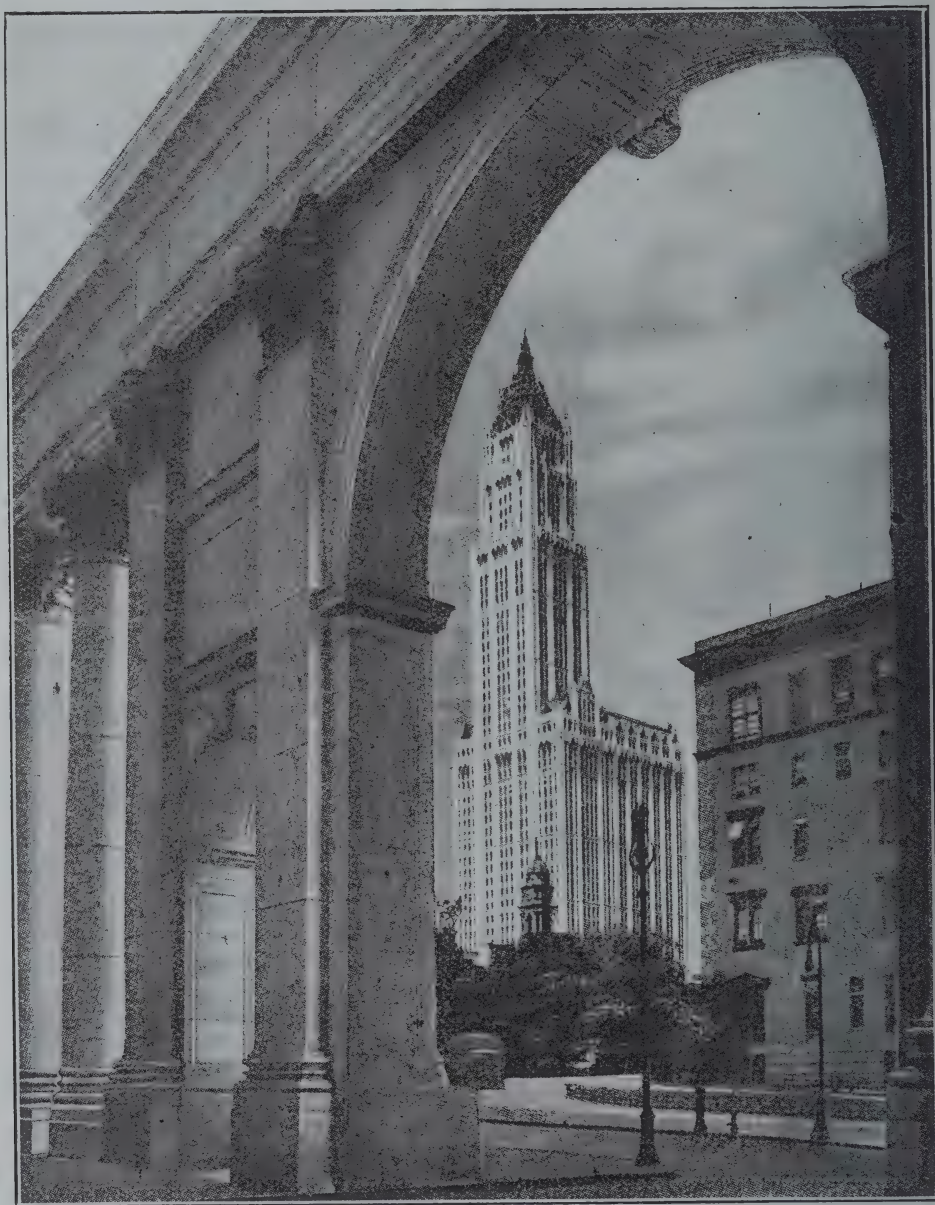
Promise not to chisel out of his fee, she requested.

That wouldn't auger well for us, he answered.

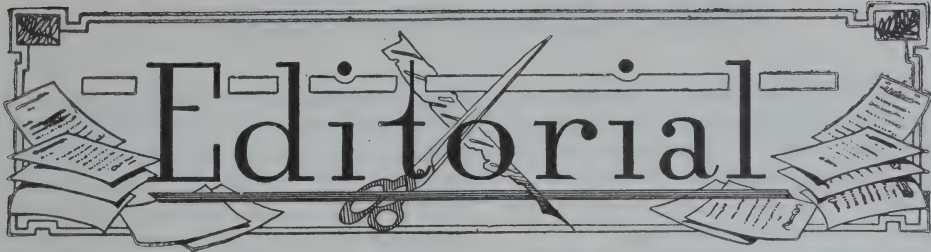
Shall I wear the blue print? she asked, as they started for the license.—Exchange.



# THE CARPENTER



THE WOOLWORTH TOWER FRAMED IN THE CHAMBERS STREET  
ARCHWAY OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING, NEW YORK.



## THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

### The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

---

Published on the 15th of each month at the  
CARPENTERS' BUILDING  
Indianapolis, Ind.

---

---

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF  
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,  
PUBLISHERS

---

---

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

---

---

Subscription Price,  
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

---

---

Address all Letters and Money to  
FRANK DUFFY,  
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

---



---

**INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1913**

---

#### The General Secretary's Report

The report of the General Secretary for the year ending June 30, 1913, which has recently been issued, contains striking proof of the rapid growth and expansion of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and of the flourishing condition in which the organization finds itself today, with its 121 District Councils, and 1,908 locals spread over the continent and with a membership in good standing of 218,794 (leaving out of consideration 33,680 members under six months in arrears as based on the financial secretary's report.) A membership increase in one year of over 22,000 is surely something to be proud of, especially when one considers that it represents the highest annual increase ever gained. The nearest approach was

in September, 1907, when the membership fell short of the figures given in the 1912-13 report by 6,372.

The statistics of the numerical strength of the membership in the different States shows New York State still in the lead with 215 locals and a membership of 32,632; Illinois comes second with 174 locals and 29,809 members, and Massachusetts third with 156 locals and 18,744 members. Other leading States are: California, 104 locals and 15,824 members, and Pennsylvania, 144 locals and 15,501 members. It is interesting to note that little New Jersey with her 87 locals and a membership of 11,609 leads all the others. The showing of the seven districts represented on the Executive Board also furnishes some interesting comparisons. The figures are as follows: District No. 1, 61,127; District No. 2, 31,932; District No. 3, 57,474; District No. 4, 9,706; District No. 5, 24,337; District No. 6, 25,717, and District No. 7, 8,501.

A list of locals organized during the year is set forth in the report; also, those lapsed or consolidated. The number of locals organized were 193, and the number lapsed or consolidated, 134. This shows a net gain for the year of 59 locals.

A complete tabulated statement of the annual growth of the Brotherhood from the year 1881 to 1912-13 is another feature that well repays examination for the insight that it gives into the growth of the organization down along the years since its inception. It gives the number of charters issued yearly, the net gain and loss of Local Unions, the number of members in good standing, and the increase and loss in membership. Thus it shows very plainly the comparative irregularity of growth which marked the progress of the brotherhood in the years



# THE CARPENTER

between 1881 and 1899, in marked contrast to the steady growth and gathering momentum which it has experienced in the last dozen years.

Under the head of "Trade Movements," we find the following:

"During the year ended June 30, 1913, the General Executive Board sanctioned 152 trade movements. By far the greater portion of these have been successful, as is evidenced by the fact that strikes took place in only a few places—perhaps twenty. Where strikes did occur, the majority of them lasted only for a short time, but in some few instances it was necessary for the men to remain out several weeks in order to gain their demands. In the main, however, the past year has been a very successful one as far as trade movements were concerned.

"Five applications for official sanction in support of intended movements were disapproved by the Board, chiefly on account of lack of interest as shown by the vote on making the demands.

"It is a pleasure to report that there is a growing tendency on the part of our Local Unions and District Councils to arbitrate their differences with their employers, rather than go on strike. In some cases our men have made concessions; in others the employers have done the same, with the result that all parties concerned were satisfied and no trouble occurred. The system of signing two and three-year agreements, providing for an increase each year, is also steadily gaining favor, and the plan is indeed a commendable one."

This is very encouraging and members of our locals and district councils are to be congratulated for their commendable foresight and forbearance in bending their energies to avert strikes whenever possible and their willingness to arbitrate at all times. The expenses incurred in support of the above-mentioned trade movements were necessarily heavy, amounting to \$51,311.00 as shown by a detailed statement of the distribution of the funds.

An idea of the increasing scope of the work the Brotherhood is doing in car-

ing for its members and in relieving distress and suffering is disclosed by the death and disability claims paid during the year which amount to the large sum of \$302,546.41. The brothers who were rendered homeless by the great flood which devastated the Ohio valley in the spring of the year were not forgotten. On the recommendation of Brother John H. Potts (whose report of the flood conditions appeared in the May number of *The Carpenter*) the sum of \$6,000 was donated by the Executive Board to assist members of the organization and their families in the flood-swept area—\$5,000 being sent to Dayton, O., and \$1,000 to Hamilton.

A request is made by the General Secretary in the course of the report asking that members take a greater interest in their official journal, *The Carpenter*, by forwarding the latest news of the trade as often as possible; also craft problems and sketches, writings on economic subjects and other matters of general interest to the organization. As it is the aim of the Editor to furnish good, sound, constructive reading matter, as well as the latest news of the trade, all communications will receive careful consideration and space will be found for them whenever possible.

That the various injunction suits have been a source of heavy expense is shown by the financial statement, but the fact that the organization has held its own in the last year, together with the knowledge that the public is beginning to realize the grave injustice which such legislation does the cause of organized labor, in a measure compensates for the hardships these legal battles entail.

The remaining pages are devoted to statements of the finances of the organization, a monthly statement of moneys received during the year, a statement of merchandise in stock at the general office and a statement of the number of packages issued during the year. As a concise and clear survey of the year's activity the report is undoubtedly valuable and ought to be an incentive to every individual member of the Brotherhood to

# THE CARPENTER

push on to higher endeavors and greater accomplishment in the year we have entered upon.

\* \* \*

## Tainted Publicity

At one of the recent sessions of the Mulhall lobby investigation interesting light was thrown on a phase of N. A. M. activity which is deserving of the attention of organized labor. We refer to the evidence disclosing an effort made by the Manufacturers' Association and its subsidiary, the National Council for Industrial Defense, in 1909, to manufacture and shape public opinion through the "Voice of the People" columns of the daily newspapers. But their failure to manufacture this product is now apparent to everybody.

The true inwardness of this attempt to make it appear that the nation was in accord with the selfish aims and principles of the N. A. M. may be gathered from a letter placed before the investigating committee written by the secretary of the National Council for Industrial Defense to Van Cleave, of the N. A. M., in which it was proposed to form a bureau of paid writers (in addition to the Chautauqua lecture propaganda) who would furnish letters by the ream to be contributed to the open columns of the daily newspapers.

"The minute an editorial appears favorable to our principles," wrote the secretary, "commendatory letters should be written over an assumed name, and the minute an editorial appears opposed to our work, an argumentative letter, setting forth our claims, should be written. In order not to arouse the suspicions of the newspaper editors by such a deluge of communications, the secretary said the letters could be 'sent through innumerable channels,' with the co-operation of the secretaries of the 208 affiliated organizations throughout the country. He said the "people's" column is the most popular and widely read part of a newspaper, and presented an attractive opportunity for free publicity for manufacturers."

Verily, the plight of the Manufacturers' Association in stooping to a propaganda of this nature must be extreme. That it was put into operation, if not as originally planned, at least, on a somewhat less pretentious scale there is little reason to doubt. And it would not surprise us to find that much of the energy of this campaign was directed toward uncovering the "moral obliquity" of the labor movement. It is not at all improbable that the very many tirades against organized labor which reach newspaper offices from time to time, especially in the last few years (not one-fourth of which are published), spring from a clearly-defined source such as this.

The scheme of moulding or influencing public opinion in this way is a rather clever one and it has its advantages, but it is not new. Individuals have a perfectly natural right to voice their opinions, no matter what they may be, through the newspapers, provided the newspapers will publish them. Likewise, there is no reason why a number of individuals, whose interests and opinions are identical, should not band themselves together and honestly propagate their views whenever possible. But there is something utterly disingenuous about such a campaign as that outlined by the secretary of the National Council for Industrial Defense.

It cannot be said, however, that it has increased the prestige of the Manufacturers' Association or lowered that of the labor movement. It has neither convinced any very perceptible number of newspaper editors nor the public generally that the country is fast approaching disaster because the reactionary voices of the Parrys, the Kirbys and the Van Cleavees are not heeded. The most that can be said for this kind of publicity work is that it probably created a comforting illusion in the minds of members of the association themselves that their bitter fight against trades unions and all movements looking to the progress of humanitarian standards in the world of industry was sweeping onward to vic-



# THE CARPENTER

tory instead of to sure and certain defeat.

\* \* \*

## Is It Class Legislation?

The charge has been made in many quarters that the income tax provisions of the tariff bill is in a measure highly discriminatory because incomes below \$3,000 are exempted, but the fallacy of such an argument is apparent to anyone who considers that the income tax is only part of the bill as a whole. Three-fourths of the revenue will be derived on the old principle of a tariff on consumptive articles and as a consequence it requires very little insight to come to the conclusion that the weight of taxation will still fall proportionately heavier on that long-suffering but patient creature—the “ultimate consumer” of moderate means. What may reasonably be expected of the income tax, however, is that it will shift a burden of something like \$100,000,000 a year from the shoulders of the masses on to those of men and women who are in a much better position to bear it—we refer to the very rich, and “the little brothers” and “little cousins” of the very rich whose incomes range all the way from the “modest” four or five thousand up to the near billion mark.

To the average wage-earner it would seem altogether inconceivable that the terms of the income tax could work hardship on those for whom it is intended. According to the bill incomes over \$4,000 will be taxed 1 per cent.; over \$20,000, 2 per cent.; over \$50,000, 3 per cent., and over \$100,000, 4 per cent. Such a tax is surely anything but exorbitant. We believe that, in addition to diverting a reasonable sum from the pockets of the wealthy to the national treasury annually, it will quicken the sluggish civic conscience of our millionaires and multi-millionaires and teach them that the time is approaching when they will no longer be allowed to pay proportionately less in taxes than does the average worker earning from say \$800 to \$1,200, under a consumptive tax.

Undoubtedly the income tax provision, while it does go some distance, yet falls far short of adjusting the scale of taxation between the man of wealth and the wage-earner, and such a measure viewed in the light of the condition which it strives to better, cannot be regarded in any narrow sense as “class legislation.” It is to be hoped that a national inheritance tax—worthy of the name—will be the next step taken. With two such measures in force quite a little would have been accomplished looking toward the regulation of swollen fortunes which is one of the nation’s most vital problems.

\* \* \*

## The Union Cigar

We publish elsewhere in this issue, under the head of “Correspondence,” an appeal from the Cigarmakers’ Union, circulated through the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, asking all union men to help the union cigarmakers in their hard fight with the gigantic combine known as the American Tobacco Company by demanding at all times and under all circumstances cigars bearing the union blue label.

One would think that it would be almost unnecessary to direct the attention of union men to the importance of supporting the union-made article at this late day when so many label “boosters” are abroad in the land and when so much is being said and written to bring home to each and every one of us our duty in this respect. But it is not our intention to generalize on this phase of labor union activity here except in so far as it applies to the union-made cigar.

The American Tobacco Company, as most persons know, is none other than the tobacco trust, which was dissolved not so very long ago by the United States supreme court, and which was reorganized on a vastly larger scale shortly after the legal “dissolution” process was carried out. Few trusts have shown greater antagonism toward organized labor than has this huge monopoly which

# THE CARPENTER

refuses to employ union men or to allow any of the workers in its plants to organize. In addition, the American Tobacco Company and its allies have for a number of years carried on an insidious campaign that is naturally detrimental to the union label propaganda in all crafts by endeavoring to force the public to believe that non-union cigars are of better quality than the union-made article because they can be made cheaper. The fallacy of this contention has been shown many times and the most that can be said of it is that it is sheer falsehood as the union-made cigar is at least equal to and in the case of a great many brands, better than the non-union product.

The union man of the present day who fails to discriminate in favor of union-made goods, every time he makes a purchase, is retarding the progress of organized labor. It is the duty of each one of us to measure the labor movement not solely in so much as it ministers to our own craft in better wages, better hours, better working conditions. We should cultivate a wider vision. As Samuel Gompers said recently, we should regard ourselves less as members of an "organization" than as workers in a movement that is "part of human life and history." Constructive trades unionism demands that we cultivate a kindlier fellowship and evince a livelier interest in the struggles of our brothers who are burdened and oppressed. We may have troubles of our own, but one of the best ways to lighten them is to concern ourselves with the troubles of others and lend them a helping hand.

In most instances it does not take any very great effort on our part to make the sum of human happiness greater for others. The cheery smile, the kind word have their place in the scheme of life as well as things that are deemed more important. Similarly the act of seeing that the 5-cent or 10-cent cigar you buy is a union article may appear rather a trivial thing, but is it? Were every man in the ranks of organized labor to buy only union-made cigars, the union-made cigar

industry would receive such an impetus that even the tobacco trust—spurred on by its instinct of self-preservation—would eventually have to capitulate, and another victory for organized labor would have been won. On the other hand, in buying the non-union-made article or in smoking the non-union cigar you are, unconsciously, perhaps, helping to perpetuate the industrial system under which child labor, low wages, long hours, etc., flourish. In future then, when buying cigars you, who are careless what brand you buy, watch for the union label on the box. If the label is not there, refuse it. If it is, you will have the satisfaction of having a good, honest smoke and you will experience that interior, pleasurable feeling which springs from having performed a good deed.

---

## Lumber Shipped to the Orient

Recent statistics indicate a marked increase in exports of lumber from the United States to the Orient, says a recent bulletin of the forestry service. More than a quarter of a million feet of American woods are reported as being used in Samoa, Hawaii and the Philippine islands.

Heretofore, it is said, raw materials have been made up into finished articles in the United States, almost without exception and exported as such. With the discovery by American manufacturers in the Philippines that they could import United States woods and make them up with profit there, wood-using factories were built. Pacific coast woods, in consequence, are in many cases taking the place of the native woods with such picturesque names as apitong, teak, narra and yacal.

Douglas fir, according to the information collected by the forest service, is the principal wood exported from this country. It is said to be the favorite wood among insular manufacturers for flooring, ceiling, siding, cornice, shelving, finish and boat work. Makers of furniture demand California redwood and

(Continued on Page 48.)



# Official Information

## GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,  
Carpenters' Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,  
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,  
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,  
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,  
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,  
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,  
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

## --: Our Principles --:

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

### Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

### Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting but party politics must be excluded.

### Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

### Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

### Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

### Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purposes of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

# THE CARPENTER

**Rep rt of Delegate to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, held in Montreal, Canada, September 22 to 28 Inclusive.**

To the General President and Members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:.

Brothers—In submitting my report as delegate to the convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress to you, I take leave to state that there were in attendance at this congress some 340 odd delegates; that the United Brotherhood had some seventy-four or seventy-five delegates representing it on the floor of the congress, showing you the great interest taken by the members of our organization in this Dominion in affairs relating to the U. B. on this whole continent.

When you consider the great distances that many of our delegates had to travel I consider the various locals of our organization are deserving of much credit for the efforts they put forth in placing their delegates at this convention. In reporting to you our success in accomplishing all we came here for, I must give credit entirely to the Local Unions which were so interested as to sacrifice, or rather draw on their local funds, so heavily in placing such a voting strength in this convention.

This is an example of what our organization can accomplish when once aroused to a consciousness of its own interests, which are the interests of every carpenter on this continent, and of all parts of the world as well. I might also include that unification of a craft is of interest to organized labor as a whole.

You will find attached resolutions that were dealt with at the convention relating to our position, and as your delegate I will be pleased to report more fully at a later date:

“Resolution No. 7, from New Westminster Trades and Labor Council:

“Whereas, At the last session of the Dominion Trades Congress, held at

Guelph in September, 1912, a resolution was introduced by a delegate representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America which aimed to make the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America the only Carpenters' Union to receive recognition by the Dominion Trades Congress, which resolution was defeated by a large majority, and

“Whereas, The executive of the Dominion Trades Congress in the face of the defeat of that resolution have returned to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners its per capita tax, thereby refusing the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners affiliation with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, therefore, be it

“Resolved, That this Trades and Labor Council enter its emphatic protest against this high-handed action of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress executives in taking to themselves the right to defy the expressed wishes of a majority of the delegates at the last convention, whose servants they are supposed to be, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to P. M. Draper.”

The executive of the congress was sustained in his actions.

“Resolution No. 30, by Delegate A. J. Murray, Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union No. 30, Toronto, Ont.:

“Whereas, Jurisdictional troubles between our organizations have been the means of causing serious conflicts between the wage workers in various industries and one of the chief means of disruption so prevalent in our movement, and producing a condition that appeals to the employers who take advantage of such internal dissection to the detriment of the workers, and

“Whereas, with the growing importance of the use of sheet metals in modern building construction and the introduction of sheet metal largely in our various cities and the establishment at present of some large manufacturing plants for the manufacture and installation of such metals in the Dominion of Canada, and



# THE CARPENTER

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has awarded jurisdiction of this class of work to the sheet metal workers' organization, but the Brotherhood of Carpenters refuse to recognize such decision and are at present encroaching on the rights of the sheet metal workers on such work, and

"Whereas, We, the sheet metal workers, wish to offset any opportunities of further disrupting our movement in the Dominion of Canada, and, knowing that such action of the carpenters will tend to keep up strife in our various bodies; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this congress endorses the mandate of the American Federation of Labor on this question and urges all Trades Councils and Building Trades Councils to obey the mandate issued, and that the carpenters be compelled to recognize such decision and discontinue intruding on the jurisdiction of the Sheet Metal Workers."

This resolution was tabled, the congress maintaining that its place was in the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 35, by Delegate J. E. Tighe, International Longshoremen's Association:

"Whereas, There are many so-called independent associations of longshoremen within the jurisdiction of this congress, and

"Whereas, Said independent organizations are in several instances represented at trades councils or assemblies working under charters issued by this congress or the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it be an instruction to the incoming executive committee, as well as the provincial executive committees, to exert their best efforts in persuading said independents that their proper place is in affiliation with the International Longshoremen's Association; be it further

"Resolved, That it be an instruction to the secretary-treasurer of this congress to notify all central bodies within jurisdiction that such independent or-

ganizations are not entitled to representation at such central councils or assemblies by virtue of their not holding charters from the International Longshoremen's Association."

This resolution was concurred in. While introduced by the International Longshoremen's Association, it was of equal interest to the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Resolution No. 68, by Delegate Geo. Armstrong, United Brotherhood of Carpenters:

"Resolved, That Section 2 of the constitution be amended by inserting after the words 'international organization,' on the fourth line, the words: 'Or any organizations who have been expelled or rejected by the American Federation of Labor.'"

This resolution was referred to the constitutional committee and was concurred in without opposition.

Fraternally yours,  
GEORGE ARMSTRONG,  
Delegate.

## Convention Call American Federation of Labor

September 10, 1913.

To All Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Thirty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Eagle's Hall (or at another hall which the executive council may later select), beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 10, 1913, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

### —Representation—

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or

# THE CARPENTER

more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and State federations, and from local trade unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from federal labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1913.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate the imminent important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive to bring about, more effectually than ever, a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Seattle convention.

Therefore the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the

future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Seattle convention, November 10, 1913.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced, and faithful members.

## —Credentials—

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 801-809 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Seattle; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

## —Grievances—

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention which has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the executive council, nor will any grievances be considered where the parties thereto have not themselves previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same.

## —Railroad Rates—

The best rates we could secure from the railroads are the regular all-year tourist fares, in connection with which tickets bear return limit of nine months from date of sale, the following fares (which do not include cost of sleeper) applying to Seattle and return from the points named, fares on proportionate basis being authorized from other points throughout the United States: Chicago, \$106.00; St. Louis, \$102.00; Memphis, \$110.00; New Orleans, \$122.00; Duluth, \$90.00; St. Paul, \$90.00; Minneapolis, \$90.00; Omaha, \$90.00; St. Joseph,



# THE CARPENTER

\$90.00; Kansas City, \$90.00; Houston, \$110.00; San Antonio, \$110.00.

## —Hotel Rates—

New Richmond Hotel—Single, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day; European plan. Berkel Hotel—Single, \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day; European plan. King Hotel—Single, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; European plan. Arlington Hotel—Single, 75 cents to \$2.00 per day; double, \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day; European plan. Diller Hotel—Single, 75 cents to \$2.00 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day; European plan. American Hotel—Single, \$1.00 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; European plan. Wingfield Hotel—Single, \$1.00 per day; double, \$1.50 per day; European plan. Rhein Hotel—Single, 75 cents to \$1.50 per day; double, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day; European plan. Raden Hotel—Single, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day; European plan. Ritz Hotel—Single, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; double, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; European plan.

Reservations in any of the above hotels should be made by addressing Mr. Chas. W. Doyle of the committee on arrangements, Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash.

Headquarters of executive council will be at New Richmond Hotel, or at some other hotel which the executive council may later designate.

Delegates should notify C. W. Doyle in advance of the time of their arrival in Seattle, and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular, or through the American Federationist.

SAM'L GOMPERS,  
President.

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary.

JAMES DUNCAN,  
First Vice-President.

JOHN MITCHELL,  
Second Vice-President.  
JAMES O'CONNELL,  
Third Vice-President.  
D. A. HAYES,  
Fourth Vice-President.  
WM. D. HUBER,  
Fifth Vice-President.  
JOS. F. VALENTINE,  
Sixth Vice-President.  
JOHN R. ALPINE,  
Seventh Vice-President.  
H. B. PERHAM,  
Eighth Vice-President.  
JOHN B. LENNON,  
Treasurer.  
Executive Council, A. F. of L.

## State Council for Pennsylvania

Following a call which has been issued to the various Local Unions of Philadelphia a State Council will be formed Monday, October 13, as it is believed that closer co-operation between the 144 Local Unions and eleven District Councils of the State is necessary and that better results can be obtained through such a body than under present conditions.

"In many parts of Pennsylvania," says the formation committee, "trade unions are practically unknown among the carpenters, and more so among the millmen, cabinet makers, etc., and good men are constantly drifting into the organized parts in competition with our men, making it a constant and costly work for organizers and business agents to maintain conditions; whereas this could be partly, if not entirely, eliminated by the closer banding of the Local Unions of the State and the helping of the non-union brothers to a realization that it is not necessary to break home ties to get better working conditions, but rather organize at home and get same results."

The following temporary rules will govern the formation of the State Council:

1. Formation to take place second Monday in October, 1913, with temporary officers.
2. First convention to be held first Monday in April, 1914, when permanent rules will be adopted and permanent officers elected. Place

# THE CARPENTER

of holding first convention to be decided by Local Unions affiliated on the formation date. Cities or towns desiring the convention to notify secretary pro tem. and list furnished by him to various Local Unions by mail, and the city or town receiving the highest vote to be the first convention city.

3. The affiliation fee, for the purpose of equalizing expense pro rata for Local Unions joining on or before the second Monday in October, will be \$1 for locals of less than one hundred members, and for locals of more than one hundred \$1 for the first hundred and 1 cent per member for all over the first hundred; the August membership as reported to the General Office to define amount.

4. Affiliation fee, etc., after the formation date, to be decided by a vote of Local Unions affiliated in the same manner convention city is chosen

5. All moneys received by secretary-treasurer pro tem. to be accounted for on the first day of convention, and no other money charged to any Local Union prior to that date.

The formation committee, of which D. A. Post is chairman pro tem. and Thos. Hickey, secretary pro tem., consists of the following members: Thos. Hickey, Local Union 359, Philadelphia; W. K. Franklynfield, Local Union 135, Allentown; D. A. Post, Local Union 514, Wilkes-Barre; Alvin S. Becker, Local Union 897, Norristown; M. E. Sanders, District Council, Wilkes-Barre; E. E. Knapp, Local Union 261, Scranton; Fred G. Trunk, Local Union 465, Ardmore; H. K. Detweiller, Local Union 406, Bethlehem; Jno. MacDonald, District Council, Philadelphia.

## Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular covering the months of October, November and December, containing the quarterly pass-word, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the U. B. Accompanying it are six blanks for the F. S., three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the G. O.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter

by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S. Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Official List of Secretaries

The revised official list of financial and recording secretaries, issued under date of August 1, 1913, marks a departure from previous lists inasmuch as the Canadian locals are listed separate from those of the U. S. They are grouped in the new list in consecutive order, according to the provinces to which they belong. It is believed this arrangement will be more convenient for Canadian brothers.

## Expulsions

Rockie W. Anderson, of L. U. 1666, Kingsville, Tex., has been expelled from that local for failure to turn over money collected.

L. F. Porter, formerly financial secretary of L. U. 1391, Reading, Mass., has been expelled from that local for embezzlement of funds amounting to \$36.53.

## Rejection of Candidates

Hans Christian Pedersen applied for admission to L. U. 241 of Moline, Ill., and was rejected three times. When last heard from Pedersen was in the Dakotas.

Frank Brusky, a former member of L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn., applied for readmission and was rejected three times.

## Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Akron, O.	Clarksville, Tenn.
Ashland, Ky.	Cleveland, O.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Clinton, Ia.
Aurora, Ill.	Dayton, O.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Detroit, Mich.
Birmingham, Ala.	Dubuque, Ia.
Blackwell, Okla.	Escanaba, Mich.
Boise, Idaho.	Evansville, Ind.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Fort Meyers, Fla.
Central City, Ky.	Fresno, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Greeley, Colo.



# THE CARPENTER

Hot Springs, Ark.	San Diego, Cal.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Hutchinson, Kas.	San Francisco, Cal.
Kankakee, Ill.	St. Petersburg, Fla.
Kenosha, Wis.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Louisville, Ky.	Sioux City, Ia.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Smithtown, L. I.
Mowbridge, S. D.	South Omaha, Neb.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Springfield, Mass.
New Bedford, Mass.	Syracuse, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.	Tampa, Fla.
New York City.	The Dalles, Ore.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Tri-Cities—Davenport,
Norfolk, Va.	Ia.; Rock Island
North Yakima, Wash.	and Moline, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.	Vancouver, B. C.
Pittsfield, Mass.	Washington, D. C.
Palm Beach, Fla.	Watsonville, Cal.
Racine, Wis.	Wichita Falls, Tex.
San Antonio, Tex.	

## Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Cordele, Ga.	Kerens, Tex.
Burley, Idaho.	Grove City, Pa.
Atoka, Okla.	Lansing, Ia.
Hallettsville, Tex.	Kansas City, Kan.
Athabaska Landing,	Athens, Tex.
Alta., Can.	Barberton, O.
San Francisco, Cal. (Ship Joiners)	
San Francisco, Cal. (Ship Joiners)	
Seattle, Wash. (Shipwrights and Joiners).	
Seattle, Wash. (Ship Calkers).	
Stockton, Cal. (Shipwrights, Joiners, Calkers and Boat Builders).	
San Francisco, Cal. (Boat Builders).	
Vancouver, B. C. (Shipwrights, Joiners, Boat Builders and Calkers).	
Victoria, B. C. (Shipwrights, Joiners, Boat Builders and Calkers).	
Total, 19 Local Unions chartered.	

## Raising Standard of Workmen

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen. It is doing it first through the labor press. Probably no force is greater in the development of the cause, and to no one feature is organized labor more indebted than to the labor press of the country. With its record of progress, its constant urging to better things through active propaganda methods, its lessons in technical training, thus making of its readers better workmen, its appeal to better living, its earnest attention to the family life and welfare—these are some of the factors which make of the labor press a power for good.

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by fighting the bat-

ties of all the people. It is carrying with it even the lowest and most degraded. Every victory won for the men and women at the top means a higher level for those lower down. While the trade unionist may, for a time, belong to the aristocracy of labor, he soon makes of that aristocracy a democracy for all.

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by compelling them to think rapidly and to speak clearly. The trade union movement has developed a company of speakers who are abundantly able to present the cause of the toilers. This is constantly being demonstrated at the national meeting of labor bodies, where statesmanship of the highest order is demanded, and where some of the addresses would easily rank with the best that are delivered in the conferences and conventions of other national bodies.

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by the education of its members in special meetings and lecture courses, and in supplying special courses of study. The possibilities in such work are almost limitless.

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by Americanizing the immigrant. No organization is doing more in this direction, according to a recent report of the United States Commission of Labor. It is on the alert to elevate, in every way possible, the general welfare of those who are bearing the burdens of the world's work. Its task has just begun. There remains yet much to be accomplished, but unquestionably it will rapidly eliminate such features as stand in the way of its highest development, and push aggressively for the standards which should be attained by every honest toiler.—International Molders' Journal.

## Pensions for Mothers

Fourteen States now have laws pensioning mothers. Illinois was the first, followed by California, Colorado, Washington, Utah, South Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Missouri.

# Correspondence

## Union Label Trades Department

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6, 1913.

To Organized Labor—Greeting:

With the possible exception of a few other unions, no organization has so severely felt the remorseless and destructive hand of the trust as has the Cigar Makers' International Union. As soon as the American Tobacco Company, the trust, started the manufacture of cigars, its first step was to employ non-union women and girls at frightfully low wages and long hours. We have found it a difficult and uphill task to organize these workers. In our efforts to do so and to maintain the splendid advantages we have thus far obtained for our membership we ask the loyal moral support of trade unionists and friends.

Without discussing the fundamental economic issues of the trust question, we say the cigar trust will not employ union people if they know it and can help it. You can be of wonderful assistance to us in the simple demanding of cigars bearing the union blue label of our organization and by refusing all others. For years non-union manufacturers and the trust have tried to make the public believe that non-union cigars contain a better quality than the union-made article, and some smokers have been fooled into the belief that this is true. The jobber and retailer in cigars helps this false statement on because he can buy the non-union product a little cheaper. The real facts are that the union-made cigar is equal to if not better than the non-union product. The non-union manufacturer, because of low wages, reaps a larger margin of profit, and these unscrupulous manufacturers are the only beneficiaries, while the real worker, the wage earner, is left in want, privation, poverty, starvation and hopeless despair.

You can be helpful in remedying this condition of affairs by refusing to use the cigars of those who put the dollar above humanity, and who, while piling up great wealth and building palaces for themselves, are forcing the masses into hovels, abject poverty, and into industrial servitude worse than hades, and to premature decay and final dissolution. You can be helpful to us and the real cause of humanity by demanding the union-labeled cigars and discouraging the use of all others, and we as unionists respectfully ask you to do so.

With assurance of appreciation for past and continued favors in this direction, I am in behalf of the Cigar Makers' International Union, with all good wishes,

Yours fraternally,  
G. W. PERKINS, Int. Pres.

The above letter, which the Cigar Makers' International Union requests its publication and distribution, tells the facts plainly that exist in the cigar making industry, particularly as it applies to the American Tobacco Company.

Organized labor and its friends are therefore requested to give heed to this appeal and render all assistance possible to the cigar makers by refusing to purchase cigars of any kind unless the union blue label appears upon the box.

Hoping that organized labor and its friends will respond effectively to this appeal, which has the endorsement of this department, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS F. TRACY,  
Secretary-Treasurer U. L. T. D., A. F.  
of L.

## Advice from Worcester

Editor The Carpenter:

In every issue of our journal there appear articles from different sections of



# THE CARPENTER

the country written by members of locals who have either some imaginary grievance against the way the business of our Brotherhood is carried on or who take occasion to praise the General Office for the progress our movement is making. Hardly ever having had the pleasure of reading anything about this city, Worcester, called the "Heart of the Commonwealth" of Massachusetts, I have ventured to write you in regard to conditions in general as we find them today.

I think, with all due respect to the opinions of the brothers who differ with us, that there are many things that might be done to better our conditions along the lines of organization, increase of membership and in creating a more general interest in this great movement in which we are engaged. Not wishing to take up too much space, I will try to be as brief as possible in my suggestion.

First, in regard to the organization of our craft, is it as sound as we are sometimes told by our organizers, who are the connecting link between the locals and the head office? Are there no weaknesses apparent? Is its development in proportion to its numerical strength? We are two hundred-thousand strong and in time of trouble we can only pay our members \$4.00 per week. Sometimes I think it is nothing short of a miracle the way our men hold together during a strike on a small, miserable pittance, when on all sides of us are crafts that have a better way of encouraging the brothers.

I read your reply in the July number of the journal to the letter from one of the locals about the extra tax every quarter and the use this fund is to be put to. I agree with your views that it is necessary. But I would go farther and say that it is absolutely necessary to the life of our movement that we, by some means, turn some of that fund back to the interest of the members by increasing the benefit coming to them when they are out sacrificing their bread and butter, and also the future of those depending on them. Let us curtail in

some way and give the brothers what they are seeking every day, a fair compensation for a fair day's work. No one will deny that it is hard and self-sacrificing work to go on strike and hang around waiting for the trouble to be settled.

I would suggest as a means to lessen the expense of getting out the journal that the members be taxed a small sum or else that your office advocate higher dues and then a larger tax could be assessed per capita. Some of our members here are advocating \$1.00 dues per month as a means of promoting more general interest in this movement, basing their arguments on their claim that the higher the dues and initiation fee are the greater will be the interest taken by members and that it will keep them from dropping out.

I think Organizer Shields's letter in the July number was very timely and of far-reaching importance. His remarks on the "stay-at-homes" are very true and the small vote cast on the amendment to Section 74 to create the additional tax per quarter bears his statement out, hardly 20,000 members voting. I have noticed that voting by referendum does not always bring the best results. Questions are submitted to us that we do not quite understand and we have no way of finding out the sentiment throughout the Brotherhood regarding these very vital questions. These matters should be left over for a longer time and articles bearing on same should be sent to The Carpenter. Then we should get more insight into the necessity of these changes and amendments.

As a means of creating greater interest in the affairs of the Brotherhood, I think that the work of the organizers should be looked after more than it is. By that I mean that when an organizer undertakes to accomplish something he should be given ample time to do that thing. I know from experience with their ways of working in our city we do not get the best results. When we call for one of them and he is assigned to

# THE CARPENTER

help us he is hardly started sometimes when he is taken away to some other locality. Such is not the way the organizer of the bakers' union worked when he was sent to Worcester. He established headquarters here, practically, and remained until he had something to show for his efforts and for the expense it cost to send him here. We are aware of the reason your office gives why there are not more organizers appointed, but we sometimes think that there are too many when the result of a year's work is considered.

But I won't bother your kindness any longer this time, but will reserve my fire for some future occasion. I cannot stop here, however, without praising The Carpenter, for the good reading in it and for the advice and suggestions. We see in it ways and means of bettering our craft; also the designs and figures that help to make many a suggestion or hint clearer to the individual member. Hoping to read from some member his opinion of the suggestions I have made, I remain,

Yours respectfully,  
JOHN J. REIDY, Local 23.

---

## The San Antonio Situation

Editor The Carpenter:

Our L. U. 14 had the honor of a visit recently from Brother H. Blackmore of our Executive Board, and he was shown through this city and gave our membership encouraging advice. Records show that our city is a leading one in the Southwest, but we are poorly organized. The reason for this is that we are partly to blame ourselves. Only the activity of members brings results; the business agent cannot do it all, as our members should know. Strength to get an adequate scale of wages, conditions and hours can only be obtained by a strong union—a weak one will get dictated to by employers.

The open shop makes this a place to be avoided by all traveling carpenters, as an imaginary scale of 45 cents per hour does not look good when all around us within a radius of 212 miles \$4.50

and \$4.00 are paid for an eight-hour day. While we have a good climate, yet carpenters don't get fat on this, and bank deposits are few and far between under the existing order of things.

L. U. 14 is increasing in membership slowly, and if no one adopts the "rule or ruin" policy we may yet progress farther. Anyone who stirs up a feeling which in place of uniting the membership divides them, does an injury to any L. U., and I hope to see L. U. 14 always fully united. We here are only organizing trying to keep our membership employed, and our meetings increase by attendance of members when business is done properly and quickly, and our president, Brother Kessler, seems to desire to do this. Our call meeting only lasted two hours and members went home pleased. Our motto should be: Do business, don't knock; build and live up to our obligation; our constitution should guide us like the Bible does Christians.

Now, in closing my letter, I trust and hope to see the day when this city, the "Cradle of Liberty" for Texas, will be thoroughly unionized, and conditions exist under which we can invite a brother in place of being compelled to say: Stay away. Fraternally yours,

ALBERT GMEHLIN,  
Bus. Agent, L. U. 14.

---

## Labor Day at Herrin

Editor The Carpenter:

We had a most successful celebration in Herrin, Ill., on Labor Day, in which Local 581 took a very active part, and we considered ourselves very fortunate in having Brother Carl Young with us as one of the principal speakers of the day. We are glad to say that he did full justice to himself as well as to our Brotherhood, and his visit with us was a double pleasure on account of the great service he rendered us last March, when he was sent here to adjust the differences between us and other crafts, which he did in a prompt and business-like manner, making many friends not only among ourselves but among all crafts



# THE CARPENTER

concerned in the difficulty. We, therefore, feel that we owe Brother Young our deep gratitude, and also thank those who were instrumental in sending him to us.

Wishing headquarters, as well as Brother Young, all the success possible, we remain, Yours truly,

J. N. HAYSE,  
Secretary Local Union 581.

## News From Coshocton

Editor The Carpenter:

It has been a long time since Local 525, has had an article in our Journal. We are now closing with the best year for work our brothers have ever had. We receive 40 cents per hour and have an eight-hour working day.

Labor Sunday was celebrated at the Christian church here August 31, and our local was invited to the services by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Mr. Leonard. The sermon on the occasion was on the subject of the "Labor Union Movement," and all agreed it was the best labor sermon ever delivered in our city.

We have a brother member serving now on our city council. His name came up for the nomination for mayor on September 2, against another union man, a member of the Miners' Union. He had a very hard fight but won by eleven votes so I think our next mayor will be a union carpenter and as the labor organizations can elect him I think they will stick together.

Our Central Trades and Labor Council gave the city a fine program for Labor Day which was held at Fair Lawn park. All kinds of field events and other amusements were provided. There was an attendance of over ten thousand people. Committees from each local helped out and made a great day of it.

Our prospects for the coming year looks very promising, even better than the last one. We have our city well organized, not a non-union carpenter in it. We had Brother Potts of the Third district with us sometime ago to investigate our members who lost so heavily in the

spring flood. He gave us a good, hearty talk and we were glad to have him with us and were sorry he had but a short time to spend here.

Fraternally yours,  
FRED FISH, L. U. 525.

Coshocton, O.

## Late Happenings in the World of Labor

At the recent quarterly meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L., Secretary Morrison's report for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending August 31 showed that the membership of affiliated organizations for August last was 2,078,597, against 1,829,550 for August last year, a gain of 249,047. A total of 304 charters to unions were issued from October 1, 1912, to August 31, last, compared with 243 for the same period of the preceding fiscal year.

The last convention of the International Union of Steam and Operative Engineers at Brooklyn, N. Y., appropriated funds and instructed the general executive board to make selection of a headquarters city and erect or purchase a suitable building, commensurate with the needs of the national organization. The executive board has just purchased a building, located at 6334-8 Yale avenue, Chicago, Ill., which will be the future home of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers and the official journal, the International Steam Engineer. The journal heretofore has been published in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The French General Confederation of Labor is said to be split into two factions, one known as the "Red," and the other as the "Yellow," designated as the conservative and the revolutionary groups. Other subdivisions are also said to exist as the result of syndicalism and opposition to three-year service in the army. One faction today is advocating a general strike. The other and larger group is inviting labor unions to redouble their activities and is encouraging the growing

# THE CARPENTER

opposition among the working classes. This last is the official attitude of the Confederation of Labor, and as the "Reds" are dominant, this rather vague program is taken by the French government as a sign that the numerous arrests of labor leaders, for anti-military teachings, have had effect. It is predicted that the Confederation will scarcely need a dissolution order from the government, but that it will fall of its own accord. Whatever happens, there is a strong movement on foot throughout France among labor leaders to build up a new Confederation upon the ruins of the old, patterning it as far as possible after the American Federation of Labor in the United States.

What has been regarded as the most notable victory gained by the striking miners in the Calumet, Mich., copper region so far is the decision of Circuit Judge O'Brien dissolving the temporary injunction against picketing and parading by the miners. After the announcement of the court's decision the mining companies petitioned for a temporary order restraining violence and intimidation on the part of the strikers. Indications at present are that the strike will be continued indefinitely. The action of the State cavalry in trampling upon an American flag carried by one of the miners in a recent parade caused much resentment. The Calumet-Hecla company, which has refused to accede to the demands of the striking miners, was organized in 1871, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, of which only \$1,200,000 was paid in. It has paid \$121,000,000 in dividends during the last forty years, an average of \$3,000,000 a year, besides paying over \$40,000,000 for equipment, including railway and transportation stock, and also investing about \$25,000,000 in other mines. Quincy Adams Shaw, president of the company, draws a salary of \$100,000 a year as president and \$20,000 a year as director. First Vice-President E. L. Agassiz draws \$50,000 a year as vice-president, and \$20,000 as a director. James McNaughton, the "big boss" and

king of the copper company, draws \$25,000 a year as second vice-president, \$20,000 as director, and \$40,000 as general manager. Several other officers also draw princely salaries. These facts are given to prove that the company is able to meet the demands of the men and still make 300 per cent. dividends for the stockholders.

D. L. Frawley, employed by the Senate lobby committee to audit the books of the National Association of Manufacturers, testified before the committee that between 1903 and 1913 the association paid \$245,000 to Martin M. Mulhall for legislative and campaign work. The audit confirmed in many particulars Mulhall's testimony to the committee. The association spent more than \$2,000,000 in those ten years for all of its various activities, Frawley reported. Accounts which Mulhall said had been designated by numbers on the association's books to hide the identity of some of those drawing money for legislative or campaign work were investigated by Frawley, who reported he could not find that the accounts ever had carried the names of the beneficiaries.

The strike of the teamsters, which has been in progress for the past two months at Cincinnati, has terminated, the men returning to work at increased wages and improved working conditions. The men will maintain their organization and strive to increase its membership, which now approximates close to 4,000 in the various unions.

One of the most striking effects of the recent industrial upheaval in South Africa has been the great increase in the membership of the various trade unions. Men have been joining in great numbers, and the railways, which are state-owned, have about 78 per cent. of their daily paid employes in one union.

A defense fund of \$250,000, to be used in case of important strikes or other emergencies, is to be raised by the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters,



# THE CARPENTER

Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers. This announcement has just been made by the general executive board of the association, which ended its eighteenth biennial convention last week. A special assessment upon the membership will be levied for the fund, which will be kept on hand at all times. The general executive board also announced that benefits paid to families of deceased members would be increased.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has entered into an agreement with the Order of Railroad Telegraphers whereby 1,200 telegraphers employed by the company will receive an increase of 10 per cent. in wages and a reduction of one hour per day in their work day. The agreement, which was concluded recently, dates back to September 1.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of the commission on industrial relations, which was sent in by President Wilson several weeks ago. The nominations had been held up in the committee on education and labor. Senator Hoke Smith, chairman of the committee, had a meeting and reported them to the Senate. John B. Lennon, treasurer, and James O'Connell, third Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, are members of the commission.

After November 10 the minimum wage for women workers in Oregon will be \$8.64 for a maximum week of fifty-four hours. The welfare commission has made this order under the law passed by the last legislature. The law under which the commission was clothed with authority provides a penalty for violation of the commission's ruling by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than three months, or by both fine and imprisonment. Any woman worker who is paid by her employers less than the minimum wage to which she is entitled may recover in a civil action the full amount of the minimum wage, less what she has al-

ready been paid, together with such attorney fees as may be allowed by the court. Any agreement to work at less than the established minimum wage shall be no defense in a court action. The commission's order establishing the minimum wage and conditions makes provision for a lunch period for women employes in manufacturing establishments in Portland of not less than forty-five minutes.

Secretary of the Department of Labor Wilson has directed the chief clerk of the Bureau of Labor to proceed at once to Denver, Colo., to make an effort to settle a controversy now on between the coal miners and operators. A strike of large proportions is pending, and quite a considerable number of coal miners have already laid down their tools. While the operators have refused arbitration, suggested by the State labor department of Colorado, yet as indicated, the labor department of the government will use its good offices in an effort to secure a settlement.

Further advances of wages gained by British Carpenters amounting to  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour have been announced by the executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. These advances will apply to seventeen centers, including Grimsby, Bishop Auckland, Shrewsbury, Forfar and Hereford.

The machinists and other shop crafts have signed an agreement with the Denver & Salt Lake Railway Company providing for an increase in wages of 1 cent per hour and a 9-hour day until April 1, 1914, at which time the 8-hour day goes into effect. This is the first signed contract the unions have had with the management of the Moffat road.

More than two and a quarter million workers were represented at the British Trade Union Congress which closed recently at Manchester, England. This was an advance of a quarter of a million over the previous year. Charles L. Baine,

# THE CARPENTER

secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and Louis C. Kemper, secretary of the United Brewery Workmen, were present as delegates from the American Federation of Labor, and for the first time in the history of the congress, Canada, Germany and France were also represented by fraternal delegates. At one of the sessions a message was sent President Gompers congratulating him on his recovery of health. The congress went on record as strongly opposed to the principles of syndicalism. I. H. Gwynne of the Tin and Sheet Millmen's Society and T. Greenall of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, were selected as fraternal delegates to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in Seattle this year.

## Massachusetts and Child Labor

As a result of the child-labor laws which went into effect in the State of Massachusetts on Labor Day, that State has taken a definitely progressive and far-reaching step to end one of the most iniquitous industrial evils of the day.

The most important provisions of the Massachusetts statute are as follows:

"No child between 14 and 16 to be employed without the issue by the school superintendent of an employment certificate.

"Powers of truant officers over children increased. May go through factories and workshops to look for violations of law. Heavy penalties for violation.

"No child under 14 can be employed in a workshop.

"No child under 16 can be employed where there is dangerous machinery.

"No child under 18 can be employed in disease-breeding trades.

"No child under 21 can be employed in the sale of liquor.

"No boy under 12 and no girl under 18 may sell papers or black boots in Boston or other cities having a population of 50,000.

"No boy under 16 may sell papers after 9 o'clock at night.

"If one permits a child to work in

violation of the act he may be fined \$50 and sent to jail for thirty days for the first offence, and fined \$200 and sent to jail for sixty days for the second offence.

"Any person who should sell papers or boot blacking to a child knowing that the child intended to work in violation of law may be fined \$200 and sent to jail for sixty days."

Few realized the comprehensive character of the Massachusetts laws until the recently appointed State board of labor and industries started to make a study of the statute in response to appeals for information from manufacturers and others whom it affected. Much confusion resulted at first from ignorance of the scope of the measure, but this has now been dispelled as the State Board has issued a schedule of the laws and has answered hundreds of questions regarding them.

In addition to these laws there are new hours for women and minors which went into effect October 1. This extends the operation of the fifty-four-hour law to telephone exchanges and to other lines of work besides factories. The time schedule, showing the hours of labor of women and minors, must be mailed to about fifty thousand employers.

The Massachusetts State board of labor and industries was appointed only a short time ago though it should have been appointed to take office last spring. James A. Lowell, who was chairman of the workingmen's compensation commission, is chairman of it.

## Employment Bureaus

It has been a constant source of wonder why the great internationals of all crafts have not established and developed employment bureaus, where the man and the job may be brought together with the least financial outlay to both employer and employe.

James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, in his annual report to the Cleveland convention, asked that body to establish such a bureau for the printers. The report says:



# THE CARPENTER

"Employment associations and trade publications now conduct employment bureaus; why should not the International Typographical Union, with its immense resources and perfected machinery, be able to make a distinct success of such a venture? Indeed, I am of the opinion that if we enter into the scheme our effort will supersede all others now in existence and that our employment bureau will be the one whose aid will be sought by both employer and workman. In addition, such a bureau should prove an organizing factor of great value, for after all, it will make of the International Typographical Union a stronger force in its field and one that will appeal in equally great proportion to the employer of printers. The New England Typographical Union and the Indiana Conference of Typographical Unions now conduct employment bureaus, to the satisfaction of affiliated locals and their members."

The present haphazard hunt for jobs or search for workmen can be reduced to an absurdly low degree by the establishment of these bureaus in all crafts.

There are hundreds of ways in which self-respect and money can be saved to the enforced tourist if it is possible for him to be brought in touch with a situation when he wants one, or when the situation may find the man when it searches.

This idea will bear development and is sure to produce good. With the establishment of the employment bureau the traveling man who scorns a card could be made to work a minimum of mischief at a minimum of trouble and expense.—  
Journal of Labor.

## Women in the Professions

Woman's place may be the home, but judging from recent statistics, she seems to have deliberately ignored the fact, for there are 239,077 stenographers, 327,635 teachers and professors, 481,159 in various trades, 777,055 engaged in agricultural pursuits; 7,300 physicians and surgeons, 7,395 clergy "men," 2,193 journalists, 1,037 architects, designers and

draftsmen, 1,010 lawyers and 429,497 women in various other professions.

## Loneliness

Ibsen makes one of his persons say that the greatest man is most alone. Shelley said of Wordsworth:

"Thou wert as a lone star,"

and Wordsworth said of Milton:

"Thy soul was like a star and dwelt apart."

Perhaps, indeed, greatness has a loneliness which is harder to reach, but surely not more sorrowful, than that of common man. The great man is able to explain his loneliness, especially if his is the greatness of art, and everybody can be made to see it; but what of the loneliness of the most obscure of human beings—some shop girl in a great town, some farmer's son alone and dreaming, some child with unkind parents? That loneliness is not less which has not the halo of greatness to give it to glory.—Norman Hapgood.

## The Wish and the Reality

Within a dark, majestic wood

Where joyous song birds spread their wings,

Two stately trees, all to the good

Conversed as follows, noble things!

"When I am felled," remarked the first,

"I fain would take an ocean trip;

I hope that I, in brine immersed,

Shall be a portion of a ship.

"I hope to sail to foreign ports

And put the raging storm to shame,

Permitting barnacles galore

To cling to my receptive frame."

"From ships I fain would hold aloof,"

The other giant murmured low,

"I hope to be put in a roof

And shield a hearth and home from woe.

"I would not gaze from vessel's keel

At gloomy caverns of the sea,

I fain would view the skies and feel

The cooling breeze sweep over me."

Soon fell these trees by woodmen's hands,

But, ah! they tasted sorrow's dregs;

For one was used for toothpicks and

The other one for wooden legs.

W. G. HOLT.

L. U. 1292, Huntington, L. I.

# News Notes from Local Unions

## Notice

Carpenters, stay away from Jefferson City, Mo. There is not sufficient work here to keep our local men employed.—L. U. 945.

Traveling brothers are requested to stay away from Jacksonville, Fla. The past summer has been the poorest in years, many men are idle, and the outlook for the winter is not encouraging.

As the strike at Racine, Wis., is still pending, union carpenters are earnestly requested to stay away.—L. U. 91.

Smithtown, L. I.—Carpenters are urged to stay away from Smithtown, as work here is very slack, owing to trade depression.—L. U. 1167.

Palm Beach, Fla.—Carpenters are requested to stay away from Palm Beach. The dull season is now on and idle men are plentiful.—L. U. 819.

Savannah, Ga.—Brothers are asked to keep away from Savannah at present, as trade is dull. By coming here you will only swell the ranks of unemployed carpenters.—Savannah District Council.

Vancouver, B. C.—As trade conditions here are irregular, owing to the influx of immigrants, and as there is no prospects of improvement in sight, carpenters are advised to stay away until further notice.

Waycross, Ga.—Carpenters coming South in the direction of Waycross are urged to write to R. L. Singleton, R. S., L. U. 779, regarding conditions. Work in the building trades is very slow in this vicinity.—L. U. 779.

Akron, Ohio.—Satisfactory progress is being made by L. U. 446 of this city in the last two months. According to Business Agent Shatzer this flourishing young local has at last struck a steady gait, 252 applications being received up to June 30.

Omaha, Neb.—Members of the U. B. are requested to stay away from Omaha, as there is a strike on for 55 cents per hour. The city is flooded with idle carpenters, but if traveling brothers remain away until further notice we will win.—Strike Committee.

San Diego, Cal.—Carpenters are advised to stay away from San Diego until further notice owing to general business depression. Wages have been reduced from \$4.50 to \$4.00 owing to the increased number of idle men, caused by so many carpenters coming here.

Clinton, Iowa.—As a trade movement to increase the strength of L. U. 772 is now on, please stay away from Clinton until further notice. This town has only had a 50 per cent. organization for eight years, but since June 1 we have almost doubled our membership.—L. U. 772.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—While the movement for an increased scale of wages here is meeting with success, conditions here have not yet reached the normal stage. The town is overrun with traveling brothers. All carpenters are advised to stay away for the present.—L. U. 531.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Traveling brothers are requested to pay no attention to advertisements appearing in newspapers regarding "Carpenters Wanted" at Salt Lake City. A large



# THE CARPENTER

number of men are idle here and there are no immediate prospects of a change for the better.

\* \* \*

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Traveling brothers should steer clear of Cedar Rapids and vicinity during the winter months. We have 200 here already of which fifty were laid off on one job recently. A few large jobs are about to shut down soon, which will leave from 100 to 150 of our home men idle.—L. U. 308.

\* \* \*

Hot Springs, Ark.—Carpenters are requested to stay away from Hot Springs, Ark., as the city is now overrun with mechanics of every kind, hundreds walking the streets looking for work. Half of the city was destroyed by fire September 5, but material of all kind is very scarce and it will require at least sixty days to adjust insurance and get work started. Brothers, our own members are now walking the streets and if you come here you will only add to the list of the unemployed. Give us a wide berth and wait for further reports before casting your lot here, where you would be welcomed if there were anything to do. We will report as soon as we need your help, if such a condition should prevail. Remember that L. U. 891 has the "scabs" of the entire country to fight, this being a health resort. We earnestly request you to heed this notice and thereby help us to keep the town organized.—By order of committee, L. U. 891.

\* \* \*

## A Milwaukee Change

Carpenters' Local 1586, Milwaukee, has changed its quarters from 1432 Green Bay avenue to Rahn's hall, 1420 Green Bay avenue.

\* \* \*

## Frisco's New Hall

San Francisco, Cal.—Work is being rushed on the new hall now being erected by the Carpenters' Hall Association at Valencia and McCoppin streets. The work of excavating has been completed

and the laying of the foundation started. The building will cost \$30,000 and when completed will be used as headquarters by a number of carpenters' unions.

\* \* \*

## Portland District Council

Portland, Ore.—Systematic efforts are being made by the District Council here to get all the carpenters in Portland and vicinity into the Brotherhood and progress is being made daily. The council is made up of delegates from eight unions in the district. Meetings are held each Friday at the Labor Temple. An average of twenty-five delegates attended.

\* \* \*

## A Flourishing Local

Minneapolis, Minn.—No. 7, the big Minneapolis local, recently voted to concur in the proposed plan of solidification presented by the joint committee from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. Secretary Soderberg reported a gain of seventy-three members in good standing for August over July. The members are practically all working.

\* \* \*

## Galveston, No. 526

Galveston, Tex.—Meetings of L. U. 526 of this city are being exceptionally well attended recently and the steady growth of the local is most gratifying. Reports show that members are satisfied with local conditions in general and that there is at present a considerable amount of work for the carpenters, considering the season of the year. Every indication now is that the builders will be called on for more and more work throughout the fall and winter season, a report which is received by this local with pleasure.

\* \* \*

## Cleveland Progressive

Cleveland, O.—The Brotherhood now has nearly three thousand members in this city and the numbers are being steadily added to from week to week. No. 11 alone has close to nine hundred

# THE CARPENTER

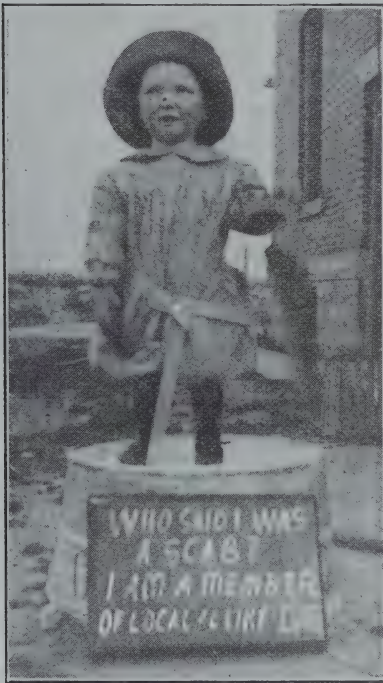
members, and, according to Business Agent Sheehan the thousand mark is likely to be reached before snow flies.

Non-union carpenters are requested to take notice that on and after October 15 the initiation fee of the Brotherhood will be \$25 and for suspended and expelled members \$40.

\* \* \*

## Mankind in the Making

This is a photo of the little son of Brother Champlin, member of L. U. 66, Jamestown, N. Y. It is not often one gets so characteristic a glimpse of the early stages of the development of a



union carpenter. Assertiveness and force of character are outlined in the features of this promising "young man" as well as in his defiant declaration of principles.

\* \* \*

## A Laudable Undertaking

Brantford, Ont.—A notable instance of the strong fraternal spirit which exists between members of the Brotherhood—and of the unostentatious assist-

ance that is oftentimes rendered the families of deceased union men—is revealed by an article recently published in the Brantford Daily Expositor, telling of the work done by Brantford Local 498 in building a home for the family of John Haddaway, a brother whose death from tuberculosis occurred over a year ago.

Haddaway's death left his widow and six children in straitened circumstances, and, although they did not seek charity, L. U. 498 felt that something should be done for them. A collection was therefore taken up among union men and about \$600 secured. As a result a lot on St. Paul avenue, Brantford, was bought for a nominal sum and the work of erecting a comfortable home for the Haddaway family started, the union men of the city, bricklayers, etc., assisting the members of L. U. 498 in the good work.

Before last winter set in the concrete work was completed and the joists of the first floor laid. The bricklaying work was started last spring and the building is now almost completed. The members of the U. B. have been the most active participators in the work from the start, but praise is also due the other crafts of Brantford who freely contributed their services and without whose aid little progress could have been made.

"The house is a seven-roomed residence constructed of red brick, and it presents a very attractive and neat appearance," says the Brantford Expositor. "There will be two rooms upstairs. It is not a palace, but altogether the place will make a comfortable little home for the family, which was placed in need by the loss of its breadwinner. The house will, in all likelihood, be finished well before the winter sets in, and the whole scheme reflects great credit on the body of some seventy Brotherhood carpenters who are in this city, not forgetting the members of the other unions who also played an important part in the good work."



# THE CARPENTER

The president of L. U. 498, Albert G. (Bert) Brown, by common consent of the workers, is credited with being the leading spirit in this praiseworthy undertaking, which was attended by no fulsome publicity and public appeals for aid.

\* \* \*

## Texas State Councils

The Texas State Council convention, which was held at Greenville, Tex., recently, was one of the most successful in the history of the U. B. in the "Lone Star State." Brother Harry Blackmore of the Executive Board of the U. B. was present and a large amount of business was transacted during the sessions. Waxahachie was selected as the next meeting place, the first Monday in August, 1914. As a result of the discussions which took place relative to increasing the number of locals in the State, the State Council is now figuring on placing a third organizer in the field. Another result of the Greenville meeting has been a demand for the formation of a ladies' auxiliary to be made up of the mothers, wives and daughters of union carpenters. Such a body, it is thought, would prove invaluable in providing social features and in assisting in the union label campaign.

One thousand dollars was appropriated by the convention for organization purposes in the State. The convention also favored a movement to prevail on the larger cities to raise the wage scale to \$5 per day, to take effect May 1, 1914. El Paso is the only city with this scale in operation. In addition assistance was pledged all the unions working below the \$4 mark in their efforts to bring the scale to that figure. The question of increased initiation fees and dues also came up for discussion and was favorably approved.

The State officers elected for the ensuing year were:

D. B. White, Sherman, president; S. W. Stout, Wichita Falls, first vice-president; Ardis Lee, Greenville, second vice-president; J. E. Proctor, Houston, secre-

tary-treasurer; W. E. Hempsell, Ft. Worth, W. E. Davis, El Paso, J. M. Sutton, Hillsboro, B. M. Fry, Dallas, Charles Stafford, Texas City, A. J. Hardin, Kingsville and C. L. Hawkins, Houston, members of the executive board.

\* \* \*

## Augusta's Oldest and Largest

Augusta, Ga.—L. U. 283 and the District Council will shortly move into new headquarters at Labor hall, corner of Ellis and Jackson streets. L. U. 283 has the distinction of being the oldest and largest labor union in the city. It is also one of the strongest financially. It has a membership of 400 and a fund in its treasury of several thousand dollars.

Local No. 283 is the successor of Local No. 240 which was first organized in March 15, 1889, with about fifty charter members and with George Durst as its president. The local was later reorganized under Number 283, its present designation.

The union has to its credit a great volume of work of benevolence, performed systematically and along wise and efficient lines. It forms the leading component part in the District Council Carpenters and Joiners of Augusta and vicinity. Among the oldest living members, those who took part in the formation of the old No. 240 and had their names inscribed in the first charter, are J. F. Corley, W. M. Faulkner and W. M. Jones. The three are still active in the affairs of the local.

\* \* \*

## Information Wanted

John Knauf, a member of L. U. 492 of Reading, Pa., recently deserted his wife and child and left here for parts unknown. Knauf is about 27 years old, about 5 feet 4 inches tall, and is of dark complexion. His working card is nearly run out. Any information as to his whereabouts will be appreciated by George S. Roberts, Rec. Sec., L. U. 492.

# THE CARPENTER

D. W. Srader, a member of L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill., deserted his wife July 15 last, leaving her sick and destitute. Srader is a man of good address and a "great talker." The middle finger of his left hand is missing. Information regarding him will be thankfully received by his wife, Mrs. D. Srader, 4063 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

---

Allen Underwood, a former contractor and member of L. U. 1219 of Christopher, Ill., has left that place, taking with him money belonging to brother members. Information regarding him is desired by George Ensinger, Rec. Sec. L. U. 1219, Christopher, Ill.

---

If Edward Murray, formerly of Kalamazoo, Mich., who was last heard of in Shreveport, La., will send his present address to John Hannah, care Carpenters' Union, 206½ Main street, Houston, Tex., he will greatly oblige an old friend who is anxious to hear from him.

---

Information is desired as to the whereabouts of C. W. Squier, formerly a member of L. U. 651, Jackson, Mich., until his suspension in June, 1912. Squier disappeared from Jackson about May 1, 1912, leaving a wife and two small children in poor circumstances. It is thought he may have joined the Brotherhood elsewhere under an assumed name or as C. W. Calvin or Cal. W. Squier. Any information should be sent to C. W. Davis, Fin. Sec., L. U. 651, 320 Bush street.

## \* \* \* Missing Apprentice

Albert L. McGarvey, age 17 years, an apprentice, ran away from his home at Springfield, Ill., recently. McGarvey was born July 5, 1896, is about 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighs about 160 pounds. He is of fair complexion, with dark hair, and has a scar on back of left hand measuring about 1½ inches from knuckle of index finger straight toward the wrist. His father, who is an old U. B. member, thinks the boy may

have gone to California. Forward information to James T. Nealon, Union 16, 1110 N. Seventh street, Springfield, Ill.

## \* \* \* A Defaulter

L. F. Porter, former financial secretary of L. U. 1391, Reading, Mass., absconded with the funds of his Local Union to the amount of \$36.53. He has been expelled from the local.

## \* \* \* An Absconder

Red Bank, N. J.—Clarence A. Ford, formerly financial secretary of L. U. 1405, is an absconder and has been expelled from the local, Wm. P. Scott having been elected financial secretary in his place. Ford deserted his wife and family, leaving them penniless. Information as to his whereabouts should be sent to B. F. Skidmore, R. S., Box 18, Oceanic, N. J.

## \* \* \* Embezzled Funds

Be on the lookout for Albert Polock, formerly a member of Local Union 1002 of Newark, N. J., who was expelled from union 1002, on Monday night, August 18, 1913, for embezzling the funds of the union. Polock, who was a delegate to the District Council from Union 1002, from time to time collected money from the District Council due the local on applications amounting to about \$116, and instead of turning it in appropriated it to his own use. He left the city for parts unknown and later on his family followed him, we are told, to Detroit, Mich. A. R. Wyatt, Sec. L. U. 1002.

## Our Limitations

There are noises louder than thunder which we cannot hear, the road that lies on the other side of silence, writes Frank Harris in "Unpath'd Waters." We men are poor, restless prisoners, hemmed in by our senses as by the walls of a cell, hearing only a part of nature's orchestra and that part imperfectly, seeing only a thousandth part of the color marvels about us and seeing that infinitesimal part incorrectly and partially.



# Trade Notes

## Successful Trade Movements

Wheeling, W. Va.—The executive committee of the District Council has adjusted an unauthorized strike at the Neuralgyline company's building which is in course of construction by the Kitchen company here. An increase was obtained for the men of 2½ cents per hour, making the rate on the job 45 cents.

\* \* \*

Peoria, Ill.—Our locals, through Business Agent Brown, have made a settlement with George Edmonson, a non-union contractor, and he will from now on be one of the union contractors. Mr. Edmonson came here from Canton about a year ago, when he did some work for the National Implement show people and he employed non-union men at that time. This is the first time he has employed union men.

\* \* \*

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Union Banner, the local labor paper, says: "For the first time in the history of labor and capital employers have granted far-reaching demands of labor without a dissenting vote. Such accessions were made by the Ft. Worth contractors to the two carpenters' unions. The unions asked for a shorter work week and an increase of 5 cents an hour in wages. The scale is now \$4.40 a day."

\* \* \*

Watertown, S. D.—While the members of our local here have not succeeded in obtaining an increase, several important points have been gained. The contractors have agreed to pay a scale not exceeding 45 cents per hour and to observe strictly the by-laws of the Brotherhood on and after January 1, 1914. In addition, "saw and hammer" men will no longer be employed by contractors, their places being filled by apprentices with cards only.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—The movement of L. U. 350, for an increase of wages has been successful. The new rate of \$4.50 per day, instead of the former rate of \$4.25, went into effect September 1.

\* \* \*

Shawinigan Falls, Ore.—The strike here has now been declared off by Local 1775 and nearly all our men have returned to work. While we were not successful in obtaining all our demands, the rate of wages here has been increased at least 10 per cent.

\* \* \*

St. Paul, Minn.—The Cabinetmakers' Union, attached to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, has won its contest with the Schlitz Brewing Company here, and the differences have been settled satisfactorily to the Cabinetmakers. The question involved the union shop, and the Cabinetmakers won their contention and the brewing company mentioned will hereafter treat with the organization on a union shop basis.

\* \* \*

Dallas, Tex.—The Building Trades Council has finally succeeded in securing an agreement from the Slaughter Construction Co., one of the largest employers of labor in this city, which has previously been in the habit of working a few non-union men on all its jobs. At last the building trades organizations have become sufficiently unified to force the issue, and a decision was made to do away with the "open-shop" policy, and the company will hereafter employ union men.

## Successful Celebration

Watertown, S. D.—A most successful celebration took place here Labor Day. The parade, in which city officials and all Local Unions participated, was held

# THE CARPENTER

in the forenoon at the close of which a trip was made to the Outlet, Lake Kampeska, where a Labor Day address was delivered by J. G. McFarland, city attorney, followed by a base ball game and an enjoyable program of field events. Much of the success of the celebration was due to the painstaking efforts of Brother W. O. Halley, recording secretary of Local 1702.

---

## General Secretary at Syracuse

Syracuse, N. Y.—The carpenters of Syracuse and vicinity held a big meeting, Tuesday, September 16, which was addressed by General Secretary Frank Duffy and General Organizer, William J. Byrne of New York City. This was Mr. Duffy's first visit to Syracuse and his words were listened to with interest by the large number of carpenters present. He pointed out the advantages of the labor movement and gave a brief summary of what had been accomplished by the U. B. in recent years.

---

## Maritime Builders Coming In

The various locals of the Pacific Coast Maritime Builders' Federation, extending from San Diego to Vancouver, comprising caulkers, ship carpenters, ship joiners and boat builders, says Organized Labor of San Francisco, are being received into the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as rapidly as charters can be had from the Brotherhood's headquarters in Indianapolis. This amalgamation was effected at the Maritime Federation convention recently held in Portland, and is due largely to the diplomacy of General Organizer W. A. Sexton of the carpenters, who did much effective work in Portland.

"After the matter had been properly brought to the attention of the maritime workers, they were not slow to realize the desirability of joining hands with the Brotherhood.

"The spirit of the times is concentration, the elimination of wasted effort, and in no walk of life is this more necessary

than in the labor movement. The staunch unionists who recently comprised the Maritime Builders' Federation are to be congratulated for having decided to join hands with the powerful United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, which has been made that much stronger by the additional membership it thus receives."

---

## A Lake Under Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa. — Engineers in charge of the excavations for the foundations of the addition to the Ritz-Carlton hotel at Broad and Walnut streets assert that central Philadelphia with its skyscrapers is resting on a floating island and may at any moment be engulfed in quicksand.

Forty-five feet below the street level workmen poked their picks through the shell-like covering of an underground lake, the waters of which rise and fall with the movements of the tide. The engineers say that far underground this "lost water" is ebbing and flowing, just like at the open seashore.

How high the water rises or how low it falls is difficult to figure for this subterranean flood which is surging backward and forward beneath Philadelphia is not "free" water.

---

## Forest Protection

Reports of forest fires from the states with which the federal government is co-operating show that there has been a general lack of unusual fire danger this year. This is not taken to mean that there have not been a great many fires, but that an efficient fire-fighting force has been adequate. Only two States—Massachusetts and Maine—have thus far found it necessary, because of extra serious fire hazards, to call upon the emergency provisions of their agreements with the federal government.

---

The Canadian membership of the American Federation of Labor is about 93,000, or one-twentieth of the whole membership of that organization.



# Craft Problems

## Frames for Training Fruit Trees

(By George Rice.)

Some enterprising carpenters find a very profitable source of revenue in the making of wooden frames for the training of trees. The accompanying illustrations will give an idea of the character and design of the frames. The carpenters and cabinet makers who have undertaken the making of the frames have, as a rule, established side shops, where spare hours might be devoted to the designing and framing of the devices. In some sections of the country where tree culture is thriving there is considerable work to be done in this line. There are certain farming districts in which the farmers undertake to make trees grow to certain frames and the frames are made by the local carpenters. Several of the wood workers who are engaged in this line of work informed me that they made good returns on their labor. Persons ordering special work of this nature always calculate upon paying liberally for the product. It is a custom. Hence good values may be secured.

In order to put in a shop in which devices of this kind may be erected, a number of tools are needed and an assortment of pieces of timber. The wiring is also done by the carpenter. The frames are made from common pine stock as a rule, although I noticed several descriptions of hard and soft woods used for the purpose. The pieces are made strong enough to make powerful frames.

Figure 1 is a sketching of one of the popular forms of frames. The object is to get a frame with wires on which a tree of tender growth may be adjusted as shown. The joints in the pieces of wood are made in several ways. I saw tenoned joints, dove-tailed joints, and all kinds of joints. In some cases the pieces

were simply laid one upon the other and nailed. Bolting was also used in some of the heavier frames. Screws are rec-



Fig 1

ommended. Wire nails may be used to good advantage. The nails are driven through and clinched on the other side. The pieces forming the frame of wood should be heavy enough to support the frame in good form without warping, twisting and contracting, as some frames do. I saw several frames so badly distorted that they were useless. Good, selected, seasoned stock should be used. Then, after the frame is made, the wires are stretched and stapled on as shown. Next comes the painting of the frame. Green or other color is selected. In order to preserve the parts of the frame posts that sink into the ground water and insect-proof paint is employed about the bottoms. Tar is often put on. As painting of the upper part adds to the expense of the frames, this part is often omitted. Then when the user gets the frame in service he puts on a coat of whitewash.

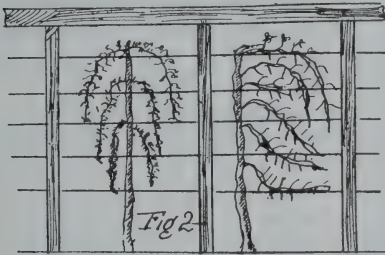
While most of the frame makers construct the frames only upon order, I noticed that some of the builders had frames made up ahead and in readiness for sale. It is safer to wait for the order and plan. Almost every farmer wants a specially designed frame. He has his special trees and shrubbery to train and he must have the frames to correspond. Then he has his own ideas on the subject and these have to be

# THE CARPENTER

catered to, as he is the man who pays his money and is entitled to what he wants.

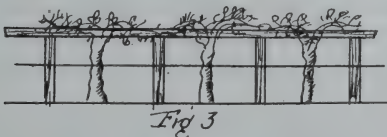
In Figure 1 the object of the wires is seen. The tree can be planted and the frame set up next to it and the branches of the tree strung along in any fashion desired. Each branch is secured to the wire by a piece of cord. The branches can be extended upwards at an angle or straight out. The branches being held in this form day after day soon begin to grow in this shape and the wiring can be dispensed with in time.

Another form of frame is shown in Figure 2, in which the height is greater so as to accommodate the branches of taller trees. In fact some of the frames



are exceedingly high. But the trees should be taken when small and young. The tall frames are cumbersome and expensive. The lighter and smaller frames are the most convenient to use and make. Still, the carpenter is able to turn out any size or design needed.

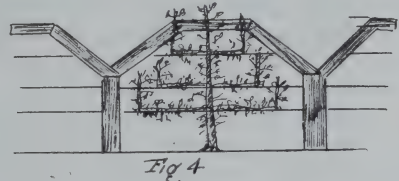
There has been quite a demand for the low, extending style of frame, constructed like a rail fence, as in Figure 3. In this pattern of fence the posts are constructed of substantial lumber and ten-



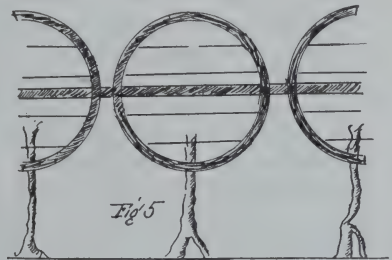
oned to the rail. The rail extends along the top of the posts as shown. Then there is a line or two of wire employed. The smaller sizes of shrubbery or trees can be trained to good advantage with this style of frame.

Then there are oval frames, diamond-shaped frames, square frames, round frames, oblong frames and still others. The constructor of frames for training trees finds that he has quite an extensive field to work in. Much depends upon his own ingenuity. It is seldom that a plan in detail is given to him. Often the party desiring the frame simply outlines what he wants on a piece of wrapping paper. Or he may not even do that. He may give a verbal explanation of what he needs and the wood worker will have to think it out and erect something accordingly.

There will be a call for a frame of the nature of that shown in Figure 4. Here we have pieces of wood connected so as to shape certain designs. Or perhaps



the call is for some hoop-fashioned pieces as in Figure 5. The man who has the project of frame making in hand never knows what is going to come next.



He needs the necessary tools and devices, some lumber, and general small fittings, and then he can go to work. The expense of putting in the few additional fixings for making frames is very small. The returns in many sections of the country are profitable. The average carpenter calculates upon 50 cents per hour for this work, to which is added the expense of the materials. In this way the prices on work are fixed. But in the general run of things of this order an addi-



# THE CARPENTER

tional charge is made because of the special character of the work. Hence this line of product costs a little more than the regular output of the shop.

---

## Heavier Framing

(By E. H. Clark.)

Indifference to the insistent demands of common sense, regarding the use of dimension stuff in house building, causes great dissatisfaction, and very often, expensive trouble. When you walk across the floors of new houses which are supposed to be honestly and carefully constructed, don't you feel the vibration of the joists, the trembling of timber which causes a rattling of dishes or bric-a-brac on the tables and walls? Nothing is more annoying or aggravating, and nothing is more inexcusable on the part of the builder or owner, or both.

Then let us begin at the foundation. In most cases the joists are too light. Lower sleepers or joists should, by all means be never less than 2x10, and 2x12 is better. The habit of using 2x8s is too common in foundation work. The heavier dimension should be used, and spaced not farther apart than 16 inches on centers. In case of short spans of 10 or the most 12 feet, 2x8s may be used if close enough to insure solidity. But this size joists should never be used on 16-foot spans, or above that. Bridging can be employed to good effect on wide joists if spaced closely. On narrow stuff the truss effect is lost almost entirely, owing to the horizontal position; they cannot possibly have the rigidity which is so necessary. It is time and material lost to bridge narrow joists unless very close together.

There is a way, however, which is always available, and it beats all the bridging you may do—a foundation wall under the center of the joists. If no wall is built, across and under the center of a stretch of joists, place a good, heavy piece of timber, supported by three piers of concrete, being sure that every piece of timber has a firm bearing on this support. You will find that this plan, if

carefully done, will be much more effective than bridging.

For second-floor joists, of course, no center supports can be placed across rooms, so they should be 2x10, which will admit of very effective trussing, being spaced on 16-inch centers.

The third set of joists (I am referring to a two-story house) if there is to be an attic room, should be 2x8.

It is very important to give sensible consideration to studs and rafters. If you are building a tall house, the only thing to use for studs is a 2x6. A 2x4 is too light for two-story houses, only measuring, in most cases, 3½ inches. Studs of this dimension, braced in the manner described in a former article, have 100 per cent. more wind resistance than the size usually used. The strength of these heavy studs is not impaired by cutting gains for joist-bearer, braces, etc., as is the case in lighter stuff.

All rafters (when an ordinary shingle roof is to be put on) over 12 feet should be made from 2x6s. Where a slate or tile roof is to be made, all lengths of straight, cripples and jacks should be not less than 2x6. The fragile 2x4 will sag to an alarming extent even under wooden shingles.

This is the day of quick work on dwellings. The question, when you begin the work, is, "How soon can I move in?" People are too prone to put up a frail job just for the speed it insures, and in order to get to another one. It is impossible to do good work and go in a trot. I do not wish to be understood as an extremist on this subject, nor do I wish to urge upon you the old-time barn frame for houses, but I do contend that the modern dwelling, as a rule, is constructed out of stuff that is too light and flimsy.

Of course, the wide-studding idea calls for deeper window and door frames, but you will be delighted with the pleasing appearance of the change, and we are all sure that it is more substantial in every way. Yes, it will cost a few more dollars to use heavier frame stuff, but you will have a job that will be free from

# THE CARPENTER

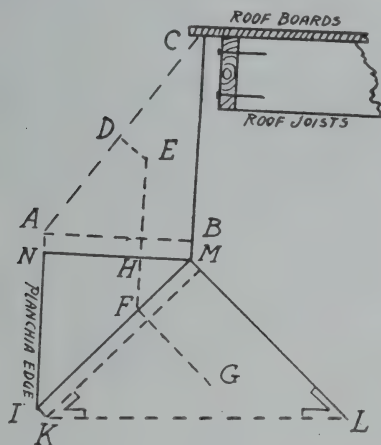
shake in any direction, which is several hundred dollars better than a skimpy, limber and saggy one.

## Segments of Curves

(By Wm. Innes, L. U. 461.)

It should interest the brothers to know how to get any segment of a curve for the edge of a flat roof, such as a porch, a piazza or a French curved roof by the triangular method; also their opposites as segments of domes.

Supposing a flat piazza roof with concave rafters for its edge: Its curve having a run of 12 inches and a rise of 16 inches, and an apothegm of 3 inches. We can make a draft of it here to an inch scale, but whole size on job, thus:



Here A B is run and B C height of curve, and A D is half of A C, and squaring from D any desired distance (here it is 3 inches) gives point E and the triangle points are A E C.

If we want to get the hip or valley curves also by the three sticks nailed as a triangle, make a vertical line from E to F and square F G from line I F same length as H E and K G L are the three triangle points for hip or valley. Here M L is same length as M C. Squared from line I M. Here A N is bottom end of rafter or 2 inches on this scale, and, of course, I K is also 2 inches.

We should not forget that bottom and top cuts of rafters can always be had without figuring by the bevel.

If square is used for cuts then 12 inches and 16 inches give cuts for rafter A E C applied before cutting curve (it is almost unnecessary to state that the 12-inch is held at A and 16-inch at C). The distance I N is same as N M, causing I and M to be angles of 45 degrees.

There are 2 inches left between point C and breast joist for good nailing. If C is cut to a feather edge, then breast joist can be built at point C.

To make the two triangles get two rods a trifle longer than K L and drive one nail at each point K G L; here K L is the edge of a 1x6 or a 2x6 (some prefer two 1x6s nailed together).

For this illustration the two rods can be 2 feet or more. Nail their two ends at G, letting their edges touch the nails K and L; nail a cleat (any length) to hold the two straight-edges to nails K G L, then with pencil at point G of triangle, slide from K to L for curve.

For curve A E C withdraw one nail from cleat and let the two straight edges touch their respective nails at A E C. Drive cleat, renail in this new position and draw the curve from A to C.

Having the foregoing theory added to our knowledge we are now prepared to do it swiftly as follows:

With a nail at each point, A E C, and two sticks not less than 20 inches, nail a cleat, and draw curve.

After five rafters are cut we can place two on each side of hip or valley where they belong. Make the two cuts for hip (or valley) and tack it in its place, flatten a pencil (as for door marking) and tie it to a straight-edge end; let pencil touch hip near to middle, while straight-edge rests on the two cut rafters; test if hip is plumb by making another little mark from other two rafters, and if not, make a mark half-way; brace the hip slightly and slide straight-edge from bottom to top, and curve is made.

If an intricate, ornamental hip or valley is required this last method saves hours for the good workman, and possibly a loss of days for a defective workman.

This method modifies all imperfections



# THE CARPENTER

arising from high or low spots in friezes or plates, crooked walls or corners out of square and assures a natural appearance.

The drawing is good for planchia of 6-inch, 8-inch, 10-inch or 12-inch.

## A Home-made Fire Proof Vault

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

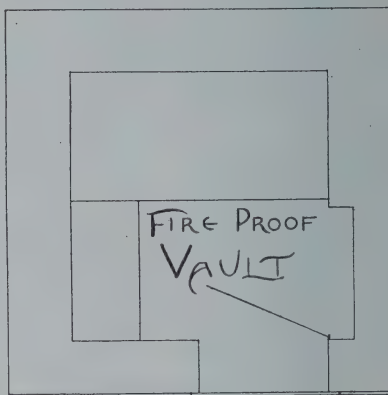
Brother Duffy:

Now, I regret to say, I do not know whether the Ark was built with concrete, as the Cement Workers told you when they tried to keep the old and faithful Plasterers from securing a seat in the A. F. of L., or whether it was built, as you supposed, by carpenters and, as you say, "they did not know enough to go in out of the rain, therefore all got drowned," but I rather think you had it figured exactly right; at least, the carpenters do not seem to have sense enough to come in out of the rain but continue to stay out of the union until just forced or dragged in. Yes, they stay out of the organization about as long as the plasterers did from the A. F. of L., and all of these facts show a lack of the proper interest in their own welfare.

It is not my desire to discuss these matters at any length at this time, but I think we will all admit that the present time is somewhat of a cement day and age, so to speak, and the value and uses of cement for an ark or other purposes might possibly cause more discussion than seating the plasterers in the A. F. of L., so I will not take that up, either. I am one who believes that "there is no place like home" and that every carpenter, especially as they are home builders, will be interested in a little home-made fireproof vault that I constructed without cost you might almost say, for I live right near the river where sand is cheap, and right near a new cement brick plant where I could get some experimental brick for almost nothing, and as I used to install Luxfer prisms all over the State, I had a few old samples on hand that were not of

any other value, and having considerable gas pipe around, too, it was a cheap matter to get a little cement and get the rest of the material together.

The plan shows the shape of my fire-



PLAN

proof vault that is about four feet square on the inside. It is built with a nine-inch brick wall and cemented on the inside and on the north side on the outside. The object of cementing the north



ELEVATION

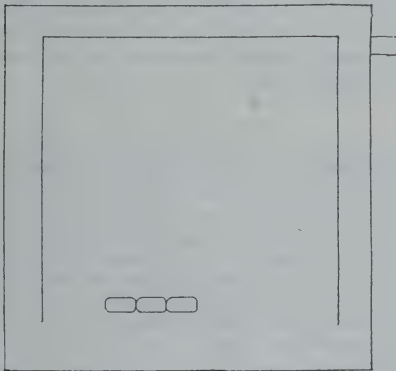
side was that it takes more cold and stormy weather and, besides, that side has a place left out for the door to swing

# THE CARPENTER

back and therefore takes up less room. The inside door is a solid steel door and the outside door is a sliding door covered with iron. I show the position of the case and shelf; the shelf is really nothing but a temporary shelf to sit things on as you arrange them to put into the case.

The elevation shows the north side and shows the little nine-inch Luxfer prism window as well as the spout that lets the rain off the roof.

The roof plan shows the position of the Luxfer prism sidewalk lights, which are near the top, while the roof slants down enough so the water runs freely off through the down spout. The one course of brick come up to a level height all around the building and therefore all

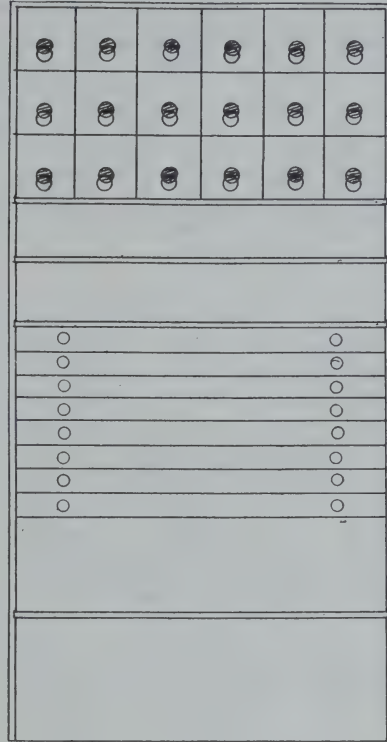


Roof

sides are alike except that the rest are entirely plain. The roof was constructed with concrete, reinforced with old gas pipe. I might have got my concrete too wet, anyhow it apparently shrunk and left a big crack right in the middle right over one of the gas pipes and with all my slushing it with cement it would occasionally leak when we had a long rain. Over a year ago, however, I got some medusa, which is a waterproof compound, to use with cement and slushed it over with that and it has never leaked since.

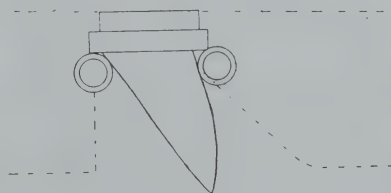
The case which takes up the entire space at one end, or rather nearly half of the room, is arranged with tills, draw-

ers, etc., as illustrated, and is large enough to hold many, many things that it is convenient to keep in a place where there is practically no danger of being destroyed.



CASE

The detail drawing shows the sidewalk prism, setting between gas pipes, which is completely cemented in the roof and



DETAIL

is entirely waterproof. Many other gas pipes run through the roof to reinforce it. The floor is also made of cement.



# THE CARPENTER

## Trussing Saddle Roof for Small Barn (By James Barry.)

These sketches are intended for small buildings such as barns, store houses, etc. Iron rods, when used to prevent sagging, are usually in the way.

The method shown in Fig. 1 does away

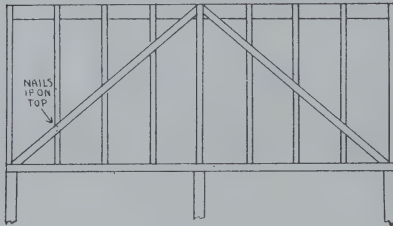


FIG. 1.

with all iron rods, hangers, etc., and gives good head room.

Braces, strongly nailed from heel of end rafter diagonally on under side (or let in if on top, see Fig. 1) to meet at ridge pole act as bracing.

In Fig. 2 another way is shown which explains itself. Ridge pole should be

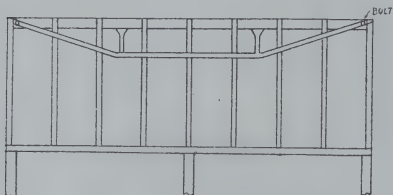


FIG. 2.

kept slightly rounding while nailing rafters before taking braces off in order to insure good job.

### Useful Abbreviations

When buying or ordering the following abbreviations are used in describing lumber:

- S1S Means—Surfaced one side.
- S2S Means—Surfaced two sides.
- S4S Means—Surfaced four sides.
- S & E Means—Surfaced one side and one edge.
- V. G. Means—Vertical or edge grain.
- S. G. Means—Slash or flat grain.
- R. C. Means—Red Cedar.
- D. S. Means—Double strength.

S. S. Means—Single strength.

Open Means—Without glass.

C. K. Means—Check rail.

Spl. Means—Special—not in stock.

Change Means—Change in kind of material called for—note carefully.

## Lumber Shipped to the Orient

(Continued from Page 19.)

sugar pine, southern quarter-sawed oak, eastern ash, sugar maple, and western white pine.

Four woods, principally conifers and oaks, go into the construction of boats, for framing parts, masts, spars, interior trim, planking, boat crooks and tiller handles. Meat blocks are made from sugar maple, which with sycamore supplies the entire demand in the United States. Wagon felloes are made of white oak, and other parts of vehicles are manufactured from high-grades of white ash and white oak.

## Growth of Correspondence School

The growth and expansion of the correspondence school idea in the United States is well exemplified by the success which has attended the efforts of the American School of Correspondence which for more than fifteen years has been giving practical instruction by mail in the various branches of the building trades. This big educational institution, which is based on the principle that every man is entitled to an education, and that if he cannot go to school the school should go to him, was founded in Boston in 1897, and in 1902 was removed to Chicago, where it became associated with the Armour Institute of Technology, and for five years conducted its work in co-operation with that institution. In 1907, having outgrown its quarters, the school erected its spacious administration building at Fifty-eighth and Drexel streets, especially designed for correspondence work. An early announcement of the school states that it was "founded to meet a general demand among engineers and machinists for a strictly technical school furnishing the highest grade of instruction in steam and electrical engineering and machine shop practice." The school originally offered only six courses, but the immediate success of its work brought it more than 7,000 students the first year, and necessitated the gradual broadening of its scope. Today it offers almost a hundred different courses in all branches of building, engineering, law, commerce and fire insurance, and gives instruction in every part of the English-speaking world; it numbers its students by the tens of thousands, and its graduates by the thousands. The school offers a chance for advancement to the young tradesman hampered by lack of education and also points the way to greater accomplishment to the skilled workman who is anxious to master the more intricate and technical branches of his trade.

# Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

## Der Bericht des General-Sekretärs.

Der Bericht des General-Sekretärs für das am 30ten Juni 1913 endende Jahr, welcher kürzlich ausgegeben wurde, ist ein auffallender Beweis, daß die vereinigte Bruderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners sich in guten Verhältnissen heute befindet, mit den 121 Distrikt-Councils, und 1,908 Lokalen über ganz Nord Amerika ausgebreitet und einer Zahl von gutstehenden Mitgliedern von 218,794 (außer den 33,680 Mitgliedern welche 6 Monatsbeiträge schuldig sind). Eine Zunahme von 22,000 Mitgliedern in einem Jahre ist sicher etwas worauf wir stolz sein können, besonders wenn man bedenkt, daß dieses die größte jährliche Zunahme ist welche wir je machten. Die nächst größte Zunahme war im September 1907, wann wir eine Zunahme zu verzeichnen hatten welche 6,372 weniger war als die obige.

Der Bericht der Zahl der Mitglieder in den verschiedenen Staaten zeigt, daß der Staat New York immer noch im Voraus ist mit 215 Lokals und 32,632 Mitgliedern; Illinois ist zweit mit 174 Lokals und 29,809 Mitgliedern, und Massachusetts dritt mit 156 Lokals und 18,744 Mitgliedern. Andere leitenden Staaten sind: Kalifornien 104 Lokals und 15,824 Mitgliedern, und Pennsylvania 144 Lokals und 15,501 Mitgliedern. Es ist interessant zu bemerken, daß das kleine New Jersey, mit 87 Lokals und 11,609 Mitglieder, alle anderen Staaten übertrifft. Dieselben in dem Exekutiv-Board vertretenen Distrikte haben folgende Zahl von Mitglieder: Distrikt Nr. 1, 61,127; Distrikt Nr. 2, 31,932; Distrikt Nr. 3, 57,474; Distrikt Nr. 4, 9,706; Distrikt Nr. 5, 24,337; Distrikt Nr. 6, 25,717, und Distrikt Nr. 7, 8,501.

Eine Liste der Lokals welche während dem Jahre gestiftet wurden, ist in dem Berichte enthalten; ebenso der Ausgegangenen und Verschmolzenen. Die Zahl der Neuen war 193 und die der Ausgegangenen oder Verschmolzenen, 134. Dieses zeigt eine Zunahme von 59.

Ein vollständiger Bericht über die jährliche Zunahme der Bruderschaft von 1881—1913 zeigt einen riesigen Erfolg. Dieser Bericht gibt die genaue Zahl der jährlichen Freibriefe, der gesamt Gewinn oder Verlust der Lokal-Unions, die Zahl der gutstehenden Mitglieder und der Gewinn oder Verlust an Mitgliedern an.

Der unregelmäßige Wuchs in den Jahren von 1881 bis 1899 ist ein auffallender Kontrast mit dem stätigen Zusatz in den letzten zwölf Jahren.

Unter dem Haupte „Gewerksforderungen“ finden wir folgendes:

„Während dem am 30ten Juni 1913 endenden Jahre sanktionierte der General-Exekutiv-Board 152 Gewerksforderungen. Bei weiter Zahl waren die meisten erfolgreich was sich aus die Zahl der Streiks ersehen läßt. Die Streiks waren sehr gering — ungefähr zwanzig. Wo Streiks vorlagen dauerte die Mehrzahl nur kurze Zeit, nur in wenigen Fällen kam es vor, daß die Leute längere Zeit streiken mußten. Im ganzen, jedoch, war das verflossene Jahr sehr erfolgreich in Bezug auf Gewerksforderungen.“

Fünf Anfragen um Sanktion für Gewerksforderungen wurden verneint, hauptsächlich wegen der zu geringen Interesse welche daran genommen wurde. Es ist ein Vergnügen zu bemerken, daß die Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Councils lieber mit ihren Arbeitgebern konferieren als streiken. In einigen Fällen haben unsere Leute nachgegeben, in anderen haben die Arbeitgeber dasselbe gethan, mit dem Erfolge, daß alle Parteien zufrieden sind. Das System einen zwei- oder dreijährigen Kontrakt zu machen, einen jährlichen Lohnzuhalt vorschreibend, hat ebenso Wohlgefallen gefunden, und ist auch ein guter Plan.

Es ist sehr ermunternd zu ersehen, und die Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Councils sind zu Beglückwünschen, daß sie ihre Vorsicht und Geduld gebrauchten um Streiks zu verhüten. Die Ausgaben für die obigen Gewerksforderungen waren natürlich sehr hoch (\$53,311.00), wie der Bericht der Geldvertheilung ersehen läßt.

Ein Begriff welches Gute die Bruderschaft berichtet zur Binderung der Noth und Elend ist daraus zu bekommen in der Summe welche wir ausgaben für Sterbe- und Unglücksfälle, nämlich \$302,546.41. Die verlustleidenden Brüder in den Frühlingsthaten in dem Ohio-Thale wurden auch nicht vergessen.

Auf Bestürmung des Bruders Potts vermachte der Board \$6,000.00 an die Betroffenen und ihren Familien, \$5,000.00 wurden nach Dayton, Ohio, und \$1,000.00 nach Hamilton geschickt.

Der General-Sekretär ersucht die Mitglieder größere Interesse zu zeigen in unserem offiziellen Hefte, „Carpenter,“ indem



# THE CARPENTER

sie die neuesten Berichte so oft als möglich einschicken und andere Sachen berichten. Da es das Ziel des Herausgebers ist gute, gesunde und erbauende Neuigkeiten zu liefern, so werden alle Schreiben genau untersucht und sobald als möglich herausgegeben werden.

Die verschiedenen Inhaltsbefehle, welche gegen uns erwirkt wurden, hatten große Ausgaben zur Folge, die Thatsache aber, daß wir Stand hielten und daß das Volk anfängt es einzusehen wie ungerecht diese Handlungen sind, dient zum gewissen Maße zum Ersatz für die Mühen und Ausgaben welche solches zur Folge hat.

Die übrigen Seiten sind den Finanzen der Brüderschaft gewidmet. Auch ein monatlicher Bericht der im Jahre erhaltenen Geldern, ein Bericht der Waare an Hand, und ein Bericht über die Zahl der Gepäckstücke welche in den Hauptquartieren ausgegeben wurden, ist darin enthalten. Da ein vollständiger und klarer Jahresbericht ohne Zweifel werthvoll ist, so sollte jedes einzelne Mitglied der Brüderschaft sein Bestreben thun das kommende Jahr zu einem noch größeren Erfolge zu machen.

## Erziehung der Lehrlinge.

Folgendes Gesetz zur Erziehung der Lehrlinge ist zur jetzigen Zeit in Deutschland in Kraft:

### Bekanntmachung.

Nach dem Ortsstatut vom 30. März 1892 sind alle im Gemeindebezirk Danzig regelmäßig sich aufhaltenden bezw. beschäftigten männlichen gewerblichen Arbeiter einschl. der Lauf- und Arbeitsburschen, Handlungslehrlinge und Handlungsgehilfen bis zum vollendeten 17. Lebensjahre, auch während der Probezeit, zum Besuche der städtischen Handels- und Gewerbeschule verpflichtet. Gewerbliche Lehrlinge sind nach § 127 der Reichsgewerbeordnung auch über das vollendete 17. Lebensjahr hinaus bis zur Beendigung der Lehrzeit von ihren Lehrherren zum Besuch der Schule anzuhalten und hinsichtlich der regelmäßigen Schulbesuchs von ihnen zu überwachen. Die Arbeitgeber haben ihre zum Schulbesuch verpflichteten Arbeiter sich rechtzeitig (spätestens am 6. Tage, nachdem sie dieselben angenommen haben) anzumelden. Zuwiderhandlungen werden nach § 150 Nr. 4 der Reichsgewerbeordnung mit Geldstrafe bis zu 20 Mark evtl. Haft bis zu 3 Tagen und nach § 418 Nr. 9 a. a. O. mit Geldstrafe bis zu 150 Mark eventuell Haft bis zu 4 Wochen bestraft.

Der Unterricht beginnt am Donnerstag, den 26. März.

Anmeldungen werden an den Wochentagen, Vormittags von 9—1 Uhr und Nach-

mittags von 5 bis 8 Uhr, im Bureau der Schule, an der Gr. Mühle 11/12, entgegen genommen. Dort liegt auch der Stundenplan aus.

Danzig, den 6. März 1908.

Das Kuratorium  
der städtischen Handels- und Gewerbeschule.

## Großbritannien.

Wir sind im vergangenen Jahre sehr erfolgreich gewesen, indem wir neben anderen Vorteilen für unsere Mitglieder Lohnerhöhungen und Arbeitszeitverkürzungen in verschiedenen Teilen des Landes erreichten. Die Lohnerhöhungen belaufen sich von 2 Pence pro Stunde herunter bis auf 4 Pence pro Stunde, und es ist wohl nicht nötig zu sagen, daß die Bezirke, in denen die ersten Lohnerhöhungen erreicht wurden, jene Bezirke sind, wo der Mangel an Organisation schreckliche Zustände im Gewerbe herbeigeführt hatte und darum durchgreifende Maßnahmen erforderlich waren. Die Minimallöhne für Möbeltischler in London betragen 11½ Pence pro Stunde und gehen in abgelegenen Bezirken in Irland bis auf 6 Pence pro Stunde herunter; die gleichen Unterschiede bestehen in den meisten anderen Branchen des Gewerbes. Es ist eben eine Wiederholung der alten Geschichte; zeigt uns, wo die Organisation schwach ist, und wir werden euch zeigen, wo schlechte Verhältnisse herrschen. Die zwei Dinge laufen immer parallel.

Verschiedene Konferenzen mit den vereinigten Unternehmern im Schiffsbau haben kürzlich stattgefunden, die sich mit der geforderten Lohnerhöhung und Arbeitszeitverkürzung beschäftigten, und zur Zeit, da wir diese Zeilen schreiben, hat es den Anschein, daß strenge Maßnahmen erforderlich sein werden, um die sehr bescheidenen Forderungen der Arbeiter durchzubringen. Niemals ist der Schiffsbau hierzulande so beschäftigt gewesen wie jetzt, und die Unternehmer streichen einfach riesenprofite ein von der Arbeit ihrer Arbeiter, die nicht einmal soviel an realem Lohn beziehen, als sie vor einigen Jahren hatten, wenn man die verteuerte Lebenshaltung in Betracht zieht.

Die Frage der Arbeitszeit in den Schiffswerften ist eine sehr ernste, wenn man sieht, daß in den meisten Fällen noch 54 Stunden gearbeitet wird. Das ist zum mindesten vier Stunden länger pro Woche, als gang und gäbe ist im Baugewerbe und der Möbelindustrie, und ist ein gut Teil Arbeitslosigkeit verantwortlich, die in den Schiffbau-Distrikten manchmal so verbreitet ist. Die Gründe, die die Unternehmer für die Ablehnung der Lohnerhöhung anführen, sind, daß die Prosperität in der Schiffbau-Industrie ihren Höhepunkt erreicht hat, daß die

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 54.)

# Departement Francais

## Rapport du Secrétaire General

Le rapport du secrétaire général pour l'année finissant le 30 Juin, 1913, qui vient d'être publié contient une preuve étonnante de la rapidité avec laquelle l'union fraternelle des charpentiers et menuisiers a grandi et aussi la condition fleurissante dans la quelle cette organisation se trouve aujourd'hui avec ses 121 conseils de districts et ses 1,908 unions locales étendus sur tout le continent; le nombre de ses membres étant de 218,794 en règle (laissant en dehors de considération 33,680 membres qui sont 6 mois en retard dans le paiement de leur cotisations comme le montre le rapport du secrétaire des finances.) Le nombre des membres s'est augmenté de plus de 22,000 en un an et c'est une chose dont nous devons être fiers, spécialement quand on considère que c'est le plus grand gain atteint en une année. L'augmentation qui approche le plus de celle-ci était au mois de septembre, 1907, quand les membres avaient augmenté de près de 16,000.

Une liste des unions locales organisées pendant l'année est mentionnée dans le rapport, aussi celles ont disparu ou qui se sont consolidées. Le nombre des unions locales nouvelles est de 193, et celui de celles qui ont disparu ou qui se sont consolidées est de 134. Cela montre un gain de 59 locales.

Un rapport complet de l'agrandissement annuel de l'union fraternelle de 1881 à 1912-13 donne une plaisante vue sur sa croissance dans ces dernières années et depuis son organisation. Il donne le nombre des chartres issues chaque année, le gain et la perte nets des unions locales, le nombre des membres en règle et l'augmentation et la diminution du nombre des membres.

Ce rapport montre plainement la croissance irrégulière et comparative qui marque les progrès de l'union fraternelle

pendant les années comprises entre 1881 et 1899 et indique le contraste avec la marche ferme et régulière qu'elle a acquise pendant les 12 dernières années.

Sous le titre "mouvement des corps de métiers" nous trouvons ce qui suit:

Pendant l'année finissant le 30 Juin, 1913. Le conseil général exécutif a sanctionné 152 mouvements de métiers; la majorité desquels ont en beaucoup de succès, comme il est évident par le fait que très peu de grèves ont en lieu dans peu de places, environ une vingtaine. Ou les grèves ont pris place la majorité, avec quelques exceptions, a été de peu de durée. Dans quelques cas il a été nécessaire pour les hommes de rester de hors pendant plusieurs semaines, pour obtenir les résultats désirés. En somme totale l'année dernière a été très heureuse en ce qui concerne les mouvements de métiers.

Cinq applications pour sanction officielle ont été rejetées par le conseil, principalement parceque le vote sur la question montrait clairement un manque d'intérêt dans l'affaire.

C'est avec plaisir que l'on constate qu'il y a une tendance croissante de la part des unions locales et des conseils de districts à soumettre leur différence à l'arbitration avec leurs patrons plutôt que de se mettre en grève. Dans certains cas les ouvriers on fait des concessions, dans d'autres cas ce sont les patrons qui les ont faites, avec le résultat que les parties concernées dans l'affaire ont été satisfaites et qu'aucun trouble n'a pris place.

Le système de faire des contrats pour deux ou trois ans, spécifiant une augmentation annuelle est de plus en plus en vogue et ce plan doit être considéré comme très bon.

On peut avoir une idée de l'augmentation de l'oeuvre de l'union fraternelle



# THE CARPENTER

quand on considère ce que l'union fait pour ses membres en soulageant les souffrances et aussi en considérant les sommes payées aux familles des membres décédés, qui ont atteint pendant l'année la somme de 302,546 dollars et 41 sous. Les membres qui ont subi des pertes immenses pendant les débordements dans la vallée de l'Ohio au printemps dernier n'ont pas été non plus oubliés. Sur la recommandation du camarade John H. Potts (rapport des inondations publié dans le numéro du mois de Mai du charpentier) la somme de 6,000 dollars a été allouée par le conseil exécutif pour assister les membres de la société et leur famille dans les districts inondés. Cinq mille dollars furent envoyés à Dayton et mille dollars à Hamilton.

Une demande est faite par le Secrétaire Général dans le cours de son rapport à savoir que les membres prennent le plus grand intérêt dans la lecture de leur journal officiel *Le Charpentier* et aussi en envoyant au journal les dernières nouvelles concernant les métiers aussi souvent que possible, aussi les problèmes de la profession, esquisses, articles sur les sujets économiques et toute autres matières qui pourraient être d'un intérêt général pour l'organisation. Comme c'est le but de l'éditeur de fournir à ses lecteurs de bons et instructifs articles aussi bien que les dernières nouvelles toutes communications qui lui seront adressées recevront la plus grande considération et seront publiées aussitôt que possible.

Que les procès en injonction ont été la source de grandes dépenses peut être vu dans le rapport sur les finances, mais le fait que l'organisation a gardé son intégrité pendant l'année dernière, avec la certitude que le public commence à réaliser la grande injustice que cette sorte de législation cause aux unions a été une grande compensation pour les tribulations que ces batailles légales causent à l'organisation.

Les dernières pages du rapport sont consacrées à l'état des finances de l'organisation; un rapport par mois de l'argent reçu pendant l'année; un rap-

port sur les marchandises en stock à l'office général et un rapport sur le nombre de paquets distribués pendant l'année.

Ce rapport est un clair et succinct sommaire de l'activité de l'organisation pendant l'année, et est sans aucun doute de grande valeur et devrait être un encouragement pour chaque membre individuellement de s'efforcer à de plus grands et de plus hauts accomplissements pendant l'année dans laquelle nous venons d'entrer.

---

## Liste Officielle des Secretaires

Pour plus de facilité pour nos camarades du Canada, la liste officielle des secrétaires de finances et des secrétaires de records, publiée le 1er. août, 1913, diffère des listes précédentes en ce que les secrétaires de finances et de records de toutes les unions locales et des conseils de districts du Canada sont maintenant classés séparément de ceux des Etats Unis, et sont groupés selon la province à laquelle ils appartiennent.

Sous ce nouvel arrangement le nombre des unions locales et des conseils de districts dans les différentes provinces peut être trouvé au premier coup d'oeil.

---

## L'Organisation Ouvrière au Canada en 1912

(La Gazette du Travail du Canada.)

Le second rapport annuel sur l'organisation ouvrière au Canada, couvrant l'année 1912 et contenant 160 pages, a été publié en juin par le ministère du travail. Le rapport suit de près les grandes lignes de celui qui l'a précédé, avec quelques additions, donnant une revue générale de l'activité du mouvement trade-unioniste au Canada en 1912.

Dès les premières pages on observe que le nombre des membres des trade unions, de même que les autres activités de la vie industrielle au Canada, a augmenté considérablement au cours de l'année 1912. A la fin de 1911 le nombre des membres était rapporté comme étant 133,132; à la fin de 1912 il était de 160,120. Ce nombre de membres, on doit le

# THE CARPENTER

remarquer, est contenu dans 1,883 organisations locales de trade-unions. Les corps locaux sont affiliés à des organisations centrales plus considérables, excepté dans vingt-huit cas où les unions sont locales et indépendantes.

Après avoir fait mention de la tendance naturelle à l'internationalisme dans le trade-unionisme, le rapport montre qu'il y a en tout 148 organisations trade-unionistes internationales en existence dans l'Amérique du Nord, dont 99 ont sous leur juridiction une ou plusieurs succursales locales au Canada. Outre les statistiques données, le rapport contient une liste complète de tous les corps centraux internationaux connus, avec le nom et l'adresse du secrétaire de chacun, ainsi que des fédérations d'unions locales, des conseils de district, des conseils des métiers et du travail, et des unions locales, avec les noms et adresses des présidents et secrétaires pour l'année 1912.

## —Membres des trade-unions au Canada en 1912—

Les tableaux contenus dans le rapport indiquent qu'il y a au Canada 136,389 salariés qui sont membres d'organisations internationales. Ils sont contenus dans 1, 638 succursales. C'est une augmentation de 107 succursales et de 16,794 membres sur les chiffres rapportés pour 1911. Il y a 217 succursales locales avec un nombre total de 15,616 membres, soit une légère augmentation pour l'année. Il y a de plus 28 corps indépendants, dont 16 rapportent un effectif de 8,115 membres, ce qui porte à 160,120 le nombre total des membres rapportés dans les 1,883 succursales locales et les organisations trade-unionistes indépendantes de tous types au Canada à la fin de l'année. Le nombre total rapporté pour 1911 était de 133,132 membres, contenus dans 1,741 corps locaux et indépendants.

Une analyse de la force respective du travail organisé et des salariés au Canada, qui est portée à 1,300,000, révèle le fait qu'un grand nombre de journaliers, approximativement 88 pour cent du total,

restent en dehors des organisations. On fait remarquer, cependant, qu'on constatera que le total de 160,120 membres d'unions au Canada "comprend sans doute la grande majorité des membres efficaces des métiers qualifiés du Dominion."

## —Etendue de l'organisation dans les différentes provinces—

Le rapport montre qu'il y a en tout 1,883 unions locales au Canada. Sur ce nombre, 1,638 sont des unions locales internationales, dont 680 sont dans la province d'Ontario, 230 dans la Colombie Britannique, 194 dans la province de Québec, 144 dans l'Alberta, 130 dans le Manitoba, 106 dans la Saskatchewan, 72 dans chacune des provinces de la Nouvelle Ecosse et du Nouveau Brunswick, et 3 dans l'île du Prince Edouard. Il y a 217 unions locales d'un caractère non international, possédant des chartes de corps centraux canadiens, réparties comme suit entre les diverses provinces: Ontario, 67; Nouvelle Ecosse, 64; Québec, 32; Colombie Britannique, 17; Nouveau Brunswick, 11; Manitoba, 9; Saskatchewan et Alberta, 7 chacune, et Ile du Prince Edouard, 3. Pour les 28 autres corps non affiliés ou indépendants, Québec en possède 14; Ontario, 5; la Colombie Britannique et l'Ile du Prince Edouard, 3 chacune; l'Alberta et la Nouvelle Ecosse, 1 chacune.

## —Membres des unions dans les villes canadiennes—

Le rapport donne le nom de toute localité au Canada où il existe une ou plusieurs unions locales, ainsi que le nombre des unions rapportant le chiffre de leurs membres et le nombre de membres rapportés comme appartenant aux succursales. Sur les 1,883 unions locales, 1,051 ont fourni des informations complètes relativement aux officiers et à la liste des membres, le nombre des membres ainsi rapportés étant 121,737. A peu près 500 unions locales ont fourni les noms de leurs officiers; les autres n'ont envoyé aucune information. Le tableau suivant contenu dans le rapport donne les noms de 22 villes qui com-



# THE CARPENTER

prennent 979 des 1,883 unions locale du Dominion, la liste ne s'étendant pas aux villes possédant 20 unions locales ou moins:

	Nombre d'unions dans la localite	Nombre d'unions rapportant le nombre de leurs membres	Nombre de membres rapportes
Toronto .....	120	78	16,415
Montréal .....	107	59	15,562
Winnipeg .....	82	50	7,518
Vancouver .....	80	39	8,011
Hamilton .....	50	33	3,166
Ottawa .....	50	32	2,765
Victoria .....	46	30	3,287
Calgary .....	42	24	3,281
Québec .....	41	20	4,419
Edmonton .....	40	24	2,729
London .....	38	27	2,350
Fort William ..	32	16	983
St. Jean, N. B..	28	18	2,687
St. Thomas ....	28	15	1,324
Saskatoon .....	28	14	991
Lethbridge ....	27	14	1,096
Halifax .....	25	11	1,387
Port Arthur ...	25	12	633
Brandon .....	24	17	1,118
Nelson .....	23	16	1,028
Moose Jaw ....	22	15	1,429
Windsor .....	21	14	880
Total .....	979	578	83,059

Les villes comprises dans la liste ci-dessus ont aussi fourni plus de la moitié des unions locales qui ont fait rapport du nombre de leurs membres, et contiennent plus de cinquante pour cent du nombre total des membres de trade-unions dans le Dominion.

## Großbritannien.

(Fortsetzung von Seite 50.)

Frachten entschieden vermindert haben und daß ein bestimmter Rückgang in der Nachfrage nach neuen Schiffen zu verzeichnen ist. Sie geben auch an, daß sich die Produktionskosten so sehr erhöht hätten, daß sie die Arbeit nicht ausführen könnten, wenn sie dabei noch einen Profit erzielen wollten.

Auf der anderen Seite weisen wir darauf hin, daß keine Anzeichen für einen unmittelbaren Rückgang vorhanden sind, daß die Kennzahl der im Bau befindlichen Schiffe nie größer war und daß die Nachfrage nach Arbeitern bei weitem größer ist, als jemals vordem in der Industrie beobachtet wurde. Die Tatsache bestand ebenfalls, daß die Kosten der Lebenshaltung sprunghaft in die Höhe gegangen sind und daß die Kauf-

kraft eines Pfundes auf ungefähr fünfzehn Schilling heruntergegangen ist.

Wenn man den Unternehmern Glauben schenken wollte, sind sie die ärmsten Menschen dieses Landes, und man wundert sich, wie sie sich die luxuriösen Häuser leisten können, in denen sie wohnen, die Automobile und Vergnügungswagen, die sie sich halten, und all die anderen äußerlichen Zeichen großen Wohlstandes. Die armen Menschen, die nicht mit 30,000 Pfund pro Jahr auskommen können.

Geringe Lohnerhöhungen sind von Zeit zu Zeit erreicht worden; so ein Schilling pro Woche am 22. Februar 1911. Eine weitere Zulage von 1 Schilling pro Woche ist am 19. Oktober 1911 bewilligt worden, und ebenfalls 1 Schilling am 19. August 1912. Insgesamt 3 Schilling pro Woche, knapp genug, um die zahlreichen Abzüge wettzumachen, die den Arbeitern während der Zeit des Rückganges im Gewerbe vor ein paar Jahren gemacht wurden. Die obigen kleinen Zulagen haben ihnen nur das zurückgebracht, was sie eingebüßt hatten; sie haben davon keinen Vorteil gehabt trotz der hochgradigen Prosperität in der Schiffbauindustrie während der letzten paar Jahre. Unsere Leser werden darum bereitwillig zugeben, daß die Forderungen unserer Leute in den Schiffswerften in der Tat sehr bescheiden sind. — Alex. Gossip, London. Vizeletten der International Union des Holzarbeiter.

## Einst und jetzt.

„Und Sie wollen mir sagen, daß Sie Ihre Dienstmädchen wie ein Mitglied der Familie behandeln?“

„Nein — das haben wir früher getan, heutzutage muß man die dienstbaren Geister behandeln wie einen Ehrengast.“

## A Non-Union Shop

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., publishers of the Ladies' Home Journal, the Saturday Evening Post and the Country Gentleman, employ about 150 people in their composing room under non-union conditions. You are requested and expected to give your loyal and hearty support to the nation wide campaign of the International Typographical Union now on foot to unionize that composing room.

Write a letter to the Curtis Publishing Company, urging that company to unionize their composing room. This is something all labor union members who read the Curtis publications can do.

# Death Roll

CHAMBERS, JOSEPH, of L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.

FOWLIS, JAMES B., of L. U. 1949, Lewistown, Mont.

## Claims Paid During Sept., 1913

Claims Paid During Sept., 1913				No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.	20174	Wm. Ross .....	325	200.00
20130	Daniel F. O'Connell.....	33	\$200.00	20175	Mrs. Katie Comingswood...	325	50.00
20131	Herman H. Enker (dis)...	65	400.00	20176	Mrs. Minnie Van Nort.....	325	50.00
20132	Lester A. Gardner .....	78	200.00	20177	Mrs. Mary Anne Farren ...	359	50.00
20133	Thos. B. Fishler .....	239	200.00	20178	Nick Kolessus (dis).....	427	200.00
20134	Maxine Comeau .....	260	50.00	20179	John Fleischman .....	476	200.00
20135	Edward Bazinet .....	390	50.00	20180	John S. Till (dis).....	1500	100.00
20136	John Olson .....	1410	200.00	20181	Chas. Eklund .....	10	200.00
20137	Wallace B. Odell .....	1536	100.00	20182	Axel T. Lindstrom .....	272	200.00
20138	Mrs. Susanna Petzold ...	106	50.00	20183	Jeff Monical .....	523	200.00
20139	Moses Jewell .....	136	50.00	20184	John A. Johnson .....	624	200.00
20140	Pearl Feagler .....	232	200.00	20185	Mrs. Mary C. Rochette ...	730	50.00
20141	George Kettig .....	299	200.00	20186	Mrs. Alice Mingo .....	943	25.00
20142	Mrs. Maria Wagner .....	492	50.00	20187	Mrs. Josephine C. Kenner.	1028	50.00
20143	Samuel Neal .....	586	200.00	20188	Mrs. Christina Kroveske...	1146	50.00
20144	Thomas F. Praed .....	594	50.00	20189	Mathias Monsette (dis)...	1350	400.00
20145	James Glacken .....	1082	50.00	20190	John S. Edgar .....	1824	200.00
20146	Mrs. Westie Hoffmann ...	1207	50.00	20191	Harry Anderson .....	639	200.00
20147	Alfred M. Musser .....	1241	200.00	20192	A. M. Fooshee .....	1406	50.00
20148	Emil Frykberg .....	1325	200.00	20193	Gust Johnson .....	1390	100.00
20149	Narcisse Ray .....	1699	200.00	20194	Clifford S. Ecker .....	852	200.00
20150	George J. Becker .....	1784	200.00	20195	Andrew F. Fuchs .....	12	200.00
20151	Mrs. Emma Snedeker ....	11	50.00	20196	Joseph Abrahamson .....	62	200.00
20152	S. W. Getchell .....	36	200.00	20197	Peter L. Granlee .....	198	200.00
20153	Mrs. Dora Blaine .....	55	50.00	20198	George Funk .....	416	200.00
20154	Mrs. Susan Rockey .....	86	50.00	20199	Philip Minke .....	512	50.00
20155	Herold J. Houdasheldt ...	660	100.00	20200	Alfred Charron .....	1372	200.00
20156	Will P. Cummings .....	921	200.00	20201	Mrs. Tillie O. Hand .....	22	50.00
20157	Walter Arvidson .....	1093	153.90	20202	Mrs. Mary De Guerre ....	22	50.00
20158	John E. Utter .....	1175	50.00	20203	George Leese .....	31	200.00
20159	Fred Krumbach .....	3	200.00	20204	John Messina .....	183	100.00
20160	Thomas H. Sullivan .....	2	200.00	20205	O. N. Goldsmith .....	213	200.00
20161	Mrs. Minnie Dugan .....	257	50.00	20206	Fred Block .....	419	200.00
20162	Mrs. Elizabeth Wienman ..	375	50.00	20207	Mrs. Margareth Ehman ...	419	50.00
20163	George P. Banister .....	673	50.00	20208	Gustave H. Steinke .....	419	200.00
20164	Mrs. Anna M. Ferris .....	75	50.00	20209	John Milne .....	429	50.00
20165	G. W. Cangable .....	262	200.00	20210	James A. Purcell .....	860	50.00
20166	W. R. Minus .....	384	200.00	20211	Victor Hrach .....	1615	200.00
20167	Timothy M. Griffin (bal)...	444	58.30	20212	Mrs. Mary Young .....	1747	50.00
20168	Johann Rieth .....	1365	50.00	20213	Mike Thomas (dis).....	483	300.00
20169	Mrs. Mary Skalnack .....	1922	50.00	20214	Martin Burger .....	519	200.00
20170	John M. Pollock .....	25	200.00	20215	Mrs. Alice M. Shaw .....	1588	50.00
20171	Mrs. Julia Maurer .....	32	50.00	20216	Mrs. Augusta W. Quilling.	68	50.00
20172	Fred W. Smith .....	129	200.00	20217	Thomas Richey .....	211	50.00
20173	Mrs. Marie Rose Leger...	134	50.00	20218	J. S. Cunningham .....	483	200.00
				20219	Ernest Nelson .....	483	200.00
				20220	Seth Tompkins .....	895	50.00
				20221	Harry W. Doud .....	1352	200.00
				20222	H. C. Forest .....	1599	50.00
				20223	J. L. Scarborough .....	1746	200.00
				20224	Henry Nothaker .....	7	200.00



# THE CARPENTER

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.	No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
20225	Mrs. Susan T. Henderson.	15	50.00	20289	Alphonse Beauchamp (dis)	988	100.00
20226	Mrs. Clara R. McRae .....	33	50.00	20290	Frank Slama .....	1786	200.00
20227	Emil Ekdahl .....	109	200.00	20291	J. B. Foulis .....	1949	200.00
20228	Mrs. Delia McGuire .....	117	50.00	20292	Ed. O'Neil .....	1683	50.00
20229	Henry M. Goodrich .....	301	50.00	20293	Mrs. Emma Y. Wilson ....	16	50.00
20230	W. L. Redman .....	1188	50.00	20294	Mrs. Nellie P. Bayless.....	53	50.00
20231	Mrs. Sarah L. Blowers....	1443	50.00	20295	Mrs. Nettie A. Singmaster	106	50.00
20232	Mrs. Bertha Elbe .....	12	50.00	20296	Joseph Longtine .....	153	200.00
20233	Edward Dowling .....	51	200.00	20297	Harvey E. Van Dyne .....	203	200.00
20234	W. R. Brown .....	62	50.00	20298	Geo. Lihart .....	211	200.00
20235	John M. Spafford .....	62	200.00	20299	John Willis .....	240	200.00
20236	Mrs. Grace May Thomas..	345	50.00	20300	M. Kujawa, alias Kiefer...	355	200.00
20237	Mrs. Catherine S. Kast .....	380	50.00	20301	Joseph Nienhaus .....	355	200.00
20238	Honore Fournier .....	390	200.00	20302	Chas. J. Goodwin .....	377	200.00
20239	Mrs. Inga C. Ekstrand....	427	50.00	20303	Mrs. Annie Daitch .....	486	50.00
20240	Mrs. Bridget Robinson ...	427	50.00	20304	Marion H. Abnet .....	728	50.00
20241	Mrs. Ella Wise .....	476	50.00	20305	Geo. H. Schusler (dis)....	879	200.00
20242	Chas. R. Dubie .....	1042	200.00	20306	Chas. Weber .....	210	200.00
20243	Mrs. Agnes Otteson .....	1314	50.00	20307	Fred Miller .....	306	200.00
20244	Mrs. Iva D. Brock .....	1769	50.00	20308	Dennis Verdier .....	325	50.00
20245	John D. Prendergast .....	11	200.00	20309	John W. Long .....	462	50.00
20246	Erick Kronholm (bal)....	112	18.00	20310	Aug. Pfeiffelmann .....	497	200.00
20247	Daniel Tobin .....	176	200.00	20311	Fred Bahr .....	849	50.00
20248	Mrs. Jennie Parker .....	384	50.00	20312	John Turtenwald .....	1053	50.00
20249	John Einsele .....	599	200.00	20313	Otto Lang .....	1059	200.00
20250	Joseph Kolb .....	599	200.00	20314	Richard Brown .....	316	50.00
20251	Frank O'Brien .....	9	200.00				
20252	Chas. U. Evans .....	465	50.00				
20253	J. E. Hunting .....	586	50.00				
20254	Patrick J. Roberts .....	1588	200.00				
20255	Mrs. Matilda Mack .....	224	50.00				
20256	Anton Fessel .....	237	200.00				
20257	George Seaman .....	453	200.00				
20258	Louis P. Vincent .....	683	200.00				
20259	Mrs. Mary J. Ogelsby ....	943	50.00				
20260	Ezra B. Havens .....	996	50.00				
20261	J. F. Madrid .....	1274	100.00				
20262	Aionzo Holman, Sr. ....	1297	200.00				
20263	Mrs. Hulda M. Ellis .....	1374	50.00				
20264	Wm. Simpson .....	10	200.00				
20265	Otto E. F. Himminghoefer	169	200.00				
20266	Joseph F. Liberty .....	7	200.00				
20267	Mrs. Mary S. Kappen ....	37	50.00				
20268	James Svoboda .....	39	200.00				
20269	Mrs. Amelia Hollander ....	43	50.00				
20270	Mrs. Mary Breemersch ....	58	50.00				
20271	Mrs. Clara Illingworth ....	58	50.00				
20272	Wm. Zell .....	58	50.00				
20273	Marc Barloz .....	134	50.00				
20274	Chas. W. McCrimmon ....	169	200.00				
20275	Alfred Johnson .....	181	200.00				
20276	Wm. Witka .....	181	50.00				
20277	Charles Shupp .....	362	200.00				
20278	Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell..	389	50.00				
20279	Mrs. Sarah McC. Mullins..	774	50.00				
20280	Hugo Garbe, Sr.....	916	50.00				
20281	Andrew Anderson .....	917	50.00				
20282	Chris Kemnade .....	1494	50.00				
20283	Mrs. Tillie A. Knittle....	1721	50.00				
20284	James R. Brown .....	33	200.00				
20285	James H. Law .....	318	200.00				
20286	Abe Miller .....	504	200.00				
20287	John Martin .....	550	200.00				
20288	Andrew J. Clouse .....	599	50.00				

Total .....\$23,355.20

## United Brotherhood of Carpenters State Councils

Connecticut—President, Stephen Charters, 111 Wakelle ave., Ansonia, Conn.; Secretary Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, A. B. Sawyer, Miami, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, A. M. Copeland, 128 Plum st., Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Singleton, 3 Gilmore st., Waycross, Ga.

Massachusetts—President, John Hanigan, 20 Madison st., Worcester, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, Saginaw, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, John Timmer, Grand Rapids, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. M. Guerin, 290 2d ave., Troy, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 508 E. 86th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, P. W. Dowler, 1620 4th st., Seattle, Wash.; secretary, G. L. McMurphy, 825 S. Steele st., Tacoma, Wash.

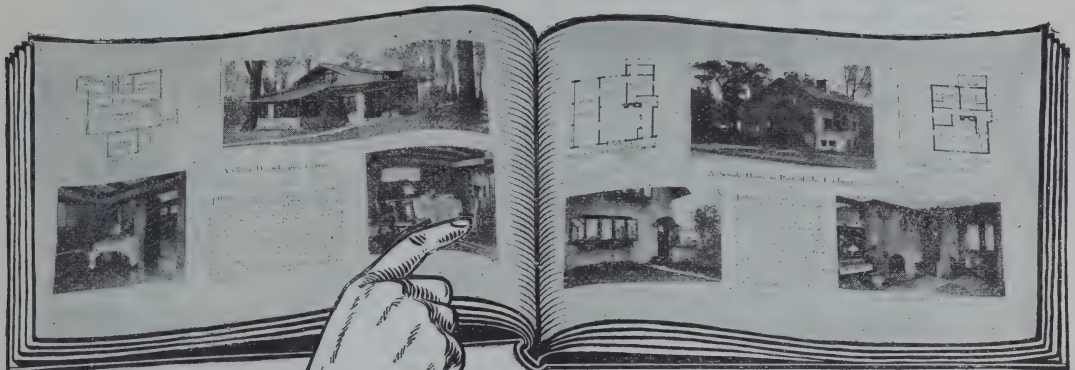
Oklahoma—President, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Holt, 322 F st., S. W., Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Conference — President, Wm. Irwin, 358 Howland ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 299 Berkeley st., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Rhode Island—President, Clarence E. Briggs, 172 Division st., Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, D. B. White, 1103 N. Travis st., Sherman, Texas; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbian st., Houston, Tex.

# THE CARPENTER



224 pages,  
9½x12¾ inches,  
426 illustrations.

**Sent Free**

Here is your chance to secure absolutely **FREE OF CHARGE** the most complete and up-to-date plan book ever published. No carpenter or contractor who wishes to acquaint himself with the latest in building construction—no man who is contemplating erecting a home—can afford to be without it. This great new plan book, **"Modern American Homes,"** contains plans and specifications for 168 different structures, including excellent exterior and interior views, detailed estimates, etc. Designed by the leading architects of this country. Includes city, country and suburban homes, bungalows, farm houses, summer cottages, tent houses, camps, garages, apartment houses, and various public buildings. Printed on heavy enamel paper and substantially bound.

Plans and specifications, no matter how well prepared, are practically useless if the worker who follows them has not a thorough knowledge of his trade. He must be familiar with every branch of the building profession—with every detail of modern architecture. It is for the worker, whether apprentice, carpenter or contractor, that the American Technical Society's great **Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building** has been prepared. No matter what your position or experience, you can gain from this work knowledge which will be of great value to you. With this complete review of architecture, carpentry and building, and our great plan book, you are prepared to cope with any job, however difficult it may be.

## The Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building

consists of ten massive volumes; 4,760 pages, 7x10 inches; 4,000 illustrations, full page plates, building plans, diagrams, etc.; hundreds of valuable tables and formulas; carefully cross-indexed for quick, easy reference.

### Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, Freehand, Perspective and Architectural Drawing, Lettering, Pen and Ink Rendering, The Orders, Superintendence, Strength of Materials, Masonry, Reinforced Concrete, Carpentry, Steel Square, Stair-Building, Hardware, Steel Construction, Roof Trusses, Practical Problems, Estimating, Contracts, Specifications, Building Law, Sanitation, Sheet Metal Work, Electric Wiring and Lighting.

## The Plan Book Sent **FREE**

With every order for the **Cyclopedia of Architecture, Carpentry and Building** we will include the Plan Book, absolutely **free of charge** and send you the Cyclopedia and the Plan Book, **express prepaid, for seven days' free examination.** You keep the books a full week—examine them thoroughly at your leisure—and if they don't meet with your expectations they may be returned at our expense. Remember—the complete set, Cyclopedia and Plan Book, are sent **free** upon receipt of the coupon below and we pay express charges both ways if they are not satisfactory.

**Another FREE Offer.** With each set is included a year's Consulting Membership, regular value \$12.00, entitling you to the free advice of a corps of Expert Architects. This will give practical help in handling building problems which are too specific to be taken up in detail in the Cyclopedia. This service alone is worth more than the first cost of the books.

**AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY**  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

**Send for FREE plan book to day**

**400 Good Suggestions for the  
Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.**



**Free Plan Book Coupon**

CARP.  
10-13.

**A.T.S.**

Please

send **Free**

**Plan Book** also

Cyclopedia of

Architecture, Car-

pentry and Building

for seven days' exam-

ination. I will send \$2.00

within seven days and

\$2.00 a month until I have

paid \$24.80 for Cyclopedia

(Plan Book included free), or

notify you and hold books subject

to your order. Title not to pass until

fully paid.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

EMPLOYER .....

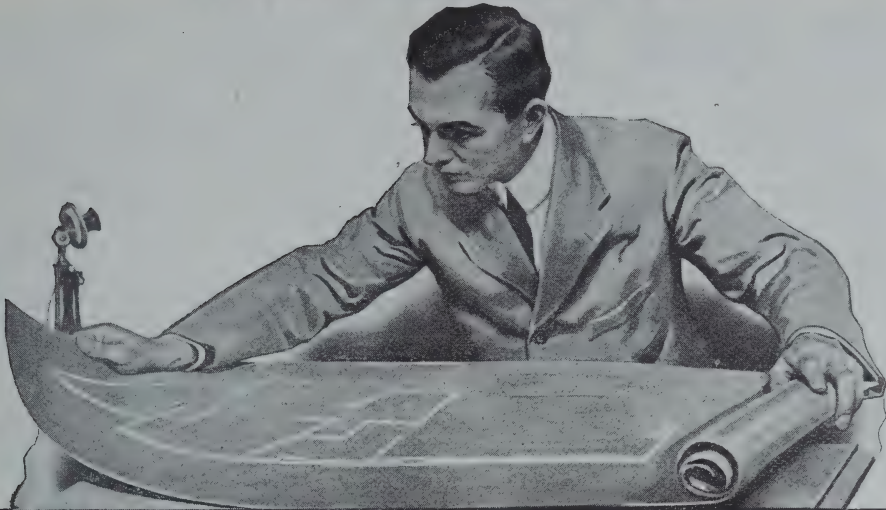


# Directory of Business Agents

Aberdeen, Wash.—R. B. Ellis, 512 Burleigh av.  
Akron, O.—E. S. Shatzer, Carpenters' Hall.  
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.  
Allentown, Pa.—N. K. Frankenfield, 326 N. 16th st.  
Alton, Ill.—Roland Adams, 202 Pioneer Bldg.  
Anadarko, Okla.—J. E. Wilson.  
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.  
Ardmore, Okla.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.  
Asbury Park, N. J.—David F. Gant, Bradley Beach, N. J.  
Atlanta, Ga.—Jim Stephenson, 226 Brown-Randolph Bldg.  
Atlantic City, N. J.—Frederick Scheideman, 307 N. Massachusetts ave.  
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.  
Augusta, Ga.—F. M. King, 702 Moore ave.; R. J. Palmer, 1118 Twigg st.  
Augusta, Me., Waterville and Vicinity—T. M. Rollins, 18 Cushman st., Augusta, Me.  
Aurora, Ill.—Edward F. Ream, 77-79 Fox st.  
Ausable Forks, N. Y.—Hiram Jacques.  
Bakersfield, Cal.—W. Watson, 2615 K st.  
Baltimore, Md.—L. U. 329, Eugene Sullivan, 15 E. Haywood ave., Pimlico, Md.; L. U. 29, Frank G. Simmons.  
Barre, Vt.—A. B. Coffin.  
Bartlesville, Okla.—S. F. Wray.  
Batavia, N. Y.—Frank Roberts, 1 Holland ave.  
Battle Creek, Mich.—Wm. Cartridge, 316 Kale-zoo st.  
Bay City, Mich.—Wm. B. Guest, 1401 Park ave.  
Beardstown, Ill.—D. H. Elliott, 1000 W. 6th st.  
Belmar, N. J.—Harry Redmond, Box 245.  
Bergen County, N. J.—John D. Carrlock, 388 Ridgewood ave., Ridgewood, N. J.  
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jerry Ryan, 77 State st.  
Birmingham, Ala.—Wm. T. Hutto, Room 805 Farley Bldg.; N. T. Overall.  
Boise, Idaho—James J. Ryan, Box 1294 Sta. A.  
Boston, Mass.—D. C.—A. J. Howlett, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. T. White, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1096, N. J. MacDonald, 9 Claremont Park; L. U. 1393 (Wharf and Bridge), Seymour Coffin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1410 (Shop and Mill), D. S. Fitzgerald, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers and Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew), M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 272, Bowden st., Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 67, Roxbury, John M. Devline, 16 Woodville Pk., Roxbury, Mass.; L. U. 443, Cheshire, Chas. Noel, 86 Grove st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U. 937 (Hebrew), Chelsea, Kalman Disler, 96 Arlington st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U.'s 441 and 1653, Cambridge, and 629, Somerville, J. F. Twomey, 234 Sycamore st., Waverley, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 16 Pope st., East Boston, Mass.  
Brainerd, Minn.—P. W. Bidwell, 616 Oak st.  
Branford, Conn.—John Knockwood.  
Bridgeport, Conn.—M. L. Kane, 1484 Park ave.  
Bristol, Conn.—J. W. Greno, 84 Grove st.  
Brookton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 308 Marston Bldg., 28 Main st.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—Vincent Roth, 12-14 Eagle st.; J. B. Tierney, 12-14 Eagle st.  
Calgary, Alta., Can.—J. Ross, Box 1404; W. Page, Labor Hall.  
Canton, Ill.—John Burgard.  
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—D. A. Leonard, 19 Jim Blk.

Central City, Ky.—C. L. Craig.  
Cheyenne, Wyo.—B. R. McKinstry, James Bros.' cigar store.  
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president; Daniel Galvin, sec.-treas.; Wm. T. White, J. C. Johnson, F. C. Bromley, business agents of the district. No. 1, Albert F. Schultz; No. 10, W. S. Deuel; No. 13, Thos. F. Flynn; No. 54, Peter Mraz; No. 58, Simon Charles Grassl; No. 62, P. J. Granberg; No. 80, W. Brims; No. 141, A. Anderson; No. 181, Thos. F. Church; No. 199, J. C. Grantham; No. 242, George Prokaski; No. 272 (Chicago Heights), James Goodman; No. 416, F. C. Lemke; No. 434, John H. De Young; Nos. 448, 461, 250, 1727, North Shore Local Unions, M. L. Baade; No. 504, Wm. Watson; No. 643 (ship carpenters), E. Leubke; No. 1128, H. Brokhope; No. 1307, R. E. Huffman; No. 1693 (millwrights), John Oliver. Millmen; No. 341, Adam Kurowski, 2034 N. Wood st.; No. 1367, Jos. Dusek; No. 1784, Gustave Stange; No. 1786, John Charvat; No. 1922, Geo. Orris. Address of all officers and business agents; Carpenters' Hall, 37 W. Randolph st.  
Cincinnati, O.—W. E. Brown, 1228-30 Walnut st.; Frank Imwalle, 1228 Walnut st.  
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.  
Cleveland, O.—Louis I. Babb, secretary; Arnold Bill, Thos. Payne. Address of all: 310 Prospect st.  
Clinton, Ia.—Clause Rief, 331 14th ave.  
Columbus, Ind.—R. L. Wheate, 333 Kinman st., (Columbus, East).  
Columbus, O.—J. W. Mallon, Room 15, Deshler Bldg.  
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.  
Corsicana, Tex.—C. F. Barnes, Box 447.  
Coshocton, O.—Fred Tish, 942 E. Main st.  
Council Bluffs, Ia.—A. A. Whitlock, 201 S. 1st st.  
Cullman, Ala.—Arch Maples.  
Dallas, Tex.—E. W. Spear, P. O. Box 372.  
Danbury, Conn.—Marion B. Mabie, 19 Smith street.  
Dayton, O.—L. E. Nysewander, 46 Central Blk.  
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.  
Denver, Colo.—No. 55, W. H. Marker, 1947 Stout st.; No. 1874, Thomas James, 1436 Curtis st.  
Derby, Conn.—R. Bruce Hansen, 38 Jackson st.  
Des Moines, Ia.—J. F. Gray, Trades Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust.  
Detroit, Mich.—H. Colwell, 64 Grand River ave.  
Duluth, Minn.—N. Olson, 1905 W. 4th st.  
Dyersburg, Tenn.—Lee Nichols.  
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.  
East St. Louis, Ill.—Wm. Schene, Rooms 216-217, Metropolitan Bldg.  
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.  
Edmonton, Alta., Can.—Donald MacLeod, 827 Kinnaird st.  
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 605 Elizabeth avenue.  
Elmira, N. Y.—W. D. Miller, Metzger Block, cor. 3d and N. Main.  
El Paso, Tex.—W. T. Davis, Box 631.  
Ensley, Ala.—W. B. Crumley, Box 769.  
Erie, Pa.—Martin Rouen, 7 Shaaaf Lane.  
Evansville, Ind.—Fred Ulsas, 911 E. Missouri street.  
Fall River, Mass.—Alphonse Pariseau, 838 Pine street.  
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.  
Fargo, N. D.—Walter R. Lee, 1220 12th st., N.  
Farmington, Mo.—W. J. Dougherty.

# THE CARPENTER



## Could YOU Make Good on a *Trained* Man's Job?

Ability counts. *Push*—not pull—is the thing that gets a man ahead. What the business world wants today is men who can DO things—and do them RIGHT. And the *trained* man—the man who can do what the world wants done—can always command a big salary.

Examine yourself. Find out whether *you* could hold down a job as Foreman, Contractor, or Architect if it were offered to you—whether you can do *any* work that would command a big salary. If you can't hold down a really good job now, let the International Correspondence Schools train you so that you can.

You won't have to leave home or give up your position. If you can spare half an hour a day you can get this training in your *own home* during your *spare time*.

For 22 years the I.C.S. have been training ambitious men for better jobs and bigger salaries. *You've* got just as much spare time, just as good schooling and just as strong a determination to make something of yourself as these men had. What they have done *YOU can do*.

If you really *want* a good job and are willing to make a determined effort to get it—just mark and mail the attached coupon and the I.C.S. will show you how they can help you.

**Mark the Coupon NOW**

### International Correspondence Schools

Box 1069, SCRANTON, PA.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a higher salary and advancement to the position, trade or profession before which I have marked X.

#### Architecture

Architectural Draftsman  
Contracting and Building  
Structural Engineer  
Structural Draftsman  
Concrete Construction  
Electrical Engineer  
Electric Lighting  
Plumbing & Steam Fitting  
Heating and Ventilation  
Plumbing Inspector  
Estimating Clerk

#### Mechanical Engineer

Patternmaking  
Civil Engineer  
Surveying and Mapping  
Commercial Illustrating  
Mining Engineer  
Gas Engineer  
Automobile Running  
Bookkeeper  
Stenographer  
Civil Service Exams.  
Advertising Man

Name \_\_\_\_\_

St. and No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Present Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

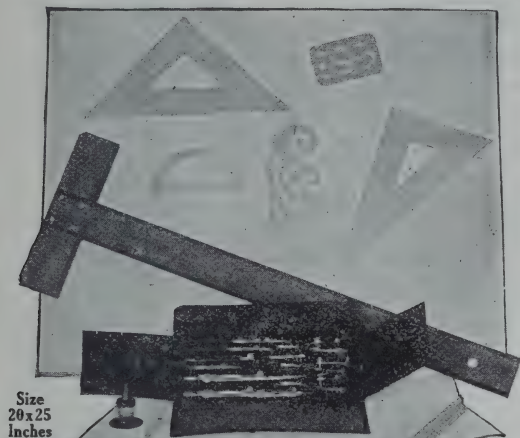


# THE CARPENTER

Flint, Mich.—Geo. H. Yomans, R. F. D. No. 3.  
 Fond du Lac, Wis.—Henry Kinkel, 438 3d st.  
 Fort Dodge, Ia.—R. I. Harlow, P. O. Box 187.  
 Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—B. G. Pearson.  
 Fort Smith, Ark.—L. C. Peacock, Alvord Hotel, 5 A st.  
 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Chas. Easley, 610 Calhoun st.  
 Ft. Worth, Tex.—W. E. Hemsell, 1616 S. Main.  
 Galveston, Tex.—J. A. Johnstone, 2214½ Ave. E.  
 Gary, Ind.—Walter Good, 2560 Washington st.  
 Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.  
 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Garrit Verburg, Henry Eckert, 7 Oakes st.  
 Granite City, Madison and Venice—J. O. Lynch.  
 Graniteville, Ill.—Geo. F. Scott.  
 Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badisbaugh, Box 503.  
 Great Falls, Mont.—Geo. W. Snyder, 500 4th st.  
 Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.  
 Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhoy, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.  
 Greenfield, Mass.—D. E. Campbell.  
 Hamilton, O.—Chas. N. Wilkins, 330 Buckeye street.  
 Hammond, Ind.—Wm. Newton, 160 Plummer avenue.  
 Hartford, Conn.—A. L. McAllister, 16 Stedman street.  
 Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwyn Postoffice.  
 Haverhill, Mass.—David Z. Reynolds, 2 Gilman Place.  
 Hazleton, Pa.—Albert Walck, 703 N. Laurel.  
 Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.—Wm. H. Guptill, 267 Front st.  
 Herkimer, N. Y.—Cornelius Lathrope, 118 2d avenue.  
 Holyoke and Westfield, Mass.—John Cronnen, Carpenters' Hall, 437 High st.  
 Houston, Tex.—W. R. Raymond, 206½ Main st.  
 Hudson, N. Y.—H. W. Macy, 446 Carrott st.  
 Iilon, N. Y.—Squire Kilbourne, 86 Otsego st.  
 Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, A. F. Full-graff. Address of both agents: 138 W. Washington st.  
 Iola, Kan.—Trot Williamson.  
 Jackson, Mich.—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.  
 Jacksonville, Fla.—W. A. Puryear, Labor Hall, Liberty and Bay sts.  
 Jamestown, N. Y.—J. M. Kane, Box 112.  
 Jersey City, N. J.—J. R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave.; James G. Larkin, 452 Hoboken ave.  
 Kansas City, Mo.—D. C. secretary and business agent: S. C. Pefley, 1216 Ridge ave., Kansas City, Kas.; L. E. Bass, 1339 S. 27th st., Kansas City, Kas.; L. U. 61, F. B. Jones, 2900 Mercer st., Kansas City, Mo.; L. U. 168, M. C. McAllister, 715 Ann ave., Kansas City, Kas.  
 Kankakee, Ill.—W. U. Wash, 566 South 4th st.  
 Kensington, Ill.—John H. Leyoung.  
 Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—P. Beers.  
 Kewanee, Ill.—Frank Heeter, 409 N. Livingstone ave.  
 Keyport, N. J.—Samuel Stryker.  
 Kingston, N. Y.—Harry F. Gerhardt, 161 E. Chester st.  
 Knoxville, Tenn.—W. J. Roach.  
 Krebs, Okla.—E. D. Miller.  
 Lafayette, Colo.—C. C. Jones, Louisville, Colo.; Sam Hicks, Lafayette, Colo.  
 Lake County, Ind.—J. I. Day, 4106 Baring ave., East Chicago, Ind.  
 Lansing, Mich.—Geo. Mattoon, 1117 Ballard st.  
 LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.  
 Lawrence, Mass.—A. B. Grady, 10 Butler st.  
 Lawton, Okla.—H. F. Rugh, 811 A ave.  
 Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—Stanley L. Chappell, Box 172.  
 Lewiston, Me.—J. A. Reng, 249 Park st.  
 Lincoln, Neb.—Fred Eissler, Labor Temple.  
 Little Falls, N. Y.—Alfred N. Smith, 54 Petre street.  
 Little Rock, Ark.—R. A. Pettifer, 1223 Rock st.  
 Lockport, N. Y.—Albert Nott, 237 Prospect st.  
 Louisville, Ky.—E. J. Borders, 506 Walker Bldg., 5th and Market sts.

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. R. Gore, J. G. McAfee. Address of business agents, 538 Maple ave.  
 Lowell, Mass.—M. A. Lee, 48 Fourth st.  
 Lynn, Mass.—A. W. Clark, 62 Monroe st.  
 Macon, Ga.—G. B. Moncrief, 2084 Third st.  
 Madison, Ill.—A. E. McGowan, 1214 A B st., Granite City, Ill.  
 Madison, Wis.—H. A. Derleth, 27 N. Pinkey street.  
 Manchester, N. H.—Armelle Turcotte, 40 Joliette.  
 Mayaguez, Porto Rico.—Louis Perocler, Box 101.  
 Marissa, Ill.—Barney Elliott, St. Clair court.  
 McAlester, Okla.—R. A. Bradley, 508 S. 18th st.  
 McKinney, Tex.—D. P. Wilmeth.  
 Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.—T. J. Webb, P. O. Box 1069.  
 Memphis, Tenn.—S. B. Ryals, 1158 Jackson av.  
 Meriden, Conn.—A. A. Lancenette, 332½ Cods avenue.  
 Middlesex, Mass.—John G. Cogill, 3 Glen court, Malden, Mass.  
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Adolph Hinkforth, Emil Brodde, 300 4th st.  
 Minneapolis, Minn.—W. Clyde Taylor, 26 Washington ave., S.; Geo. E. Brenner, 26 Washington ave., S.  
 Moberly, Mo.—Jess. Mathler, 123 Thompson st.  
 Moline, Davenport and Rock Island, Ill.—(Tri-Cities)—Harry Strom, Box 203, E. Moline, Ill.  
 Monmouth, Ill.—John M. Hurst, 212 S. 11th st.  
 Monongahela, Pa.—H. R. Norman, West Brownsville, Pa.  
 Montclair, Bloomfield and Orange, N. J.—A. J. Bartruff, 98 Eaton place, E. Orange, N. J.; E. E. Hill, Pompton ave., Cedar Grove, N. J.  
 Montgomery County, Pa.—Fredrik G. Trunk, 212 Kettenring ave., Ardmore, Pa.; Harry Coder, 810 Forest st., Conshohocken, Pa.  
 Montreal, Can.—J. A. Lafamme, 301 St. Dominique st.; L. Guertin, 301 St. Dominique st.; Arthur Cinq Mars, 301 St. Dominique st.  
 Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Andrew Smith, 304 W. Terrace ave.  
 Muskegon, Mich.—Chas. Franke, 15 E. Isabella street.  
 Nashville, Tenn.—J. W. Carlew, 1625 12th ave., N.  
 Newark, N. J.—C. C. Mowell, 107 Oraton st.; A. R. Wyatt, 406 S. 12th st.  
 Newton, Mass.—L. H. Johnson, 251 Wash st.  
 New Bedford, Mass.—Wm. Nelson, Room 39, Masonic Building.  
 New Britain, Conn.—J. F. McGrath, 79 Dwight street.  
 New Castle, Pa.—J. W. Patterson, Trade Assembly Hall.  
 New Haven, Conn.—John L. Richards, Music Hall Bldg., 117½ Court st.  
 New London, Conn.—George Arnold, 557 Bank street.  
 New Milford, Conn.—Oscar F. Ross.  
 New Philadelphia, O.—Jos. Born, 227 Grimes street.  
 New Rochelle, N. Y.—John McLaughlin, 18 Lawton st.  
 New York City — For Manhattan: David French, Wm. J. Connell, Fred Nylund, S. E. Wilson; addresses, 142 E. 59th st., New York City. For Brooklyn: Wm. O'Grady, Ernest Bradley, Daniel Hancock, Gus Schober; addresses, 255 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. For Bronx: C. H. Bausher, Wallace Anderson, Stephen O'Brien, John T. Donovan; addresses, 4215 3d ave., Bronx. For Queens: Arthur Cutts, 15 Oxford st., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.; John Quinn, 54 N. 7th st., Whitestone, L. I.; Henry Phillips, 399 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; I. W. Stock, 312 8th ave., L. I. City, L. I. For Richmond: Jas. Martin, 684 Van Duzer st., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.; A. L. McCallum, 141 Manor road, West Brighton, S. I., N. Y.  
 Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.—James Marsh, 18 Jepson st.

# THE CARPENTER DRAFTSMEN GET BIG PAY



Size  
20x25  
Inches

## FREE This \$20 Drafts- man's Outfit

exactly as illustrated, consisting of imported german silver drawing instruments in morocco case, drawing board, ebony lined mahogany T-square, two transparent triangles, german silver protractor, French curve, triangular boxwood scale, waterproof ink, pencil, ink and pencil erasers, erasing shield, pencil pointer, handmade drawing paper and thumbtacks. The instruments are manufactured by one of the largest makers of mathematical instruments in the world, and are guaranteed absolutely accurate.

## SALARY GUARANTEE

**THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE GUARANTEES** that you will receive an increase of fifty per cent over your present salary within three years from the date of your enrollment; or, failing in this, the School guarantees to refund to you the full amount paid for your course. Back of this guarantee stands the School—for more than fifteen years the foremost educational institution of its kind in the world. This school has succeeded because it has been true to its principles of giving its students the instruction for which they enrolled.

## MAIL THE COUPON—NOW

Don't fail to take advantage of this great offer—an offer that has never before been equalled. Keep in mind that the \$20 draftsman's outfit and an up-to-date four volume reference work of the same value are sent **absolutely without charge** when you enroll in this course. Don't pass up this opportunity. At any rate, mail the coupon and get complete information regarding this great offer. It will cost you nothing to investigate—it may be the turning point of your fortunes. Send the coupon now!

**American School**  
of Correspondence, Chicago, U.S.A.

**Learn at home by our  
new, easy method**

The American School is making a **Special Offer** to those who never had a chance to get a technical education. This is a wonderful opportunity for you to get the training you need—in your spare time and in your own home. Learn drafting. It will bring you big returns—you can earn from \$75 to \$200 per month. Your success depends only upon your ability and the kind of instruction you have had. There is a constant demand for draftsmen. It is one of the few professions where the demand exceeds the supply. Send for our big **Special Offer** today. Fill in and mail the coupon now. We will send you our general bulletin and complete information about your course. Remember, this is the greatest offer ever made—by the largest correspondence educational institution in the world—with a capital of over half a million to back it up.

# FREE

This complete Cyclopedia of Drawing, value \$20, included absolutely **free** if you enroll at once. This great work, consisting of four big volumes as illustrated below, covers completely the entire work of the architectural and mechanical draftsman. Its value as an adjunct to the course we now offer cannot be estimated. Not only will you receive personal instruction from our expert draftsmen, but you will have these books at your elbow to settle immediately any question that may arise. The four volumes are bound in half red morocco, gold stamped, and contain 1,720 pages, 7x10 inches; 1,037 illustrations, full page plates, diagrams, designs, etc.

Remember, these books do not cost you one penny—they are included without charge with the course.



## SPECIAL OFFER COUPON

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF  
CORRESPONDENCE  
Chicago, U. S. A.

Gentlemen.—Without any obligations, please send me full particulars regarding your great **Special Offer** on a complete course in drafting. Also tell me about the draftsman's outfit and four volume reference work which are included **FREE** with this course. CARP. 10-13.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....



# THE CARPENTER

- Niagara Falls, N. Y.—John H. Kew, 518 23d st.  
 Norfolk County, Mass.—Edgar B. Noyes, 113 East River st., Hyde Park, Mass.  
 Norfolk, Va.—C. F. Jones, 305 Greenwood Bldg.  
 Northampton, Mass.—George Drouillet, 35 Market st.  
 North Bristol, Mass., District—B. S. Bolles, Box 135, Sharon, Mass.  
 Northwestern Ohio District—Wm. B. Austin, 332 N. Union ave., Alliance, O.  
 North Yakima, Wash.—O. F. Leland.  
 Norwich, Conn.—Robert McNeely, Carpenters' Hall, 252 Main st.  
 Nyack, N. Y.—James Murrin, 42 Summit st.  
 Oakland, Cal.—Dave L. Wilson, 1500 Liese ave., Fruitville, Cal.  
 Ohio Valley, D. C.—E. Weekly, 3902 Jacob st., Wheeling, W. Va.  
 Omaha, Neb.—H. Stroesser, 2219 Webster st.  
 Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.  
 Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Bunke, 137 Harney st.  
 Ottumwa, Ia.—Geo. W. Ferguson, 511 Jay st.  
 Pasadena, Cal.—T. J. Johnson, 42 E Walnut.  
 Passaic, N. J.—S. Greenwood, Emerald Hall, State st.  
 Paterson, N. J.—Charles C. Gravatt, Norwood Bldg., cor. Main and Ellison sts.  
 Pawtucket, R. I.—Theodore Malo, 21 N. Main street.  
 Pensacola, Fla.—N. Launsbery, Old Armory Bldg., Room 1.  
 Peoria, Ill.—Willis K. Brown, 109-111 S. Adams st.  
 Perth Amboy, N. J.—W. J. Murtagh, 425 Mechanic st.  
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Harry Heisler, chairman; John MacDonald, secretary-treasurer. Assistants: Louis Weber, south district; Thos. Mac. Devitt, west central district; Harry Heisler, north district; Vernon Fletcher, north central district; Reuben Price, central and Camden district; Reuben Wetton, floor layers. Address of all business agents: 142 N. 11th st.  
 Pine Bluff, Ark.—F. J. Jones, 412 W. 17th ave.  
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. P. Patton, sec.-treas.; F. E. Allen, A. M. Swartz. Address of secretary and business agents, Union Labor Temple, Webster ave. and Washington place.  
 Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.  
 Pontiac, Ill.—F. Sipe.  
 Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Frank Jennings.  
 Portchester, N. Y.—J. C. Schofield, 18 Adeo st.  
 Portsmouth, N. H.—Robert V. Noble, 456 Market st.  
 Portland, Ore.—G. T. Hunt, 406 E. Pine st.  
 Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.—Chas. T. Wiggins.  
 Poteau, Okla.—J. J. Vance.  
 Prescott, Ark.—E. R. Newth.  
 Prince Albert, Sask., Can.—J. Sleight, P. O. Box 544.  
 Prince Rupert, Can.—Harry Bertaux.  
 Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, 152 Weybosset st.; Octave Boutin, 152 Weybosset st.  
 Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.  
 Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 24 N. 6th st.  
 Red Bank and Long Branch, N. J.—W. G. Pinson, 404 Park Place, Long Branch, N. J.  
 Richmond, Va.—J. A. Holland, Labor Temple, 5th and Marshall.  
 Roanoke, Va.—L. G. Stultz, 709 2d ave., N. W.  
 Rochester, Minn.—W. E. Thorn, 316 S. Broadway.  
 Rochester, N. Y.—G. H. Wright, 33 Penn. st.; A. Agreen, 100 Reynolds Arcade.  
 Rockford, Ill.—John E. Peters, 1304 Benton st.  
 Rockville, Conn.—Wm. J. Hetzler.  
 Rutland, Vt.—Chas. E. Hoyt, 81 Crescent st.  
 Sacramento, Cal.—F. E. Stahl, 2211 L st.  
 Saginaw, Mich.—E. W. Secord, 416 Cornelia st.  
 Salem, Mass.—Wm. Swanson, 4 Central st.  
 Salt Lake City, Utah.—D. O. Jacobs, Labor Temple, 151 E. 2d East st.  
 San Antonio, Tex.—Albert Gmehlin, 133 Paso Hondo st.  
 San Bernardino, Cal.—E. H. Gee, 729 6th st.  
 San Diego, Cal.—G. E. Fitzgerald, Labor Temple, 739 4th st.  
 San Francisco, Cal.—Wm. Seagrave, E. J. McCarthy, Fred Fewster, C. C. Campbell, address, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero sts. For Oakland: A. P. Johnson, 761 12th st., Oakland, Cal., and R. A. Rice, 761 12th st., Oakland, Cal.  
 San Jose, Cal.—Bert P. Ward, 72-78 N. 2d st.  
 Santa Monica, Cal.—M. J. Musser, 25 Ashland ave., Ocean Park, Cal.  
 Schenectady, N. Y.—Chas. Gould, Scotia, N. Y.  
 Scranton, Pa.—E. E. Knapp, 232 Lackawanna avenue.  
 Seattle, Wash.—W. R. Bennett, 1620 4th st.  
 Sesser, Ill.—I. Hill.  
 Sheridan, Wyo.—James Schrivner.  
 Sioux City, Ia.—R. L. Williams, 508 5th st.  
 Sioux Falls, S. D.—F. C. Almont, 413 E. 13th street.  
 Sloatsburg, N. Y.—O. J. Bretnall.  
 South Bend, Ind.—Burt Gilman, Gen. Del.  
 South Framingham, Mass.—W. E. Cotter.  
 South Jacksonville, Fla.—G. H. Hall.  
 Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.  
 Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Van Eschen, 9 Madison street.  
 Springfield, Ill.—J. T. Nealon, 1110 N. 7th st.  
 Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 6 Geraldine Court; Thos. McCarroll, 89 Armory st.  
 Springfield, Mo.—W. C. Justice, R. R. 4, Box 112.  
 Springfield and Milburn, N. J.—J. R. Howard, Box 37, Springfield, N. J.  
 Springfield, O.—Geo. Bixler, Clay st.  
 Stamford, Conn.—Geo. B. Gregory, 45 Oak st.  
 St. Cloud, Minn.—John L. Chaika, 1230 Breckinridge ave.  
 St. Louis, Mo.—E. Ruble, Wm. J. Eaton, P. E. De Lille, Wm. Kelleher, W. B. Ferrell. Address of all business agents, 2228 Olive st.  
 St. John, N. B., Can.—James L. Sgrue.  
 St. Joseph, Mo.—B. F. Ladd, 512 Green st.  
 St. Paul, Minn.—J. P. Walsh, 510 Bay st.  
 St. Petersburg, Fla.—F. A. Fitch.  
 Summit, N. J.—Richard Swain, 6 South st.  
 Superior, Wis.—J. H. Hatch, 1701 28th st.  
 Sydney, N. S., Can.—H. Gregory, 128 Falmouth street.  
 Syracuse, N. Y.—J. T. O'Brien, 10 Clinton Blk.  
 Tamaqua, Pa.—C. H. Stockley, 133 Cottage ave.  
 Tampa, Fla.—J. D. Garner, Box 599.  
 Taylorville, Ill.—Geo. King, Box 252.  
 Teague, Tex.—J. H. Mayberry.  
 Terre Haute, Ind.—Jacob Junker, 624½ Wash. ave.  
 Terrell, Tex.—Lawrence Stovall, Box 372.  
 Toledo, O.—Louis J. Bremer, 314 Cherry st.  
 Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.  
 Toleston, Ind.—L. U. 1117, C. Banta.  
 Topeka, Kas.—A. W. Burkhardt.  
 Toronto, Ont., Can.—M. C. Clark, Labor Temple, 167 Church st.  
 Trenton, N. J.—Geo. W. Adams, 653 S. Olden avenue.  
 Three Rivers, Que., Can.—J. I. Gelivas, 18 Cooke st.  
 Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.  
 Tuxedo, N. Y.—Frank Conklin, Stoatsburg, N. Y.  
 Twin Falls, Idaho.—F. Olsen, 273 Addison ave. E.  
 Utica, N. Y.—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
 Vancouver, B. C.—Geo. W. Williams, 112 Cordova, West.  
 Waco, Tex.—Lewis Sellenberger, 1808 S. 12th street.  
 Walla Walla, Wash.—C. R. Nelson, 633 N. 7th street.  
 Wallingford, Conn.—Wm. Stevens, Box 141.  
 Washington, D. C.—H. S. Hollohan, 425 G st., N. W.  
 Waterloo, Ia.—H. J. Amos, 115 Randolph st.

# THE CARPENTER

Waxahachie, Tex.—J. W. Fox, 307 Lake Park avenue.  
 West Chester, Pa.—Oscar Speakman.  
 Wellsburg, W. Va.—J. H. Phillips, Box 542, Fallansbee, W. Va.  
 Wheeling, W. Va.—E. J. Weekly, Majority Office.  
 White Plains, N. Y.—Emil W. Burges, 35 Grove st.  
 Wichita, Kas.—Oscar C. Schaar, 730 Antler st.  
 Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Wyoming Valley D. C.—M. E. Sanders, Room 69, Simon Long Bldg.  
 Wilmington, Del.—John H. Hickey, 1225 W. 4th st.  
 Winona, Minn.—C. C. Jensen, 676 Huff st.  
 Winnipeg, Man., Can. — Hugh Dall, Labor Temple, James st.  
 Woonsocket, R. I.—Rosario Galipeau, 220 Willow st.  
 Worcester, Mass.—John Hanigan, 20 Madison street.  
 Wyandotte, Mich.—Chas. H. Renner, 80 Plum street.  
 Yonkers, N. Y.—D. W. Wyatt, 179 Ashburton avenue.  
 Youngstown, O.—O. J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal street.

## A National Temple of Labor

The only international organization in the United States which we know of that has its headquarters in its own building is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The Carpenters' building at Indianapolis was built only a few years ago by the United Brotherhood, and is now occupied as headquarters by that fast-growing and magnificent organization. A few other international unions have also located their headquarters in the Carpenters' building. Due credit must therefore be given the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for having in a measure pioneered such an institution as a national

temple of labor. The Carpenters' building at Indianapolis is a beginning, and in place of being an obstacle, as some may think, it will help to pave the way for a great national temple of labor. The Carpenters were the first to recognize the necessity and value of an organization-owned building for their headquarters, and we venture the prediction that the Carpenters will be the last to raise any obstruction that would retard a movement which has for object the construction of a community-owned union house for all the international organizations. Rather would the carpenters—as is their usual custom—be the first to give a big lift to so worthy a project.—Organized Labor, San Francisco.

## Fighting for Humanity

Organized labor endeavors to secure legislation for the protection of its interests; for the protection of children and young persons, both male and female; for the protection of the women against excessive toil and long hours of labor; for the protection of life and health; for the elimination of dangerous firetraps. To attain these worthy objects organized labor appeals to the bar of public opinion; to the enlightened self-interest, and to members of legislative bodies, regardless of party affiliations.—Washington Trades Unionist.

## NOTICE, CARPENTERS!

The sixth edition of **THE LIGHTNING ESTIMATOR** is now ready. Enlarged and brought up to date. Teaches you to estimate house work in an easy, rapid, accurate and practical manner. Gives actual cost of each separate part of the labor and material. Guards against errors and omissions. Based on actual experience, not theory. Quickest reliable method in use today. Now is the time to post yourself on this vital part of the business.

**PRICE POSTPAID, \$1.00**

**BRADT PUBLISHING CO.**

**1265 Michigan Ave.**

**JACKSON, MICHIGAN**

## ROOF FRAMING

The only absolute and definite rule for framing roofs from A. to Z. The Berkel Classified Factor System by a union instructor. Private lessons or by mail. Books are now on sale.

**Write J. BERKEL, 429 East 161st Street, BRONX, N. Y.**



# THE CARPENTER



## Picking the New Foreman

How many times, on your way home from work, have your thoughts been something like this: If I only had the boss's job and his pay, I could have a little home of my own with everything in it I wanted—I could afford to dress the wife and children better—and there would be no skimping at the end of the month for fear the money wouldn't last until next pay-day. I could have a new suit now and then, and, best of all, could lay up a little money so that when I've reached the "age limit" I won't have to beg for a job at any old salary just to keep body and soul together.

If you haven't thought along these lines, it's time you did. If you don't plan for yourself no one else will, and soon you'll reach the age when it will be impossible to take advantage of the opportunity the **American School** offers you today.

Just think of it—here's a School that offers to raise your salary—practically guarantees it if you follow their instructions—and this School has been in the business of helping men who never had a chance, for fifteen years. They have helped thousands all over the world to big jobs and big salaries.

Just fill in and mail the coupon. In checking the position you want, it is better to select one in which you have had some experience. Then we'll send you complete information regarding the work you want to do. We'll tell you just how to go about it to become a trained man and get a better job. You don't have to take a chance. If you don't like our methods after the first lessons, just say so and all you will have to pay is the cost of the books we have already sent you—the balance will be cancelled.

And remember, we do not send agents or collectors to bother you in your home or at your work. We do all business exactly as we teach—by correspondence. Whether you earn more money or not—whether you have a bank account to take care of you after the "age limit" is reached or not, is up to you. In years to come you cannot say "I never had a chance." You did—the American School is offering you your opportunity today. Will you sign and send in the coupon?

### Your Opportunity Coupon

Mark the position you want  
and mail the coupon now

- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ....Electrical Engineer       | ....Lawyer              |
| ....Elec. Light & Power Supt. | ....Bookkeeper          |
| ....Electrical Wireman        | ....Stenographer        |
| ....Telephone Expert          | ....Private Secretary   |
| ....Architect                 | ....Accountant          |
| ....Building Contractor       | ....Cost Accountant     |
| ....Architectural Draftsman   | ....Cert'd Public Acc't |
| ....Structural Draftsman      | ....Auditor             |
| ....Structural Engineer       | ....Business Manager    |
| ....Concrete Engineer         | ....Fire Ins. Inspector |
| ....Civil Engineer            | ....Fire Ins. Adjuster  |
| ....Surveyor                  | ....Fire Ins. Expert    |
| ....Mechanical Engineer       | ....Moving Picture Op'r |
| ....Mechanical Draftsman      | ....Sanitary Engineer   |
| ....Steam Engineer            | ....Irrigation Engineer |
| ....Municipal Engineer        | ....Textile Boss        |
| ....Gas Engine Engineer       | ....College Preparatory |
| ....Gas Tractor Engineer      | ....Auto. Mechanician   |

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CARP. 10-13.

## American School

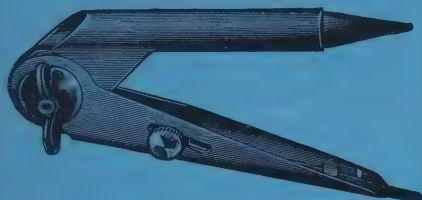
of Correspondence, Chicago, U.S.A.

**This school has no connection with any other school using the name "American"**

## Carpenters and Joiners

THIS IS WHAT YOU HAVE  
BEEN LOOKING FOR

### THE IMPROVED "Gem Scriber"



Patented

Made complete—no changing.  
No chance to lose parts—time  
saved. The cut will convince you

Manufacturers and Distributors

**F. BRAIS & CO.**

1349 E. 90th St. Cleveland, Ohio

PRICE 30c

## Making and Reading Drawings

### For Home Study

75 cents for paper  
\$1.00 for cloth binding

Guaranteed to contain more in-  
formation than any \$3.00 book

— Write to —

**A. EDWARD RHODES**

Suite 9 Masonic Temple

WILMINGTON, DEL.



### "OHIO" EDGE TOOLS ARE FAMOUS FOR KEEN AND LASTING CUTTING EDGES

Such tools—the kind that does not give down in the midst of an important job—are worth insisting upon. All progressive hardware dealers handle the "Ohio" line. ¶ We manufacture Planes, both iron and wood, Chisels, Gouges, Drawing Knives, Auger Bits, Spoke Shaves, Bench and Hand Screws, etc. Every tool covered by a broad Guarantee. Write for Catalog U.

**OHIO TOOL COMPANY**



(Dept. U.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO

## "HOW TO BUILD A HOUSE"

(By OWEN B. MAGINNIS)

7th Edition  
Every Carpenter  
should have it

Bound in Cloth  
with full Sketches and  
Diagrams



Work revised  
to date—the last  
word in technical  
instruction

\$1.00 postpaid  
Send cash, postoffice  
order or registered  
letter

OWEN B. MAGINNIS, 15 Sylvan Terrace, W. 161st St., Manhattan, New York City

A  
B  
O  
O  
K  
T  
O  
B  
U  
Y

A  
B  
O  
O  
K  
T  
O  
B  
U  
Y



# MORRILL'S SPECIAL SAW SET



Has been improved, and comes packed one each in a paper carton with full directions and uses.

It can be used with as good results by the newest apprentice as by the most expert master carpenter.

All you have to do is to turn the anvil to the number of saw points to the inch of your saw, run up the gauge screw so that the saw goes through without binding, and you get a perfectly set saw.

"Special" for Hand Saws not over 16 Gauge.

No. 3 for Single Tooth Cross Cut and Circular Saws 14 to 16 Ga.

No. 4 for Double Tooth Cross Cut and Circular Saws 14 to 16 Ga.

No. 5 for Timber and Board Saws 6 to 14 Gauge.

Bench Stops, Hand Punches, Nail Pullers, Etc.

Send for a Free Copy of our new edition of "Saw Points" which shows how to Joint, File and Set saws of all kinds.

**CHAS. MORRILL, 93 Walker Street, New York**

## Price List of Supplies Furnished by General Office

Constitutions, per hundred.....	\$4 00	Treasurer's Receipt Book, each copy..	\$0 25
Members' Due Books, each.....	15	Fin. Sec. Receipt Book, each copy....	25
Official Note Paper, per hundred....	25	One 100-page Ledger.....	1 00
Application Blanks, per hundred....	25	One 200-page Ledger, cloth bound..	1 50
Withdrawal Cards, each.....	50	One 300-page Ledger, cloth bound..	2 00
Interchangeable Receipting Dater for		One 100-page Day Book.....	1 00
F. S. Ink Pads, etc.....	1 00	One 200-page Day Book, cloth bound	1 50
Rec. Sec. Order Book, each copy....	25	One Treasurer's Cash Book.....	50

## CARPENTERS!

## Protect Yourselves!

BY BUYING

# The Genuine F.P.M. Coping Saw



Look for the Trade Mark F.P.M.  
Shun Counterfeits  
They are dear at any price

Manufactured by a Union Carpenter  
**CUTS METAL AS WELL AS WOOD.**

If not handled by your dealer send to me direct. I'll see that you are promptly supplied.

**PRICE 75c. Extra Blades 6 for 25c**  
(Express Prepaid)

INVENTED AND MANUFACTURED BY

**F. P. MAXSON, 1031 Newport Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.**

CAN  
copy

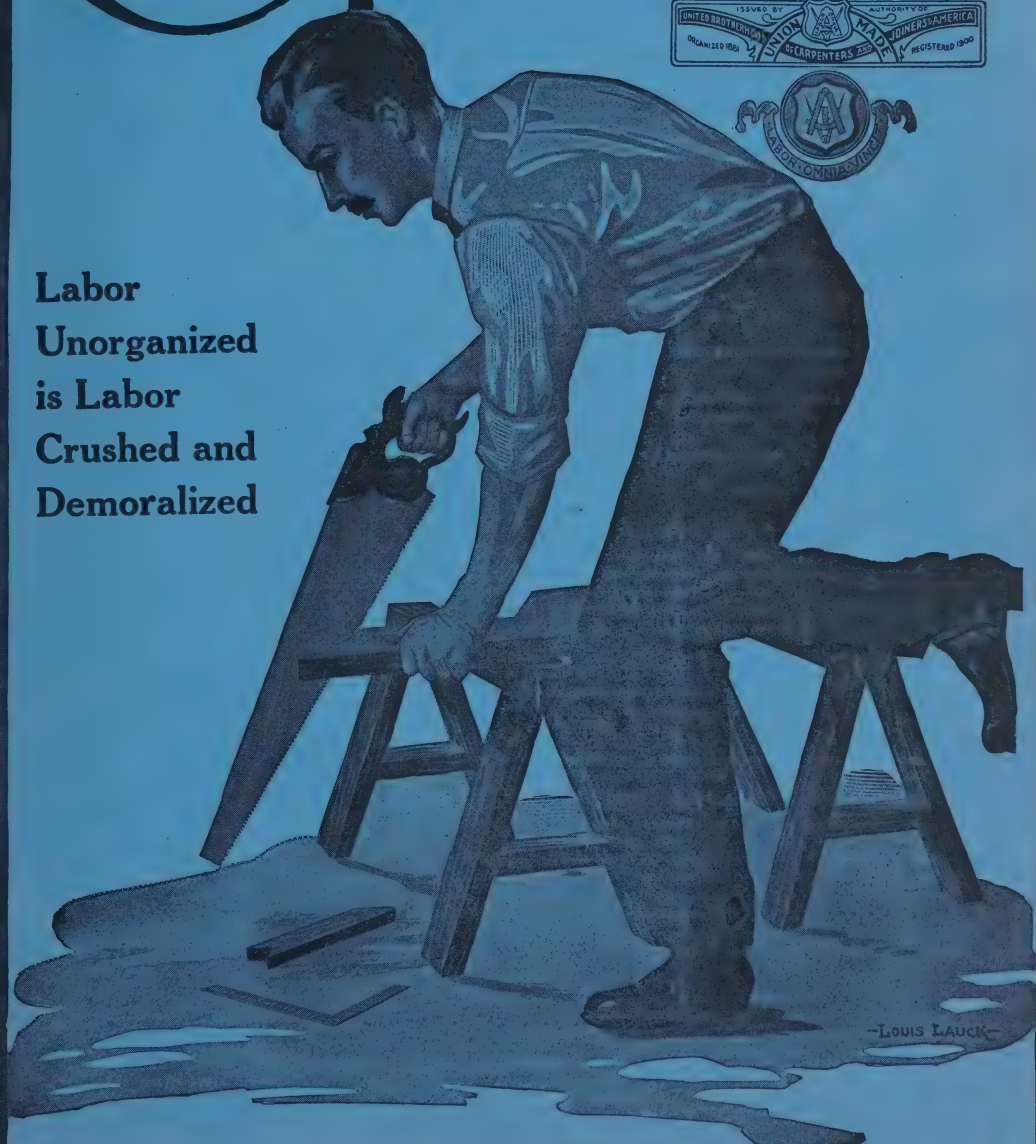
Stack

REMOTE STORAGE

# The Carpenter



Labor  
Unorganized  
is Labor  
Crushed and  
Demoralized



-LOUIS LAUCK-

SEPTEMBER, 1913



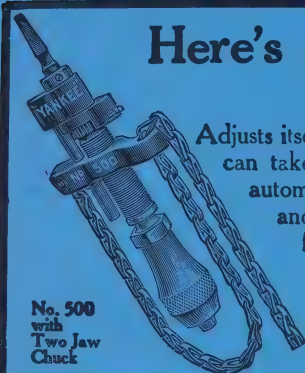


**To TRY is to BUY**

**The Ford  
Twist Saves the Wrist**

Many woodworkers believe that bits with Fine Double Thread Screws do the finest work. This is not true, for the FORD Coarse Single Thread Screw positively does finer work than a double thread ever did. It does not crack, splinter or splinter, and bores 40% easier than any other bit. Cuts smooth and accurate in any wood from Soft Pine to Lignum Vitae. Ask for a genuine FORD SINGLE LIP BIT. Try it and you'll find it the best bit you ever used. Write us for FREE pocket memo book, addressing Dept. 9B.

**FORD AUGER BIT COMPANY. Holyoke, Mass.**



**Here's a "YANKEE" Chain Drill**

**With Positive Automatic Feed**

Adjusts itself to the size drill point used, and feeds no faster than it can take. The slack in the chain is quickly taken up by the automatic friction movement, giving you the quickest operating and biggest time saving chain drill made. No hand feed to fool with, to catch and pinch the fingers. Your dealer can supply you. Send for "Yankee" Tool Book—Free.

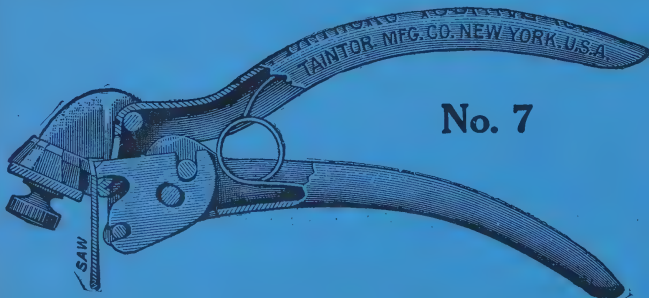
**No. 500  
with  
Two Jaw  
Chuck**

**NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.**

**Fairhill Station**

**Philadelphia, Pa.**

**TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS**



**No. 7**

Self-adjusting except turning the anvil to change the setting. Setting easily returned to.

Numbers on anvil do NOT refer to number of teeth on saw.

The tooth is in every way protected while being set, and is left in the best possible shape.

Ask your hardware merchant for it, also to show you our Adjustable Handle, Double Plunger Set. Send for our free booklet, "Suggestions on the care of Saws."

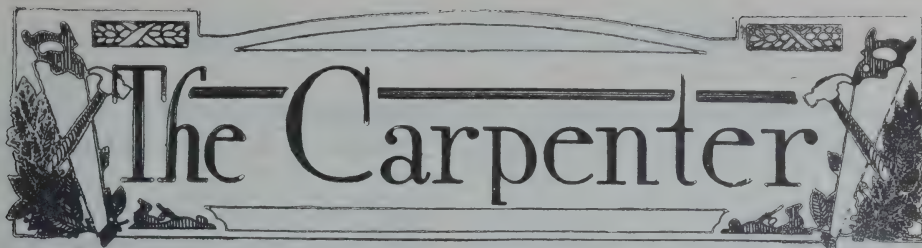
**TAINTOR MFG. CO.**  
95 Reade St., NEW YORK

This paper guarantees we will do as our advertisement says



CARPENTERS can get the SELF-SETTING PLANES on 30 days trial, direct from our factory, if not kept by a local dealer. In writing for particulars if you mention this paper and send 10 addresses of carpenters, no matter where they live, we will send you a carpenter's pencil—Hard and Tough, and our \$1.00 Certificate, which we receive as part payment for a plane as stated thereon.

**GAGE TOOL CO. -- Vineland, N. J.**



A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood\*Workers,  
Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

Volume XXXII—No. 9  
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT., 1913

One Dollar Per Year  
Ten Cents a Copy

## Hope's Vision

*By Margaret Scott Hall*

Mankind at home and those in foreign climes  
Regard not now their brothers' crying need;  
Increasing violence and common crimes  
Unblushing graft, monopoly and greed—  
All these and more in Mammon's shameless reign  
Are to be met and overcome with good,  
For men shall learn to loathe ill-gotten gain  
Through ministries of love and brotherhood.

When sympathy shall conquer want and sin,  
When Capital and Labor's strife is stilled,  
When Right and Justice shall the conflict win,  
Hope's vision fair will be at last fulfilled;  
Through harmony man's selfishness shall cease,  
And Love sustain, some time, industrial peace.



# THE CARPENTER

## TRADE UNION FRATERNAL BENEFITS

(By W. D. Mahon, President, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.)



THE divine injunction that thou shalt not let thy right hand know what thy left hand does, is without doubt more nearly carried out in the American trade union movement than in any other organization on the continent, in regard to caring for the sick, burying the dead, or relieving the distress of members.

Not only does the public know little of this great work by the unions, but the union members themselves cannot know of it fully, for up to the present no careful record on the subject has been kept by any of our American organizations. Especially is this true of the amounts paid in sick benefits. With the exception of about two organizations, as the sub-joined reports show, none of the general organizations keep accounts of the sick benefits paid by the local unions, to which, in all but two or three organizations, is left the entire charge and burden of this feature of union beneficence.

In January, 1910, in setting out to gather information on this subject, I sent circular letters to all the international and national unions in America asking for the amounts paid by each in death, disability, old age, and sick benefits. Out of one hundred and forty organizations, I received statements from but forty general organizations and two districts of the United Mine Workers. It was my intention at that time to publish the information thus received, but, owing to the great pressure of work in my own organization, I was unable to summarize the facts at that time, and I have been delayed until the present, but I yet feel that they are of such importance that they should be made public, to give to the world some little idea of what the

trade unions are doing in the way of fraternal help. The unions are not devoting all their time to the question of hours and wages; they are also doing a great and noble work in relieving the distress of their membership in cases of death, disability, old age, or sickness.

The reports received show that the first payment of death and disability benefits was in 1867 by the locomotive engineers. In 1872 the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors of America began paying the same benefits. In 1875 the Cigar-makers' International Union adopted sick, death, and disability benefits. In 1883 three organizations established benefits of this kind, and various others have since followed the example. The records show that out of the forty organizations reporting, twenty-three have introduced death and disability benefits since 1900. The miners' organization, as such, pays no death and disability benefits, this duty being left to the districts, the two from which I have reports being Illinois and Iowa, which commenced the payment in 1909.

Sick benefits have been paid by various local trade unions for many years, but, as I have said, with the exception of two or three the international unions keep no record of the amount paid, which, therefore, can only be estimated. The reports given below show that during 1910 these forty organizations, with the two districts of miners, paid in death and disability benefits \$6,707,988.78. Reports received from various local unions throughout the country show that they pay in sick benefits from \$3 to \$10 a week. It is a safe estimate that at least two and a half million union members are qualified to receive sick benefits through their unions. If the average amount paid by the molders, \$5.20 a week, be accepted as a general average, in the year 1910 the local unions paid in sick benefits at least \$5,000,000, giving a grand total in the year of more than

# THE CARPENTER

\$12,000,000 in sick, death, and disability benefits paid by the trade unions of America.

Since 1910 a number of the organizations reporting have increased their benefits. For instance, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, which in 1910 paid a death and disability benefit of \$100, has notably increased the rate, now paying from \$100 to \$800. In 1910, including the sums thus expended by the locals, this organization paid a total of \$42,000. In 1912 its payments from the international treasury alone, not considering the amount paid by the locals, were on this account \$124,000. Thus, for 1912, estimating carefully, it can safely be concluded that the trade unions of the country paid out in sick, death and disability benefits at least \$15,000,000.

The table herewith given shows that from the beginning in 1867 up to 1910, the forty unions reporting had paid out in death and disability benefits alone \$91,887,906.25. It is impossible to estimate the amount paid in regular sick benefits, and no record has been kept by the local unions as to the further numerous amounts from time to time donated in case of distress.

(This table gives the payments, first, since the establishment of the organization, and, secondly, during the year 1910.)

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America: Began the payment of death and disability claims in 1896; have since added old age. Originally paid \$100 on death or disability of a member; now pay from \$100 to \$800. Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions, but from reports sent to general office an estimate is made that to December 31, 1910, there was paid in sick benefits by local unions \$290,182 and by the international organization to December 31, 1910, in death and disability benefits, \$181,418.10, making a total of .....\$471,600.10

During 1910 the international has paid in death and disability claims, \$24,200.00; and the local unions in sick and death benefits \$18,000.00.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions; general organization can give no account of amounts. Death benefits established October 1, 1903; paid to March 31, 1910.\$30,450.00

During 1910, \$13,005.00.

Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association: Sick benefits paid by locals; general organization has no account, but all locals pay sick benefits. Death and disability benefits established October 1, 1901, but did not begin until January 1, 1905; paid to December 31, 1910.....\$3,725.00

During 1910, \$675.00.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions; general organization has no account. Death benefits established in 1904; paid to December 31, 1910.....\$11,450.00

During 1910, \$1,090.00.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions; general organization has no record. Death benefits established in 1890, paying at the outset \$1,500; since, \$2,000; paid to December 31, 1910.....\$200,000.00

During 1910, \$6,500.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions; organization has no account. Death benefits established in 1891; paid since establishment .....\$100,000.00

Amount expended in 1910 not given.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions; organization has no record. Death and disability



# THE CARPENTER

benefits established September 23, 1883; to December 31, 1910, paid 18,500 claims, amounting to .....\$21,500,000.00

During 1910, 587 claims, amounting to \$1,949,800.00.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions; general organization has no account. Death and disability benefits established in 1883; including 1910 the organization had expended .....\$2,514,166.75

During 1910, \$252,344.32.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union: General organization pays all sick, death, and disability benefits. Sick and death benefits established March 1, 1900; disability benefits established November 1, 1906. Including the year 1910, paid in total benefits .....\$748,143.94

During 1910, \$70,227.23.

Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions. The organization pays death and disability benefits; established December 31, 1867; paid to December 31, 1910 .....\$22,922,844.37

During 1910, \$1,754,305.25.

National Brotherhood of Operative Potters: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions; general organization has no record. Organization established a death insurance plan September 1, 1910, and to January 19, 1911, had paid .....\$1,500.00

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions; organization has no record. Death and disability benefits established in 1888; paid to December 31, 1910 .....\$682,793.65

During 1910, \$114,025.00.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions. Benefits first established as voluntary in 1894; be-

came compulsory in 1908; paid since .....\$65,620.82

During 1910, \$13,294.95.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions; organization has no account. In addition, some local unions pay accident and disability benefits, of which the organization has no record. Funeral benefits established in 1903, but no record of the payments are found earlier than 1905; from 1905 to December 31, 1910, paid 748 death claims, amounting to .....\$748,000.00

During 1910, 120 claims, amounting to \$11,200.00.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Shipbuilders of America: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions; general organization has no record. Death and disability benefits established March 31, 1906; paid, including the year 1910 .....\$83,000.00

During 1910, \$4,000.

International Union of Cutting Die and Cutter Makers: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions; general organization has no record. Death benefit established in 1908; paid, including 1910 .....\$675.00

During 1910, \$375.

Coopers' International Union of North America: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions; international organization has no record. Death benefits were established May 1, 1909; paid, including 1910 .....\$8,776.50

Cigarmakers' International Union of America: General organization pays sick, death, disability, and out-of-work benefits; paid, including the year 1909 .....\$8,935,765.51

During 1909, \$562,963.92.

Order of Railway Conductors of America: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions; general organization has no record. Death and disability benefits estab-

# THE CARPENTER

lished in 1872; paid, including  
 1910 .....\$12,752,567.00  
 During 1910, \$204,000.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen  
 and Enginemen: Sick benefits  
 regulated and paid by local unions;  
 general organization has no ac-  
 count. The organization was estab-  
 lished in 1875. Paid, in death and  
 disability benefits, to December  
 31, 1910 .....\$13,417,886.21  
 During 1910, \$913,141.24.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of  
 the United States and Canada:  
 Sick benefits regulated and paid by  
 local branches; general organiza-  
 tion has no record. Death bene-  
 fits established July 1, 1891; paid  
 to December 31, 1910, 1,200 claims,  
 amounting to .....\$600,000.00  
 During 1910, \$8,478.65.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' In-  
 ternational Alliance and Bartender-  
 s' International League of  
 America: During the year ending  
 September, 1910, local unions paid  
 in sick benefits, \$67,571.22. Death  
 benefits established in 1903; paid  
 to March 1, 1910.....\$154,000.00  
 Amount of death benefits in  
 1910, estimated, \$2,300.

International Molders' Union of  
 North America: Sick benefits es-  
 tablished January 1, 1896, at \$5  
 per week; at present \$5.40; thir-  
 teen weeks each year; paid, includ-  
 ing 1910, \$1,870,748.85. Death and  
 disability benefits established in  
 1880; paid to December, 1910, in  
 death benefits, \$691,506.90. In  
 disability benefits, including 1910,  
 \$59,650.00. Grand total to Decem-  
 ber 31, 1910.....\$2,621,905.75  
 During 1910, for sick, death, and  
 disability benefits, \$205,660.95.

International Association of Machi-  
 nists: Sick benefits regulated  
 and paid by local lodges; no re-  
 ports. Death benefits established  
 in 1897; paid to November 30,  
 1910 .....\$311,189.00  
 During 1910, \$51,278.

International Hodcarriers, Building,

and Common Laborers' Union of  
 America: Sick benefits regulated  
 and paid by local unions; no re-  
 ports. Death benefits established  
 January 7, 1907; paid to Decem-  
 ber, 1910 .....\$14,075.00  
 Estimated for 1910, \$3,069.

International Jewelry Workers'  
 Union of America: Sick and death  
 benefits paid by international or-  
 ganization. Beneficiary features  
 established in 1902. Paid in sick  
 benefits up to June 30, 1910,  
 \$2,081.00. In death benefits,  
 \$1,350.00. Total in sick and death  
 benefits .....\$3,431.00  
 Estimated \$1,000 for 1910.

International Printing Pressmen's  
 Union: Sick benefits left to local  
 organizations. General organiza-  
 tion pays death benefits, estab-  
 lished in 1880; paid, the last three  
 years (former records not avail-  
 able) .....\$12,500.00  
 Estimated for 1910, \$4,000.

Journeyman Tailors' Union of Amer-  
 ica: Sick benefits originally paid  
 by local unions; established by in-  
 ternational organization January  
 1, 1908; paid since that date, \$61,-  
 941.90. Death benefits estab-  
 lished in 1883; paid to December,  
 1910 .....\$22,667.30  
 During 1910 in death benefits,  
 \$10,477.50.

Stove Mounters' International  
 Union: Sick benefits left to locals.  
 Death benefits established in 1902;  
 paid to December, 1910.....\$12,300.00  
 During 1910, \$1,600.

United Brotherhood of Leather  
 Workers on Horse Goods: Inter-  
 national union pays sick and death  
 benefits. This feature, established  
 in 1896, not put into operation un-  
 til about 1900; paid in sick bene-  
 fits, 1901 to December, 1910, \$97,-  
 003.00. In death benefits, \$25,-  
 179.00. Total for sick and death  
 benefits .....\$122,182.00  
 During 1910, in sick and death  
 benefits, \$11,713.

District No. 13, United Mine Work-



# THE CARPENTER

ers of the State of Iowa: Sick benefits regulated and paid by the local unions. Some locals also pay disability and death benefits, and some pay death benefits for the wives of members. District pays death and disability benefits; also death benefits for wives of members. Death benefits established in 1906; paid, including 1910, \$86,250.23

Of this \$10,350 was paid on the death of members' wives.

District No. 12, United Mine Workers of the State of Illinois: Sick benefits regulated and paid by locals. All the 335 local unions in this district pay sick benefits and some pay death and disability benefits, of which the district has no record. The district began paying death and disability benefits April 1, 1909; paid, to April 1, 1910, \$239,600.00. From April 1, 1910, to April 1, 1911, \$106,600.00

Switchmen's Union of North America: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local branches; no record made of them. Death and disability benefits established January 10, 1902; paid to December, 1910, \$1,266,788.75

During 1910, \$156,000.

International Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America: Began the payment of sick and death benefits in 1904; also pays benefits on wives of members, established in 1907. From June 1, 1905, to June 1, 1910, paid in sick benefits, \$44,335.25. In death benefits for the same period, \$20,500.00. From June 1, 1907, to June 1, 1910, paid in death benefits for wives of members, \$2,440.00. Total up to December, 1910, \$67,275.25

Estimated for 1910, \$11,200.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers: Sick benefits regulated and paid by locals; order has no way of knowing the amounts. Death and disability benefits established January 1, 1898; paid in death benefits to December, 1910, \$666,581.47

During 1910, \$71,090.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association: General organization pays funeral and sick benefits; total to December 31, 1910, \$133,902.00

During 1910, \$23,025.

Patternmakers' League of North America: General organization pays sick and death benefits; established in 1898; paid to December 31, 1910, \$66,391.95

During 1910, \$9,715.25.

Tobacco Workers' International Union: Organization began paying sick and death benefits in 1896; paid in sick benefits, to December 31, 1910, \$92,567.00. In death benefits for the same period, \$16,800.00. Total for sick and death benefits, \$108,367.00

Sick and death benefits for 1910, \$3,234.00.

International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers: Sick benefits paid by local unions; no report to international. Death benefits established in November, 1901; paid to September, 1910, \$35,590.70

During 1910, \$4,461.80.

Watch-case Engravers' International Association of America: Sick benefits established in 1907; paid to 1910, \$4,365.00. Death benefits established in 1901; paid, to 1910, \$16,187.10. Total for sick and death benefits, \$20,552.10

Estimated for 1910, \$7,000.

International Wood Carvers' Association of North America: Sick benefits regulated and paid by local unions. Death benefits established in 1891; paid to January 1, 1910, \$47,000.00

During 1910, \$2,450.00.

Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada: Sick benefits regulated by locals. Death benefits established in 1903; paid to December 31, 1910, \$9,450.00

During 1910, \$3,300.

# THE CARPENTER

## CHANGING CONDITIONS

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)



FOR at least six years past The Carpenter and its staff of writers have been endeavoring to impress upon the labor world, and the American people in general, the fact that the National Association of Manufacturers was, and is, the most baneful organization to the industrial peace and prosperity of this country which the latter has ever known.

The association has persistently proclaimed that its great aim was to make all labor a competitive element and thus benefit the wage earners of the land, it not mattering to what line their employment ran. Upon this claim it sought general support. This it received from a large number of employers who listened, as did a great portion of the public, to its specious arguments and upon them gave an encouraging approval. Behind its aim, as originally declared, was, however, a far different motive continuously and artfully covered by fine phrasings that seemed to indicate high moral and industrial sympathy and sincerity for all working people. In reality, though, the purpose was to make employers monarch and masters over the valuation and employment of labor in general, but especially to destroy the power of labor's unity as a regulator of wage and working conditions.

"It is true," said D. M. Parry, the association's first president, "that the fight against organized labor is, in a measure, a departure from our former conservative policy respecting labor. Heretofore," he further said, "organized labor has had only the individual employer to combat (contend with, should have been said), but its growing power demanded a counter-organization strong enough to resist its encroachments," and he frankly admitted organized labor "owes its

present power to the support of public opinion," an assertion that at this present moment does not seem to have any hope of being said of the Manufacturers' Association.

The great counter-organization is now in existence in the strong National Association of Manufacturers, which Mr. Parry claims is the most powerful of employers' associations; and he tells us that these can "set about, in many ways, the task of pulling up, root and branch, the institution of trades unions." Here is not a revelation, but the uncovering of the true intent and purpose of an association that at its establishment declared it was not opposed to labor organizations but labor boycotts, blacklists and acts of interference with the "personal" liberty of employer and employe. Its motive—its real motive—has, however, grown more apparent until now we see it in its efforts to strengthen, increase and broaden its power and adopt methods and means which it is now known are absolutely beyond all honor and honesty, purity and approval, and among the most violent and outrageous violations of law and order. Notwithstanding its questionable, pernicious and insidious ways, actions and methods have been under cover, though gaining the impetus of power, all of its movements have been known to the guiding forces of organized labor and none have been turned down or passed out of memory—indeed, every page of its black history is not only marked, but is being brought before the American people, who are so amazed that such a body has been permitted in their midst.

Gratification, however, takes a jump and rises almost to supreme enjoyment over the fact that so perfect and complete has been the vigilance of organized labor that every effort of the association has been met by a greater counter-acting force that has not only exposed, but successfully shattered the nefarious work of the association and given proof that its



# THE CARPENTER

sole idea was to protect the laborer in his industrial rights and enlarge his opportunities of advancement. So effectually has this endeavor been accomplished that at last the association was forced to realize its motives and its methods and its purpose of destroying the organized unity and government of the laboring masses was fast becoming a certain and signal failure.

In its desperation, born of this realization, the shaken body, nevertheless, dipped its brushes deeper in the pots of black deception, and a specie of accusation, intimidation, coercion and blackmail that falls over our civil, social, moral and political forms smirching them with mixtures of intrigue, conspiracy, bribery and dishonesty. While asserting, in its declarations of principles, that "Fair dealing is the fundamental and basic principle on which relations between employers and employes should rest," and the employers must be free to employ people at wages mutually satisfactory, without interference or dictation on the part of individuals or organizations, not directly parties to such contracts," it violates with the broadest impunity and assumption the very spirit of its own declarations, as (note the case of the Buck Stove and Range Company) it arraigns those who consider themselves free to employ, without the interference or dictation of parties not directly interested, persons at wages and upon terms mutually satisfactory.

Is it not pertinent and consistent to ask, in considering such a spirit, what right the National Association of Manufacturers has to interfere or dictate to employers or employes in matters which are mutually satisfactory to them as parties directly interested and contracting?

At its convention in New Orleans, Mayor Jones of Toledo, Ohio, openly said: "I think this association will make a most serious and grave mistake if it does not deal with the labor question on humanitarian grounds." Nor did his honor hesitate to refer to "the unreasonable, unjust, illegal and outrageous methods

of assault upon labor unions," and immediately the association branded him as one of the most dangerous demagogues, a "mushy, milky" politician, "posing as a humanitarian, but cowardly and sycophantic," and it has been stated that the mayor only pointed to a great mirror in the hall wherein the convention was assembled.

"Cowardly and sycophantic!" Well, the association has repeatedly denied that it is opposed to child labor laws, class injunctive processes, the imposition of prison-made goods upon our markets, the relieving of employers from injury and liability enactments, any and all legislation that curtails the freedom of speech and of the press, or the full exercise of industrial and political liberties, and the voting franchises in any direct labor interests. Notwithstanding this seeming concern in labor matters, the laborer in particular, the association has, through Mr. M. M. Mulhall (who asked for more pay and was discharged therefor) been revealed in the hideous form of a political corrupter, briber, buyer, and insinuating and intimidating body in affairs political and industrial, and in manner, ways and means that bring the blush of shame to every citizen of the country. If there is any personal animus in Mulhall's story and expose of the methods of the association, it certainly cannot be, in view of his voluminous and incontrovertible proof of the outrage and unlawful actions and work the body has carried on, a matter in which the public or the Congress should take or care to take any defensive or approving interest. Everything, however, which can or might or may develop further light and bring out the fullness of the colonel's story should not be overlooked.

The pamphlet issued by the association's late president, Mr. Van Cleave, ought to be before the congressional investigating committees, as should also D. M. Parry's correspondence while and since he was president of the association, especially his many letters to and from F. C. Gardner and Schwedtman of St.

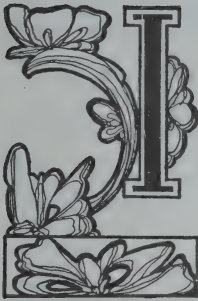
# THE CARPENTER

Louis, Mo.; C. C. Foster, Hanish and A. C. Rosencranz of Indiana; "Dear Dan" Davenport of Connecticut; C. W. Post of Michigan; W. C. Shepherd, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; John Kirby of Ohio; J. C. Craig, Denver, Colo., and James T. Hoile of New York. It is possible, if not prob-

able, the investigators will find the association and American Industries have not "placed at the disposal of the Senate and House" all the official and semi-official letters of its former presidents and secretaries. Will the Senate and House please "sit up and take notice?"

## "WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST"

(By H. B. Moyer.)



IN New York and in many places along the British coast the Titanic will always be remembered because of those who never returned; in a certain city with which I am acquainted the Titanic will long be remembered because of the man who did return. Whether this gentleman did right to seize the opportunity of escaping at the eleventh hour in the one of the all too few life boats, while hundreds of women and children remained on the decks of the sinking monster of the sea will always be a much-mooted point in the place to which he returned. Anyway, he is still very much alive and can consequently tolerate a reasonable amount of adverse criticism. The incidents connected with his escape ran something like this:

All of the boats save about two had been loaded with women and children and enough sailors to man the craft, and had pulled away to a point of safety. In the excitement the next boat to be lowered was not filled to capacity, besides carrying insufficient seamen to handle it safely. When the life boat was within a few feet of the water the officer in charge of the launching noticed that the boat was not sufficiently manned and mentioned the fact, whereupon the gentleman in question stepped forward and said, "I'm a yachtsman, sir!"

"Well, if you're a yachtsman you ought to be able to slide down those lines to

the boat," was the reply. And the man promptly slid.

Possibly you or I would have done the same thing under the circumstances—and then again perhaps we wouldn't. Anyway, having saved his own life while hundreds of others, including helpless women and children, perished, this man should have been content to rest on his oars. Instead, when his boat was picked up a few hours later by the Carpathia he made it his business to secure a note from one of the rescued Titanic officers which read somewhat as follows:

"This is to certify that the gentleman herein named is a brave man."

Some months later, on a rainy day, a crowd had gathered at a street corner waiting for a car. In the crowd was a man who had looked upon the juice of the grape when it was red, and as soon as the car came in sight this party began to elbow his way rough-shod through the crowd, which by the way was largely composed of women and children.

"Wait a minute there!" somebody yelled to the inebriated one, "women and children first!"

And then like a flash came the retort, "Flash all right—I'm a yachtshman!"

You and I meet people here and there in our travels who talk and act somewhat along the same lines as the party mentioned, and they are not drunk either, unless it is by way of being intoxicated over the success of their efforts to override the rights of those weaker than themselves.

Say "Women and children first!" to the average sweatshop proprietor and quickly enough he'll respond with



# THE CARPENTER

"That's all right—I'm a capitalist!" The employer of child labor is too often utterly regardless of the safety of the little ones under his rule. So long as he himself is safely ensconced in the financial life boat, his mind is at ease. Too many business men apparently regard the mere fact of their being in business as a warrant for the exercise of practices which under any other circumstances would and should be held absolutely criminal. It is as Goldsmith has said, "Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the laws." Some employers are fair because they have learned that it pays them to be that way. Others believe like one of Pope's characters, that it is proper to "Get place and wealth, if possible, with grace; if not, by any means get wealth and place."

It is not so much the mere fact of the capitalist having wealth that hurts; the rub comes in the manner by which he usually secures it. Incidentally, Mr. Capitalist with his customary enterprise not only evidently believes in exercising his own rights, but also in expropriating the rights of others. "What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own!" is his slogan, and in the words of the street, he "gets away with it"—sometimes. The exception being, of course, when Mr. Capitalist deals with organized labor.

The non-union workingman himself is entitled to no sympathy, for if he himself has no regards for his own rights he can hardly expect others to tender them any respect. Unfortunately, though, his timidity is directly detrimental to the interests of the working classes at large. He is one of the chief stumbling blocks in the path of those who would do away with child labor, the sweatshop and kindred evils. He will neither fight himself nor get out of the way of those courageous enough to battle for the rights of the working people. He is simply one of the tools with which capital hews wealth out of the products from labor's hand.

Reverting to our former line of comparisons, it is one thing for Mr. Capital-

ist to shunt the individual non-unionist aside when it pleases the former to do so, and it is quite another to attempt the same thing with mighty organized labor.

"Out of my way, I'm a capitalist!" shouts the employer, and then begins to shove and crowd. "Women and children first!" quietly replies organized labor; and "Women and children first!" it is—or will be shortly.

Surely deep down in his heart the average man who could join a labor union but doesn't do so must be saying:

I see the right, and I approve it, too,  
Condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue.

And what more appropriate words than those of Sir W. Jones to describe the loyal union men:

Men who their duties know,  
But know their rights, and, knowing dare maintain.

---

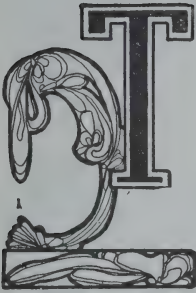
## The Feller on the Fence

I like a man of courage and conviction good  
and strong,  
Though his judgment may be hasty and his  
theories may be wrong;  
A man who'll come out boldly and defend with  
main and might  
A thing in controversy if he thinks the thing  
is right.  
I like t' measure words with one who'll parry,  
guard and thrust,  
Defending what he thinks is fair and fighting  
what's unjust.  
He may hold views t' which my mind most  
stubbornly dissents,  
But I'm bound to like him better than the  
feller "on the fence."  
The wishy-washy feller, who, when politics or  
art  
Are subjects of discussion, never cares t' take  
a part;  
The man who, when he's talkin' with his dearest  
bosom friend  
Will not state his opinions lest the statement  
may offend,  
Offends me more by his silence an' by sittin'  
calm, inert,  
Than he would by fightin' back a bit, my views  
to controvert;  
An' it doesn't stand t' reason that a man with  
common sense  
Could feel much admiration for the feller "on  
the fence." —Exchange.

# THE CARPENTER

## HINTS TO THE HOMELESS

(By John Upton.)



**T**HIS is an age of home building. A time when we see modest, comfortable and convenient houses being built by people in moderate circumstances. Not because the house can be built at less cost than before, but apparently because many people have decided to build such homes as they are able to build rather than wait for some stroke of fortune which might enable them to erect a larger and finer home.

This is a hopeful sign. The more good, country homes there are scattered about over our land, owned by the people who live in them, the better it will be for the country at large. The man who builds a house for himself and family, practicing economy and industry that he may do so, is quite sure to make a good citizen. In order that it may be all completed and paid for, it may be necessary that some of the luxuries of life be denied, but life does not consist of this entirely—and what can be compared to the satisfaction of knowing that one has a good comfortable place in which the loved ones may be sheltered and in which our declining years may be spent.

Do you remember the home of your boyhood in the country? I am talking to you, my friend, and taking a chance that you were born in the country. If you were born in the country you will never forget the old home. It was just a simple, unpretentious house, set about with big trees with fields rich with the promise of harvest. Can't you close your eyes and see it now with the peonies in the front yard and wild cucumber climbing over the doorway? Every shingle on the old roof is engraved on your memory.

Do you remember in those days father was a wonderful man, and, while your

views of life may have broadened, you still love and revere his memory.

Inside that home the table was spread with the red linen table cloth that perhaps the dear, old grandmother made and the same with the big, checked bed spreads. There was the open fire place, where you boys all gathered Christmas time or Thanksgiving and popped corn and cracked nuts around the glowing logs.

But somehow, nowadays, people go through life never owning a home of their own. They have paid in rent many times the price of one and all they have to show for it is a bunch of receipts which wouldn't buy a shingle for a house.

Rent is debt which is never paid. You can pay rent all these days and when old age overtakes you, if you can not pay your landlord will turn you into the street, although you paid him the price of a house every ten years. At \$20 per month for ten years you would pay the sum of \$3,163.36. Have you ever figured that out?

Surely, somewhere there is at least a small plot of ground which you can buy for a reasonable price, and then, if you are not just ready to build, you can make some use of your land. Sooner or later you can put up some sort of a home, even if it is only a temporary one at first. Suppose you can save a year's rent by living six months in a small building, which is used later for a shop or barn. If you can get the house up and inclosed by cold weather, you can move in, even though only one or two rooms are finished, and surely you and yours can afford to put up with some inconvenience for a few months in order that you may get a home of your own.

One may well practice economy in this struggle—if such it must be—to get a home. I know from actual experience that it is not just aristocratic to move into and occupy a house before it is



# THE CARPENTER

lathed and plastered or has at least some interior finish; but so far as actual comfort goes, a house at that stage in its construction can be made much more pleasant than the prospect of paying out

hard-earned dollars for rent. After a few months or years of slight discomforts, which, by the way, are often less than one finds in a rented house, one has the satisfaction of saying, "It is mine."

---

## THE COMMERCIAL SPIRIT

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

You've seen the clouds grow heavy and you've  
seen them pass away,  
And you've helped to make the rainbow bless  
the children of today.



THESE words, quoted from a poem entitled "Three Score Years and —?"—a tribute to Samuel Gompers—seem applicable, not only to the peerless character whom they would honor, but to many other able and loyal representatives of organized labor, who, true to the tenets of brotherhood for long, strenuous years, have championed the cause of the oppressed. In the labor union, each craft must furnish men for fulfilling the mission of leadership, and in every instance that mission involves more or less of heroism. Our labor leaders have been plucky and resourceful under the most trying circumstances in every crisis and emergency. Ably and intelligently advised by experienced and practical minds, the men who compose the rank and file of industrial organization are gaining a clear comprehension of the difficulties and demands of the situation. They realize the necessity of firmness in union principles opposing the commercial spirit with which they must inevitably contend in every business transaction.

As practiced in the present industrial and competitive systems the trades union is the best protection that has yet been found for men whose labor is the only commodity for which they require a market.

The subject is widely studied and the reason for the marvelous advancement

made by organized labor is revealed by the strength of union in the fact that education and co-operation (industrially) have done their work well.

The gospel of labor presents some intensely practical ideas for the general public as well as for the working people of this so-called industrial age. Head and heart are equally involved in all of our economic reforms. Religious, moral and intellectual thought keep pace with the progress of the graft-cursed regime of modernism.

Their revision and readjustment to harmonize with changing customs will do much toward controlling the situation and improving conditions for all classes.

The present outlook for unionism is no worse than usual, but, to be reasonable, patient and conservative is not bad counsel to unionism. The industries of the country seem uncertain of their prospects. Apparently they regard with alarm the experiment of "tariff revision," or reform.

Not only in one state does this situation prevail; throughout the whole country organized labor as well as the industries the laborers maintain shows good judgment to sit tight and patiently await developments.

To precipitate strikes and promote ill will rather than be patient and foster friendly business relations would complicate matters for all concerned, and be productive of no good.

The spirit of commercialism over-indulged ever and anon has been a menace to the United States government.

The spirit of commercialism, degenerated into conscienceless graft, threatens the national safety.

# THE CARPENTER

Graft has become almost epidemic in all business combinations, and business integrity is in the background. Graft has thoroughly contaminated politics. Municipal affairs in almost, if not every city, have tried to cover up the rottenness of graft until its pollution has eaten like a cancer into the very vitals of political life and its stench stirs up and smells to high heaven! Graft is no respecter of church or state institutions. Because its corruption is not in all cases exposed as a scandal and a disgrace is no sure sign the canker is not at work. Contempt of court is a small matter in comparison with the lawlessness of graft.

In the majority of American cities and towns the commercial spirit rules civic

affairs—graft is the rule rather than the exception and the people suffer extortion.

Decency and honesty are shamed by wrangles, exposures and investigations of police departments, legislative lobbying, etc.

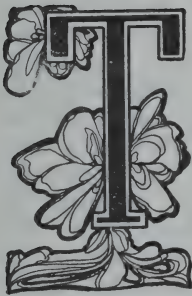
Still, through it all, organized labor holds its own and hopes for better things. Labor Day will be the brightest and happiest one yet celebrated.

Then all good luck to organized labor in its struggle with commercialism. May we cheer each other with these lines from Oliver Wendel Holmes:

Be firm! One constant element in luck  
Is genuine, solid, old, Teutonic pluck;  
See yon tall shaft? it felt the earthquake's  
thrill.  
Clung to its base, and greets the sunshine still.

## THE CHINESE BUILDING

(By George Cecil.)



HE Chinese builder differs so much from his western brethren that a description of the methods in vogue may interest those whose travels have not taken them as far afield as China. For the Celestial man of bricks and mortar is indeed an extraordinary person—so extraordinary, in fact, that he has no equal.

—Sameness—

It is generally thought that the Chinese builders take a tent as their model, and that sameness of design is, in their eyes, a thing to be encouraged, for (with scarcely an exception) every house is alike. The towns of China have neither domes nor towers to vary the monotony of their buildings. The walls and the roofs are, however, colored, according to the use for which the houses are intended: But for this, a collection of Chinest edifices would be singularly uninteresting. It may be added that the curious, upturned corners of the roofs

are almost the only distinctive feature in the local architecture.

—Wooden Supports—

Historians declare that when the country was first invaded by the marauding tribes, who, in the thirteenth century, conquered the heathen Chinese, they pulled down the walls of all the houses, leaving them supported only by the wooden pillars—a form of support which to this day bears the weight of the roof. So impressed were the architects and builders of the period by the appearance of these Tartar-like dwellings, that the innovation was unanimously adopted. And, curiously enough, the methods employed in the houses which have been erected by European merchants and by the various legations have not taught the Chinese the desired lesson. The houses in the Treaty settlements show the latest in western architecture; those which form the adjoining native quarter might have been built six hundred years ago. It must, however, be admitted that John Chinaman allows his fancy to run riot when he is asked to construct a pagoda, for he has the pillars fantastically carved to represent snakes and dragons,



# THE CARPENTER

and he expends considerable pains upon the decoration of the roof, the double roof being in particular request. Otherwise, the native architect is a curiously unimaginative creature—and an abnormally conservative one.

## —Jerry-Built—

Nor does the Chinese builder build houses which are intended to survive stress of weather. He digs the shallowest of foundations, the materials of which he makes use practically invite decay; and the bricks are so badly burnt that the thin walls often come down with the first gust of wind. But the jerry-builder, so far from incurring the wrath of his employer, thoroughly satisfies the patron, who does not require a house which will last for all time. Provided the wooden pillars which support the roof do not part company with the stone foundations on which they rest, the man who pays the bill is perfectly satisfied. A series of cross pieces connects the supports, the ends of which are often highly decorative. The pillars, which are cut in at the base, are quite plain, except in the case of a palace or some important public building. It should be remembered that to prevent the posts parting company with their foundations, the roof has to be exceptionally heavy, and that it is completely finished before being placed in position.

## —One Story—

As the nature of the supports forbids more than one story, every Chinese house has the same top-heavy appearance, while the dampness of the soil easily forces its way through the floors, which are of roughly pounded clay or ill-made bricks. Beyond the entrance is a courtyard, around which are the living-rooms. At the further end of the courtyard is another one, a hall intervening. Then comes the garden, the whole being surrounded by a wall. In spite, however, of its prison-like appearance, the house, or at least the front courtyard is open to

anyone who chances to pass through the front door—which is never closed in the daytime. According to the extraordinary code of ethics ruling in this strange country, a Chinaman who keeps the door shut must necessarily be ashamed of what goes on within his house. The courtyard is used as a reception room, and the master of the house takes great pride in embellishing it by means of earthen vases and numerous examples of local pottery in which are planted gaily colored flowers. The above description applies to the house of a well-to-do person—the lower orders live in mud huts.

## —Embellished Cornices—

The rich Chinaman has a passion for wood carving, and he often spends large sums in acquiring good specimens—with which to embellish the cornices of the rooms. The doors, too, are decorated in this manner, and if the wealthy "Chinee" has secured a particularly fine example of the carver's skill, he is the envy of his visitors. Tiles are also to his taste—and nothing delights him more than to have successfully vied with his neighbors in securing exceptionally gorgeous examples. For the rest, he hangs his walls with pictures by native artists and fills the room with native-made furniture of quaint design and workmanship.

## —Decorated Entrance—

The very rich mandarin's house—or, rather, collection of houses which is inclosed within the wall—usually has two stone figures of animals at the chief entrance. The gateway, which is exceptionally high, is hung with scrolls on which the dignitary's titles are displayed, and the first court is paved. There are three halls, each of which faces south, and from these branch off a number of rooms. Within the inclosure are several houses in which the mandarin's retainers live. The garden is almost as large as the park of an English country house, and contains one or two temples, a lake,

# THE CARPENTER

and a hall in which guests are entertained. At the extreme end of the garden are the stables—in which as many as forty steeds are to be found. The rooms in a residence of this description are gorgeously furnished and decorated, and the sum spent on erecting the palace and its various annexes is often a very large one.

—A “Foo”—

The houses all over the Chinese empire do not differ much from those which have been described. Whether the builder is engaged in building a “Foo,” as the palaces are called, or a tradesman’s villa, he invariably uses the poorest possible materials.

---

## LABOR DAY PROCLAMATION

(By Governor Ralston of Indiana.)

“By an act of the legislature of Indiana the first Monday in September is designated as Labor Day. This is as it should be. It is difficult indeed to employ extreme language in a eulogy on labor. Two indispensable factors underlie the world’s material progress. The first of these is labor; the second is property. The former is as superior to the latter as the animate is to the inanimate. But they both have rights that must be respected.

“Without labor this would have remained an uncivilized country. In truth, in the absence of labor this people would never have risen to the dignity of a nation, but would have become a roaming, forest-inhabiting race, uncouth and cruel, living on the food of the forest and the sea.

“The imagination cannot conceive a government like the one we enjoy, with manual labor eliminated. But the brawny arm, that wrought so dexterously in reclaiming this land of ours from the wilds of nature, should with equal efficiency join in preserving through law and order the government here constructed. Eliminate law and order from society and it will be as impossible to maintain this republic as it would have been to construct it originally without the aid of labor.

“Civilization is the crowning jewel of the world’s achievements. The best there is in man of brain and heart and muscle is put to the test to save it and make its fruit sweeter and better.

“That those who labor may the better equip themselves for their work and as

citizens, through social intercourse and the exchange of ideas, and have brought to their attention in the most forceful manner possible the high regard in which they are held by society. Labor Day has been set apart as a day of rest and pleasure and counsel—a day for the suspension of all kinds of business as far as practicable, because of the people’s love and respect for labor.

“This should not be a day of lost opportunities. In the labor world, as in the commercial or financial world, it is quite natural and, in fact, indispensable that there should be leaders; but men who would lead wisely must counsel wisely.

“On the plate upon the stone at the head of the grave of Samuel Adams, in Boston, are these words: ‘He was a leader of men and a patriot.’ Those familiar with his career know he was a successful leader of men, because he was first a patriot. The dominant note in his life was the welfare of all the people. He was wise enough to know it was impossible to build a republic that would weather the vicissitudes of time, unless it was bottomed upon the principle that all men should stand upon an equality before the law. He wanted a union—an indissoluble union—but he knew he could not have it if it did not leave the individual free to follow his own initiative, subject always, of course, to the superior rights of the public. This is the kind of leadership our country needs today, and no class of our citizens should



# THE CARPENTER

be able to furnish a better example in it than our laboring people. Their heart, like the heart of the masses, is right.

"Now, therefore, in conformity to law and in keeping with a beautiful custom, I, Samuel M. Ralston, as Governor of Indiana, hereby declare and proclaim Monday, September 1, 1913, as Labor Day,

and I most earnestly recommend that on this day all business, so far as practicable, be suspended, the flag displayed and a friendly word spoken on all hands in honor of those on whom the material progress of our State and Nation depends, and by whose citizenly conduct the bonds of society are strengthened."

---

## A STATEMENT ON THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

(By Daniel J. Keefe, former Commissioner-General of Immigration.)

The present immigration law has but little effect in reducing or checking the great influx of aliens. In fact, it scarcely excludes any except those who are afflicted with serious mental or physical defects. Indeed, if it were not for the few debarred on these grounds, and the occasional contract laborer, anarchist, criminal or immoral person turned back, the effect of the law would be almost negligible. Notwithstanding the mandatory provisions of the law, it has been difficult in the past to deport even when the aliens are mentally or physically defective. It has become customary for friends or philanthropic societies to appeal in behalf of rejected aliens, and in taking such appeals little or no consideration is given to the merits of the cases, the desire being in any event to land the alien. The endeavors of all parties concerned are frequently directed toward persuading the department that the boards of special inquiry (composed in each instance of three experienced immigrant inspectors, who personally examine and observe the aliens and their witnesses) and the public health surgeons (doctors of training and experience, whose only interest, of course, is to perform their duty) are mistaken in their conclusions, and in the event of their failure to have aliens landed, writs of habeas corpus are sought in an effort to have the courts set aside the decision of the administrative officers.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, 1,033,212 aliens applied for admission, of whom only 1.4 per cent. were excluded for all causes. Present indications are that for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1913, there will be approximately 1,375,000 applicants for admission and that the percentage of exclusions will not exceed that of the previous year. This great influx, composed chiefly of unskilled laborers, undoubtedly is due largely to the activities of ticket agents and others who solicit and induce aliens to migrate.

Notwithstanding the small percentage of rejections, there are those who constantly criticise the immigration service on every conceivable ground, even to the extent of asserting that the law is being so enforced as to reduce the labor supply at a time when there is a great demand for labor, especially in connection with agricultural pursuits. Much of this criticism is not honest; such as is honest is usually based upon ignorance of the law and conditions. Thus, those who say that the farm labor supply is being interfered with seem to assume that immigrants from southern and eastern Europe go on the farms, whereas practically none of them do, although they may have been farm laborers in their native countries. As a matter of fact, over 80 per cent. of the immigrants of today come from southern and eastern Europe or western Asia, and very few of these have any intention of performing or could be induced to perform farm work in the United States; and in the main, dependence must be had upon the 18 or 20 per cent. from northern or western Europe for the farmers' labor supply so far as it can be expected to come from over seas. What the bulk of these aliens do is either to enter unskilled city occupations, or en-

# THE CARPENTER

gage in common labor in manufacturing, mining or construction work. As a matter of fact, our immigration is poorly assorted in the industrial sense, and unquestionably is having a disastrous effect on American unskilled labor.

It being obvious that the existing law is not sufficient to meet the serious situation, from an economic point of view, growing out of the fact that about 80 per cent. of our immigration is composed of aliens belonging to races not of the same stock as the original settlers or the voluntary immigration previous to twenty-five years ago, it would seem to be incumbent upon Congress to adopt an immigration measure that will be sufficient.

The Burnett-Dillingham bill, passed by the last session of Congress, but vetoed by President Taft, was an excellent measure, not only in the improvements it would have effected in the administrative features of the law, but because it contained the illiteracy test, a provision that would have gone a long way toward reducing the economically undesirable portion of our immigration.

Although I was in favor of the illiteracy test (and underook to endorse it in my last annual report), I am not at all sure it goes far enough in restricting immigration of the class against which it is especially directed. At any rate, I am clearly of the opinion that the restriction of immigration of the physically, mentally and morally unsound should be made more thorough, as has been repeatedly suggested in my annual reports. The physical standard for male aliens who are to do manual labor should be raised to approximate that enforced by the army and navy in securing recruits. It should also be possible for the United States authorities to exercise a wide discretion with regard to the admission or rejection of large numbers of aliens, who for reasons existing at the time of application or in the locality where the aliens propose to go, would be an undesirable addition to the population on economic grounds.

However, in my opinion, the best sug-

gestion that has yet been made regarding the further restriction of immigration is that recently proposed as a substitute for the illiteracy test; although I can see no reason why the illiteracy test should not be placed in the law simultaneously with it. The suggestion in question is that the number of aliens of any nationality, exclusive of temporary visitors, admitted to the United States in any fiscal year, should be required by law not to exceed 10 per cent. of the number of persons of such nationality resident in the United States at the time the next preceding census was taken, but the minimum number of any nationality admissible in any fiscal year should be not less than 5,000. It is not contemplated that this provision should apply to Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico or Cuba. Nationality under this plan would be determined by country of birth, and colonies and dependencies would be regarded as separate countries. If there had been admitted from any particular country its yearly quota, all aliens of that nationality thereafter applying would be rejected unless it could be shown that they were returning from a temporary visit, or were coming to join near relatives, or were members of clearly defined professional or business classes.

Analysis of the statistics of foreign population given in the last census and a comparison of the figures representing 10 per cent, respectively, of the various nationalities concerned with immigration statistics showing average annual migration for the ten years 1903 to 1912, inclusive, indicates some very interesting results that would flow from the adoption of this suggestion, and it is apparent that in the main the reduction in immigration that would be accomplished would be constituted of reductions from countries of southern and eastern Europe and western Asia. Thus, under this plan, 134,312 Italians could come annually, while the average number per year during the past decade has been 207,152; from Austria-Hungary, 167,058 could come, against an annual average for the past decade of



# THE CARPENTER

210,782; from Greece, 10,123, against 20,118; from Turkey in Europe, 3,223, against 10,832. On the other hand, 250,133 natives of Germany would be entitled to come annually, while the average annual immigration of such people for the past decade has been only 33,139. Denmark could send 18,165, compared with 6,971 that have been coming, and the United Kingdom would be allowed a maximum of 267,383, against 95,626.

After four and a half years' connection with the immigration service I feel that, while somewhat more could be accomplished toward keeping out the undesirables if more money and more inspectors and doctors were available, no very considerable increase in rejections can be expected unless and until the law is materially improved and strengthened.

I have been interested and somewhat amused to observe in the public press statements asserting or predicting that since the immigration service has been placed under the new Department of Labor the law will be much more rigidly enforced than heretofore—suggestions which usually carry an imputation of unfairness. The truth of the matter is, that the maximum percentage of rejections possible under existing law is so small that no matter what the desires of

administrative officers might be, it is not possible materially to increase rejections. My term of service has covered three months of the new administration. I feel perfectly sure that the Secretary of Labor will administer the immigration law in a thorough and fair manner, and will wherever proper temper justice with mercy. In this connection it is interesting to note that the figures for the several months last past show that the percentage of rejections is lower than that shown for the same months of the previous year.

The immigration service is thoroughly and efficiently organized and its employes quite generally are of a very high grade and will compare favorably with those in any other branch of the government service, notwithstanding they are charged with the performance of very difficult duties which involve the handling of human beings and the application of concrete cases, often of a very complicated nature, of the various provisions of the laws on immigration. It has indeed been a great pleasure to me to be associated as commissioner-general with an organization of such excellence, the personnel of which I have learned to respect and honor for their sterling qualities.

---

## TRADE UNIONISM

(By Sim A. Bramlette, President Kansas State Federation of Labor.)

In this commercial age of organization of capital and mad rush for the acquirement of vast fortunes, the organization of the working class is an absolute necessity for self-preservation, and is the only means and hope for the laboring class and the securing for the members of labor unions the fruits of their labor, thus enabling them to maintain themselves, families and homes properly.

The effect of organized labor upon legitimate capital doing business upon normal conservative and sound basis is wholesome and beneficial. Organized labor in a laboring community is the life and vitality of the community. When

organized labor prospers the business interests thrive; when organized labor suffers reverses and becomes disorganized business generally does likewise.

The man who works, who produces something for the common good is of all men the first in value to society; he is the king of industry, the prince of finance, the preserver of government. Surely he has a legal and moral right to belong to and organize labor unions.

Since capital is thoroughly organized, labor can only successfully maintain its right by and through organization of the workers. The effect of labor unions is well known; through them labor main-

# THE CARPENTER

tains its dignity and its worth and secures a more favorable recognition at the hands of the employer; hence, we have labor unions, because through them a better and more satisfactory understanding can be had between capital and labor.

Trade unionism is the philosophy of human justice in the world of industry, its creed is the golden rule, and its doctrines finds millions of adherents because it begins with elementary principles by pointing the way to a material solution of differences.

Wherever the wheels of industry are in motion, there the beneficent influence of trade unionism is an important factor. It enfolds the masses of toil oblivious to disparities of creed or color, sexes or nationalities; its ideal is the brotherhood of man, toward which it attains by the betterment of society as a whole. Because its methods strike most directly at the evils of our time, it is the greatest force in our political and industrial structure of today.

The philosophy of trade unionism is disseminated most effectively through the educational campaign so untiringly waged through the labor press, and its march is onward and forward by the irresistible force of enlightened conscience.

This noble philosophy has, through its unswerving purpose, permanently established its boundaries, and it cannot and will not be appropriated to any party or platform. The doctrines that have given a newer and brighter outlook of life to the millions of toilers will not be distorted by ambitious seekers of self-glorification.

The men of labor will assert their might at the polls just as soon as they realize that the responsibility for honest, efficient administration rests not with parties but on men. Then they will elect men who will recognize their responsibility to their conscience and to society.

Labor organization make for good citizenship in many ways. It develops the social instinct of the worker; it widens the circle of his sympathy; it enlarges his intellectual horizon, com-

pelling his attention first to problems affecting his own trade; then those which affect labor in general, and so on to those in which the interest of the whole community is involved. It stimulates self-respect and independence in the worker. It is the staunch shield between him and industrial slavery, and is the most powerful guarantee of the development of the highest type of citizenship.

Without organized labor and with capital organized as it is, the condition of the worker would soon degenerate into industrial slavery. It would have become the inevitable consequence of competition. Industrial slavery means a debasement of the people and national decline. Let labor be thoroughly organized, then let wages and conditions of labor be fixed by means of collective bargaining between representatives of the two interests, in the same manner as business between two governments is adjusted by their diplomatic agents.

Capital organizes, and labor for its own protection must also organize. Every man has a right to the result of his own labor, and this right must be defended by all that is sound in industrial economy. The labor issue involves the whole scheme of competition, which in turn includes self-interest and selfishness. The combination of labor is an expedient pending the time when the whole industrial system will be established along the lines of the golden rule.

The purpose of the union is protection to wages, the promotion of education touching industrial rights, facilitation of the apprenticeship, equalization of industry and a means by which may be established co-operation between capital and labor. Anything short of this purpose imperils unionism and creates antagonism. It must fight alike against the political demagogue and industrial boss.

In the realm of labor three parties are involved: the man who belongs to the union, the man who does not for reasons of his own, and the scab. For the scab no one has respect. For the non-union man there is a hope, that by reasoning



# THE CARPENTER

with him he may be convinced he should for his own good belong to the union. Those who do the world's work today owe the improved conditions under which they labor to organized labor. Organized labor has secured everything so far gained from capital for a living wage by this formidable array of organized strength. Men and women workers, both union and non-union, enjoy alike the fruits of this organized power. The man or woman who must labor that they may live, who does not possess the badge of a decent living, "a union card," is fit only to be the slave of corporate greed. They who will calmly accept the union scale and refuse to belong to or help support labor unions should be ostracized by all self-respecting people. Let every worker organize and become an independent, self-respecting member of a trade union.

---

## American Labor

Our people are heavily taxed through the tariff in order—so we are told—to guarantee high wages to American labor. Yet we find that the woolen mills of Lawrence are filled with Russians, Syrians, Germans, Armenians, English, Belgians, Irish, Poles, Portuguese, Austrians and Scots. Some of these may be technically American citizens, but many of them are not—many of them were undoubtedly brought in to work at low wages. W. Jett Lauck, writing in the North American Review, says that it has been the deliberate policy of the mill owners to mix up the races so as to prevent concerted action on the part of the employees. So much for protecting American labor.

As to wages, we are told of a skilled weaver who makes from \$10 to \$12 a week when the mills are running—and, of course, nothing when they are idle. The unskilled laborer gets only \$7 a week. The employees say that the average wage is \$6, while the employers say that it is \$9 a week. Either is bad enough. With such remuneration as this it is, of course, impossible for the working people to maintain decent living con-

ditions. Cramped as are the quarters in which the workers live, they are compelled to take in lodgers, and many families are dependent in part on the earnings of mother and children. Charity is their only resource in case of sickness or accident. Such is the "American standard of living" in this outrageously protected industry.

President Wood, of the American Woolen Company, one of the men most active in the advocacy of the present wool schedule, says:

"While manufacturers under normal conditions would be glad to see all their employees earn more money, the Massachusetts mills are paying all they can afford to pay in the present situation. The mills are still suffering from a long period of extreme depression due to the tariff agitation at Washington."

There it is—the same old story. The Woods fill their mills with foreigners, force through high tariffs to "protect American labor" and to maintain "the American standard of living," pay wages on which a self-respecting man cannot live, and then attribute the shameful conditions to the effort of the people to free themselves from the cruel exactions imposed for the benefit of the woolen aristocracy of New England. Surely the people must at last be beginning to realize what a wicked humbug it all is. Conditions as they exist in the steel and woolen mills surely demonstrate that the Carnegies and the Woods get most of the protection. Mr. Palmer says that "it is generally understood that the new Wood mill, one of the largest in the country, has paid for itself, equipment and all, in the two years since it was completed." If protection does not do any more to raise wages than it does in Lawrence it is not of much account to the laboring man. The unprotected bricklayers and carpenters do much better than a weaver who gets \$12 a week—while the mills are running. There is no reason why the American people should tax themselves to maintain such an "American standard of living" as prevails at Lawrence.—Indianapolis News.

# THE CARPENTER

## O Little Mother of Mine

*By Walter H. Brown*

Sometimes in the hush of the evening hour,  
When the shadows creep from the west,  
I think of the twilight songs you sang  
And the boy you lulled to rest;  
The wee little boy with the tousled head,  
That long, long ago was thine;  
I wonder if sometimes you long for that boy,  
O little mother of mine.

And now he has come to man's estate,  
Grown stalwart in body and strong,  
And you'd hardly know that he  
was the lad  
Whom you lulled with your  
slumber song.  
The years have altered the form  
and the life,  
But his heart is unchanged by  
time,  
And still he is only the boy as of old,  
O little mother of mine.







## THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

**The United Brotherhood  
of  
Carpenters and Joiners of America**

Published on the 15th of each month at the  
CARPENTERS' BUILDING  
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF  
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,  
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,  
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid.

Address all Letters and Money to  
FRANK DUFFY,  
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.



**INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT., 1913**

### Labor Day

With the first of this month, another Labor Day has come and gone. It is fitting that the organized workers of this land should have such a holiday on which to demonstrate to the world their solidarity and their fraternal feelings toward each other and to give expression to their hopes and aspirations for those of their own class and for the good of all. The American labor movement, despite mistakes committed, despite errors that follow in the path of all human organizations, has much to be proud of on a day such as this. It has been the force that has elevated the position and condition of the worker in this country and has kept him above the degradation that would inevitably have been his lot had he endeavored to confront industrial

problems single-handed and alone, in deadly competition with his fellows rather than in friendly co-operation.

The worthy part it has played in our nation's history and the good services it has done are gratefully acknowledged by men of wide experience, who have not allowed their vision to be blinded by prejudice or self-interest, and who have come of their own volition to place the laurel wreath on organized labor's brow. Professor Commons of Wisconsin University, the newly appointed member of the national industrial commission, tells us that "the union is the greatest of existing forces in what is called Americanization." Dr. Kerby, professor of sociology in the Catholic university, Washington, says: "Organized labor stands for a definite ethical judgment of human life, of the family, and of society." And he adds: "Had American laboring men not created their unions they would have shown the spirit of slaves, and they would have merited the fate of a slave." Frank P. Sargent, former commissioner of immigration, says of the American labor movement that, "its history has been one of grand achievement; its efforts have been directed along the line of justice and moderation; it conclusively proves what can be accomplished by intelligent leadership and where the sacredness of a contract is respected."

To these encomiums could be added myriads of others testifying to the good work which organized labor has so well done.

In America today organized labor stands vindicated before the world. It sees the practices of its enemies, practices against which it strove for years, brought clearly into the light of day and exposed to the wondering eyes of a hitherto unsuspecting public. The mem-

# THE CARPENTER

bers of our movement should meet this day of triumph and vindication in the same spirit of prudent restraint and moderation with which they have met the opposition, and the struggles of the present and the past, and, unbending in adherence to the principles of the legitimate labor movement, should push onward to other Labor Days and to greater triumphs. In this way will they justify the confidence that has been expressed in them and properly fulfill their mission.

## Good Homes for our People a Vital Problem

The State of Massachusetts, along with the other progressive steps it has taken in the past few years for the betterment of the working classes, and in furtherance of the common good, in 1911 created a homestead commission to investigate "the need of providing homesteads for the people of the commonwealth and to recommend to the legislature of the State "such legislation as in its judgment will tend to increase the supply of wholesome homes for the people." The report of this commission, in accordance with the provisions of the act creating it, was submitted to the Massachusetts legislature in January of this year. With the legislative remedies which the commission recommends—the establishment of local planning boards, and the further extension of its own powers—it is not our present purpose to deal. It will suffice to review some of the facts which the commission brings forth and particularly emphasizes as to housing conditions in that State and the deductions it draws therefrom in order to show the people of other commonwealths the necessity of creating commissions of like character to endeavor to remedy conditions such as exist in Massachusetts or to take steps to prevent their being introduced. And it can be said with a great deal of truth that these conditions can be found duplicated in a greater or less degree in almost every State in the union, at least in those States which contain cities of any great magnitude.

In the course of its report the commission makes a statement in this regard, bearing on matters within its own State, but which can well be applied to others, that "the cities themselves seem to be unaware of the deplorable conditions in which many of their inhabitants live. It would be too great a reproach to say that they do know, but do nothing."

As early as 1891, Massachusetts had made an effort to check this evil of overcrowding and poor housing. An exhaustive investigation was made at that time, known as the "tenement house census," which resulted in some gratifying reforms. It was shown in that investigation that at that time in Boston only 18,476 tenant families, comprising 82,716 persons, had bath rooms, while 53,189 families, numbering 228,680 persons had none; that families to the number of 17,834, comprising 73,144 persons, had no outside yard space, and that thousands of families were living in most insanitary quarters. Of those who died in Boston the year before this census, 3,347, or 33 out of every hundred, were under five years of age, excessive infant mortality being one of the worst resultants of inadequate housing.

In 1904 a commission appointed by Mayor P. A. Collins reported that "In 5,232 houses inspected there were 101,378 persons, in 27,504 tenements, comprising 105,576 rooms, on 20,634 floors." Of these houses 11.91 per cent. were overcrowded, 6.01 per cent. contained dark halls and 20.11 per cent. had defective drainage; 3,446, or 3.26 per cent. of the rooms inspected were in basements, and 1,032, or 29.95 per cent. of these were occupied. The housing committee of the "Boston, 1915" movement made a careful examination of parts of Boston, and, in a study of four typical blocks in the North and West Ends, after detailing prevailing insanitary conditions, gives the following report as to overcrowding in rooms in the unwholesome houses:

Extreme overcrowding is shown when the average persons per room for each apartment



# THE CARPENTER

is stated. On the fourth block, 26 per cent. of the persons live in apartments with two or more persons per room, counting all rooms but bathrooms, closets and halls; on the third block 38 per cent. of the persons live in apartments with two to 2.9 persons per room, and on each North End block nearly 53 per cent. On the third block, one family of seven lives in two rooms and one of six in a single room behind a store. On the North End blocks, twelve families of 101 persons live in apartments with three to 3.9 persons per room; one family of eight and another of ten live in two rooms each.

In the bedrooms conditions are still worse. The immigration commission, in its recent investigation, found an average of 232 persons per hundred sleeping rooms in the immigrant districts of the seven large cities studied. Including kitchens, and even a bathroom, used as bedrooms—as perhaps the commission did not do—we found on the fourth block 209 persons per hundred bedrooms; on the third block, 236; on the first block, 241, and on the second block, 261, or 29 more than the average in the seven cities on the five blocks together, we found 2,126 persons in 891 bedrooms, an average of 239 per hundred bedrooms.

Kitchens are frequently used as bedrooms, this report states, and bedrooms are occupied day and night by two sets of sleepers on each block.

In one three-room apartment on the top floor of 24 Stillman street one room is occupied by three men, the one bed in the other bedroom by a young man during the day, and by two young women at night, and in the kitchen a woman sleeps during the day and the mother and two children at night.

Much can wisely be said against even three persons sleeping in a large room. But we found on each block from four to seven persons sleeping in small rooms, often in smaller rooms than the tenement house law permits.

And in Boston, where these conditions exist, where 27 per cent. of the deaths are those of children under five years of age and where there can be found an average of 25.7 persons per acre, nearly half the land is unoccupied. The report of the assessing department in 1910 shows 7,625 acres occupied, 7,368.2 acres vacant and 2,021.2 acres as marsh and flat lands. Of this the report says:

Those 7,368.2 acres of vacant land within Boston's boundaries would accommodate about 300,000 persons (about five times the number now herded in unfit tenements) in single family houses with considerable space about them. The proportion of vacant territory is

much larger in most of the cities of the State. Why is all this land idle when people suffer because of the lack of it?

And it adds:

For the safety and progress of the commonwealth every family should be housed in a wholesome home. The countless, indecent, disease-breeding habitations menace the stability of the government. The existence of spots where ninety-four out of each thousand children under five years of age die annually is a reproach to the intelligence and conscience of the community. For the "protection and preservation" of its citizens and of itself the State should see that these places are purified.

In some of the smaller communities of the State conditions were found to be as bad if not worse than in Boston as was evidenced by the high infant mortality. For, as Dr. Mewsholme declared in 1901, "a high infant mortality may rightly be regarded as indicating unfavorable sanitary or social conditions."

These facts, which the homestead commission of Massachusetts have brought forth, should be taken to heart by other commonwealths, and an intelligent and conscientious effort made to cure these evils and to produce healthy homes for our people—healthy physically and healthy morally. No reform of the social organism can be complete which does not provide for such homes. The enlightened attitude of Massachusetts and the prompt efforts it has made to solve this problem are most encouraging. It is to be hoped that her example will find many imitators.

## First Timber Sale in Eastern National Forests

The United States has made its first timber sale on the newly purchased Appalachian forests, and the voucher that established the fact has been an object of interest in the hands of the officials of the Department of Agriculture who have had occasion to handle it.

The voucher itself does not show what the character of the sale was, but inquiry has drawn forth the information that the material disposed of was seven dollars' worth of logs, bought by a Georgia farmer to use in building a barn. This apparently insignificant transaction

# THE CARPENTER

is regarded as a foretaste of the future when the government will be taking in a tidy revenue from the forest lands which it is now buying in the East.

These lands are being bought primarily to protect navigation. Congress held, in providing for their purchase, that the constitution prohibits the government from buying lands for these eastern forests except at the headwaters of navigable rivers, and for the purpose of regulating stream flow and preventing the silting up of the channels of commerce. Yet the production of timber will also be made one of the objects of applied forestry as the government will practice it on these areas. The latest purchase, made last February, was of 75,000 acres in North and South Carolina and Georgia, on the headwaters of the Savannah river, and brought up the total which has been bought to 400,000 acres. Of this, 320,000 acres are in the southern Appalachians, and 80,000 in the White mountains.

Not all of the land is well timbered now, for the government in many cases cannot afford to pay the value of land and heavy timber together. Consequently most of the land acquired has been culled or cut over, or else is sold to the government with the reservation by the owner of the right to cut and remove the timber under methods prescribed by the forest service. Nevertheless, sales of material will doubtless be made from time to time, and will increase in number and value as improved forests grow on these areas, under the stimulus of proper forest management and protection from fire.

## Experience and Advice

What we need as much as anything else to make our trade-union movement progressive in a practical way is common sense—plain every-day common sense.

If our watch gets out of order we don't carry it to a horse doctor, or consult a flying machine operator when we feel sick.

When the boss pattern maker or boss machinist comes into the foundry loaded

up with theory to tell the foreman how the cupola should be charged they are generally given a vigorous invitation to run their own department to suit themselves and keep their nose out of the foundry, where they have no practical experience.

Running a foundry and carrying on a trade-union are much the same in this respect, that they both require practical methods applied by practical men to be successful. Just as there may be machinists or pattern makers who believe that they know how a casting should be made better than the molder himself, so there are men who are not trade-unionists, who have never had practical experience, who believe that their mission on earth is to map out policies and methods for the trade-unions which would be far superior to those which the trade-unions have worked out as the result of years of practical experience.

The opinions of any intelligent man on any subject are worthy of consideration, yet we do not consult the horse doctor about our watch or the aviator about a stomach ache, neither do we place too much reliance upon the man without practical experience in the trade-union movement, who advises us to discard the methods which years of practical experience have led us to adopt for the theories which he advocates.—*International Molders' Journal*.

## Doors of Daring

The mountains that enfold the vale  
With walls of granite, steep and high,  
Invite the fearless foot to scale  
Their stairway toward the sky.

The restless, deep, dividing sea,  
That flows and foams from shore to shore,  
Calls to its sunburned chivalry,  
"Push out, set sail, explore!"

And all the bars at which we fret,  
That seem to prison and control,  
Are but the doors of daring, set  
Ajar before the soul.

Say not "Too poor," but freely give.  
Sigh not "Too weak," but boldly try.  
You never can begin to live  
Unless you dare to die.

—Henry Van Dyke.



# Official Information

## GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,  
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,  
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,  
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,  
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,  
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,  
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 225 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,  
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

## -:- Our Principles -:-

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

### Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

### Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting but party politics must be excluded.

### Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

### Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

### Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

### Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purposes of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

# THE CARPENTER

## Report of First General Vice-President Hutcheson for Quarter Ending June 30, 1913

Indianapolis, Ind., July 11, 1913.

Mr. James Kirby, General President,  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America—Greeting:

I herewith submit to you my report  
for the quarter ending June 30, 1913:

In the early part of April, while still  
acting as Second General Vice-President,  
I was called to Grand Rapids, where the  
members of Local 335 were having trouble  
in establishing the eight-hour day.  
After taking the matter up with the individual  
contractors we were able to establish an eight-hour  
day on the majority of the jobs then in progress.

I also visited Saginaw in regard to the  
formation of a State Council, the call of which  
was sent out by the D. C. of Grand Rapids,  
and was responded to by the majority of the  
locals. The first meeting of this State Council  
will convene in Lansing, July 16, 1913.

I returned to Grand Rapids and took up  
the work of bettering the conditions of the  
outside members of our organization, but had  
only got a fair start when I was notified to  
come to the General Office and take up the  
work of the First General Vice-President.

On assuming the duties of this office,  
I at once took up the matter of getting and  
compiling the information pertaining to the  
working conditions of the shops, mills and  
factories in the different localities. In doing  
this I wrote all Local Unions, District Councils  
and State Councils, sending them a schedule of  
inquiries as to the working conditions of the  
mills in their district, hours, wages, etc.,  
which are being returned and from which I  
am compiling a list of the mills and their  
conditions.

I have had submitted to me, examined,  
made corrections and additions to and  
approved, proposed new by-laws and trade  
rules or amendments and additions to the  
old by-laws; of one hundred and eight Local  
Unions, fifteen District Councils and two  
State Councils requesting a

printed copy from each on their having them  
reprinted as revised, amended or drafted and  
approved by this office, and have received  
said latest copy from eleven locals and two  
of the District Councils. The requests for  
these printed copies from locals that have not  
been responded to are held open thirty days,  
and if the copy is not received by that time  
the matter is taken up further.

I have had requests for the granting or  
issuance of the union label from twenty-four  
different districts of the Brotherhood, ten of  
which have been complied with. They are as  
follows:

One rubber mill stamp, No. 2, to the  
district of Denver, Colo.

One R. S. No. 2 and one electrotype  
No. 1 to La Crosse, Wis.

Two R. S., Nos. 1 and 2, to the district  
of Fort Dodge, Iowa.

One R. S. No. 1 to the district of Terre  
Haute, Ind.

Two R. S., Nos. 17 and 18, to the district  
of Lake county, Indiana.

Two steel die cuts to the district of  
Cincinnati, Ohio, Nos. 1 and 2.

One electrotype and one steel die cut,  
Nos. 1 and 2, to Minneapolis, Minn.

Three hundred and thirty-four transfer  
labels to the district of Toronto, Ont.,  
Canada.

Five hundred transfer labels to the  
district of St. Paul, Minn.

One thousand transfer labels to the  
district of Duluth, Minn.

The remainder of the requests are being  
held open until we ascertain certain  
information, or until conditions in the  
district will permit of the use of the label.

Inasmuch as we get no applications for  
the label from several of the districts that  
have been granted the use of same, I am  
under the impression that they are issuing  
the label themselves (no doubt getting their  
authority from Section 223 of the constitution),  
but as Section 34 of the General Constitution  
states that the First General Vice-President  
shall have charge and issue the union label,  
I shall take this matter up at once to the  
end that I may have a record of all labels



# THE CARPENTER

used, and will insist that all union labels be issued through this office, so that we may have a complete record of the mills using same.

In submitting this, my first quarterly report as First General Vice-President, I wish to extend to you and the members of the General Executive Board and our entire membership my best wishes for the future success and prosperity of our organization. Fraternalty yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,  
First General Vice-President.

---

## Report of Second General Vice-President Quinn for Quarter Ending June 30, 1913

Camden, N. J., July 14, 1913.

Mr. James Kirby, General President, U.  
B. of C. and J. of A.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1913:

In submitting to you my report for the quarter ending June 30, I desire to say that the referendum vote of the members of the United Brotherhood decided, among other things, that the First General Vice-President should be located at the General Office. In compliance with this decision I arrived in Indianapolis on April 9 to take up the work assigned to me by the General Constitution. Upon my arrival I found that the General Executive Board was in session and from the time of my arrival until the 22d, upon which date the Board adjourned, I took part in its deliberations. In addition to attending to the sessions of the G. E. B., I also attended to the work of examining and approving and disapproving the laws of Locals Unions and District Councils, of which I found a large number awaiting me upon my arrival at the office.

In fulfilling the duties of my office I found very early that my eyes were not equal to the strain imposed upon them. I, at first, thought the strain was more or less temporary, and that in a few days it would pass away. Unfortunately, however, I was doomed to disappoint-

ment, and under the advice of a physician I tendered you my resignation as First General Vice-President, to take effect May 1. Words cannot rightfully express how deeply I regretted the necessity of my taking this step; but I was moved by what I considered to be for the best interests of the United Brotherhood. Upon my resignation being accepted you deemed me the honor to appoint me to the office of Second General Vice-President to fill the vacancy made through the fact of Brother Hutcheson succeeding me as First General Vice-President.

I remained at the General Office, attending to my duties until the 29th, and I am pleased to say that all laws that came before me, up to and including that date, were either approved or disapproved and all applications for labels attended to.

In compliance with your instructions, I left Indianapolis on the evening of the 29th and proceeded to Jackson, Mich., where I attended an open meeting of No. 651 of that city. The meeting was preceded by a supper, both being presided over by the Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor of the Congregational Church, who is also a member of the local. The wives, daughters and friends of the members were present in large numbers, which fact contributed largely to make the affair successful.

After leaving Jackson I proceeded to Jersey City, and from there to Perth Amboy, arriving in the latter city on May 3. On the 5th I visited Wildwood, N. J., to attend the convention of the State Building Trades Council of New Jersey. Brother Spencer, secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and Brother Commeford of the Engineers, were among those present. The convention remained in session two days, during which time several measures were enacted with the object of bringing about more harmonious action among the trades engaged in the building industry.

After leaving Wildwood I proceeded to Newark, where I attended the meeting

# THE CARPENTER

of the District Council on the 8th. On the 10th I attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the New Jersey State Council of the United Brotherhood, held in Jersey City on that date.

On the 12th, in compliance with your instructions, I proceeded to Camden, N. J., to enforce the decision of the General Executive Board relative to the collecting of the assessments of three members of No. 1532, and I am pleased to say that I succeeded in my mission.

I have remained in the Camden district for the balance of the quarter, visiting at different intervals the following places:

I visited the District Council of Bergen county at Hackensack on May 22 and Local 1443 of Englewood on the 23d. These visits were in compliance with your instructions to visit these places and to report the merits of the dispute existing between the D. C. and Local 1443. I submitted my report to you, also my recommendations, relative to the differences that existed.

On the 26th I visited Trenton and attended a meeting of No. 31 of that city.

On the 29th I attended a mass meeting of our members of the Philadelphia district, called for the purpose of taking action on a proposition pertaining to an increase in wage submitted to the union by the responsible employers of Philadelphia. The meeting was one of the largest and most orderly that I ever had the pleasure of attending. It was a business meeting in every sense; the men gathered in large numbers to hear the reports of their agents, and so well pleased were they with such reports and recommendations that the propositions submitted and recommended by the business agents and other speakers were adopted by a vote of 1,249 in favor of to 71 against. The vote would have been much larger had it been possible for all to gain admission to the hall, but as it was the hall was taxed to its capacity. In addition to the business agents, the meeting was addressed by Brother Allen, president of the D. C.; Brother John McDonald, secretary of the D. C.; Brother Post, mem-

ber of the General Executive Board; Brothers M. McDermott and L. Parviss. It is my opinion that, if the present harmonious conditions continue to exist between the members and their officials and representatives, we will have in Philadelphia one of the most perfect organizations in the United Brotherhood; an organization that, through its solidarity, will be able to accomplish results for its members.

I visited New York on June 7 in connection with the books of No. 482. In my report of that date I made known what had been done in regard to this matter.

On the 20th I visited Paterson to attend the annual convention of the New Jersey State Council. The reports showed the council to be in good shape and our organization throughout the State to be in a flourishing condition. After reviewing the work accomplished during the past year and arranging for the work to be done in the future, the convention adjourned on the 21st.

During my stay in the Camden district I have visited all the surrounding towns, and I find that our organization is in a most unsatisfactory shape. I have under way a plan of reorganization in which I hope to be able to do some permanent good in this district. I hope that, by the time I submit my next report, I shall be able to state that we have at least doubled our membership in Camden and vicinity.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,  
Second General Vice-President.

---

## Building Trades Resolution

Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—Pursuant to instructions of the Executive Council, I beg leave to transmit to you copy of a resolution adopted by the Executive Council for the better government of trade disputes in future. The same fol-



# THE CARPENTER

laws and will be found self-explanatory:

"Whereas, Trade disputes in most every instance involve the building trades in turmoil and strikes to the detriment of their members and friendly employers, and

"Whereas, It is and has been the policy of this department since its inception to settle all trade disputes through arbitration and mutual conference; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That all Building Trades Councils affiliated with this department be instructed that they must not become involved in any trade dispute by declaring strikes or withdrawing men from any work on account of said trade disputes, and that all such disputes must be settled by the application of Section 35 of the constitution of this department; and be it further

"Resolved, That all affiliated international unions be instructed to notify their respective local unions that they must insist on the said law being enforced in all trades disputes, thereby eliminating the unnecessary delay and injury to the building industry caused by such trade disputes; and be it further

"Resolved, That all friendly employers be notified of this law and that it shall apply to all trade disputes."

You will please consider this communication as official notification of the action taken. Respectfully submitted,

WM. SPENCER,

Secretary-Treasurer, B. T. D.

August 8, 1913.

## Annual Convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education

The seventh annual convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education will be held in the city of Grand Rapids October 19-25 inclusive.

The convention will open on Sunday, October 19, with a series of meetings in the churches of Grand Rapids, which will be addressed by persons having special interest in and knowledge of the problems for the practical training of work-

ers. There will be a series of meetings during the week culminating in the regular program of the society.

On Wednesday and Thursday, October 22 and 23, the National Committee on Vocational Guidance, which holds a joint meeting with the National Society, will hold its annual session. Following this, there will be one session of the convention on the afternoon of October 23, which will be devoted to a discussion as to the steps that need to be taken in Michigan in the promotion of the work.

The annual entertainment night will occur on the evening of the 23d, followed by a two days' session, a portion of which will consist of a joint meeting between the National Society and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. President Redfield of the society, who is Secretary of Commerce, Governor Ferris of Michigan, Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin and Dr. John Dewey will appear on the program.

C. A. Prosser is secretary of the society, whose headquarters are at 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City.

## Localities to be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Akron, O.	Kewanee, Ill.
Ashland, Ky.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Louisville, Ky.
Aurora, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Mowbridge, S. D.
Chicago, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Clarksville, Tenn.	New Bedford, Mass.
Cleveland, O.	New Orleans, La.
Dayton, O.	Birmingham, Ala.
Detroit, Mich.	Blackwell, Okla.
Dubuque, Ia.	Boise, Idaho.
Escanaba, Mich.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Evansville, Ind.	Central City, Ky.
Fort Meyers, Fla.	New York City.
Fresno, Cal.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Greeley, Colo.	Norfolk, Va.
Hot Springs, Ark.	North Yakima, Wash.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	Omaha, Neb.
Hutchinson, Kas.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Kankakee, Ill.	San Antonio, Tex.
Kenosha, Wis.	San Francisco, Cal.

# THE CARPENTER

Santa Cruz, Cal.	* The Dalles, Ore.
Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	Tri-Cities—Davenport,
Sioux City, Ia.	Ia.; Rock Island
South Omaha, Neb.	and Moline, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.	Washington, D. C.
Syracuse, N. Y.	Watsonville, Cal.
Tampa, Fla.	Wichita Falls, Tex.

## Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Logan, W. Va.	Greenwood, S. C.
Galveston, Tex.	Central Valley, N. Y.
Victoria, Tex.	Detroit, Mich.
Hampton, Iowa.	Stockton, Cal.
Ellenville, N. Y.	Oakland, Cal.
Hoquiam, Wash.	San Francisco, Cal.
Quakertown, Pa.	San Francisco, Cal.
Anasco, Porto Rico.	Woodstock, Ont., Can.
Total, 16 Local Unions.	

## Rejection of Candidates

John Miller of St. Louis, Mo., applied for admission to L. U. 257, of that place, and was rejected three times.

W. C. Sauer applied for admission to L. U. 213, of Houston, Texas, and was rejected three times.

Charles Seppone of San Francisco, Cal., applied for admission to L. U. 483, of that city, and was rejected three times.

## Expulsion

John Manning was expelled from L. U. 51, of New York City, for violating Section 194 of the General Constitution by making false statements in regard to his loss in the Ohio floods, thus deceiving and defrauding the members of the L. U. 51.

## Responsibility of a Member

Some recent court procedure, while aimed at the very existence of the trade unions, will nevertheless be productive of good if it impresses on the individual member his responsibility for the acts of the union irrespective as to whether he was or was not present at the meeting at which certain action may have been taken. The stay-at-home element is the greatest drag to trade union effort. The trade union is the most important society with which the wage earner is affiliated. It is his bread-and-

butter organization. Under our present wage system it fixes the conditions under which he works and the money return for his labor. Nothing can be more important to the toiler from an existence standpoint than the wage and conditions under which he labors, for these directly affect the enjoyment of life and the pursuit of happiness.

Radicalism, used in its worst and destructive sense, means the ruination of the trade unions and the consequent and sure deterioration in conditions which have been established by trade union effort under the trade union system. It may be, and possibly will be that the disintegration of the trade unions will be a cause of additional social unrest, but it is also asserted that with this additional social unrest will then depart the most effective weapon for the satisfaction of its legitimate aims.

The hypercritical member of the trade union, the smug and contented member, the member with the idea that he is socially superior to his environments and his fellows, the self-centered member, in brief, the short-sighted and unwise member who absents himself from the meeting of his trade union, is directly and surely aiding the disciples of that brand of radicalism to which we refer and which finds its best exponent in the Industrial Workers of the World, to achieve their masked desires.

Remember that you are responsible for your union and its welfare. You can not shirk that responsibility. The union is what you and your colleagues make it. It can and should be a powerful engine for justice for the wage earner. The wage earner's future is in his own hands—he must work out his own destiny. He has an instrument ready at hand in his trade union for his elevation to a higher and better sphere. He must use that instrument with care and discretion.

Do your duty to yourself and those dependent upon you.

Attend meetings of your union.—  
Typographical Journal.



# Correspondence

## Promise For the Future

Editor The Carpenter:

In looking over The Carpenter for July I was much pleased with the address by William B. Wilson, secretary of the department of labor. No doubt but this same address has appeared in all the daily and weekly papers. Somehow it slipped by without having attracted me. It shows quite clearly that labor has at last got some one of real ability in the cabinet, one who can think and think clearly.

I noticed he said, "As I see it, the average thinking man who contemplates for a moment the difficulties under which labor has carried forward its tasks in the past would concede the truth of the general statement that every man is entitled to the full social equivalent of what he produces." He draws an illustration of the locomotive as a social tool and enumerates the many sources of labor represented in it, from the raw material to the finished tool and how hard it would be to determine just what value should be set on any of its component parts. This most certainly shows that the masses are moving and the leaders are thinkers of some way out.

Further back, I see that Brother Groh of San Diego, Cal., states some facts and figures that seem to be very interesting, for instance, it requires thirty-five days' labor to produce an automobile that sells for eight hundred or a thousand dollars. The manufacturer must have known what the cost of the raw material was that he put into it and the cost of the wear and tear of the machinery and whatever other expenses there were.

Here at Harvard University in Cambridge, they have instruments so fine that they can weigh the planets in space and measure their size and the distance

to them. It may be just possible in the near future to determine just what the social unit value of the labor in any given commodity might be.

We should all help.

Fraternally yours,

E. R. RIDEOUT,

President, L. U. 1410.

Cambridge, Mass.

## Where are the Label Boosters?

Editor The Carpenter:

We haven't heard for a long time from the union label writers. What is the matter? Did they get tired of the inconsistency of our good union card men, still defiantly and persistently purchasing scab and prison-made goods, in spite of what their presiding officer read to all newly initiated candidates at almost every meeting of their L. U.? Or has some good brother that wears only the garb and products of the scab intimidated these brave, humane writers into silence because such a brother did not want to hear anything more about the union label, coercing these writers, as the attempt was made to coerce the present writer, because he took the opportunity in his Local Union, No. 495, to tell for two consecutive meetings what good the delegates to the convention at Des Moines had done by their action relative to the label, when he was told by a member that charges would be brought against him if he did not cease "disrupting the union" by his talk?

Not long ago I met the brother that had said this to me walking out of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, where he was handling their U. B. labelled bar fixtures and brewery boxes and repairing the same. Thus the U. B. label was under his eye at every turn, but we don't know if he has donned the apparel or uses the product whereon is

# THE CARPENTER

applied the stamp of true fraternal friendship that some day will eradicate the jealousy from the minds of many thousands of our inconsistent brother members affiliated with the 1,900 locals of the U. B. And may we hope to hear that the delegates to the next convention of the Brotherhood will enact a new section in the general constitution under the heading of "Rules for Local Unions," in connection with the "Order of Business," for the guidance of the L. U. presiding officer, empowering the latter to appoint an assistant conductor, who may question and examine any or all members as to their personal standing in compliance with the first of our Principles, which can be found in the inside cover of first page of the general constitution.

I wish a little more space to cite some encouraging signs of progress to our seemingly tired brother label boosters to show them that their intelligent writings, boosting the union label, have not been lost. On the contrary, much good has come from their earnest and educative advice, as the following will explain in part:

In one of our last letters, published in *The Carpenter*, we mentioned what others were doing in boosting our U. B. label, especially the officers of the American Federation of Labor. We were not then aware that these officers had instructed all their general organizers to assist the carpenters, wherever possible, to organize their new jurisdictions taken over by the amalgamation of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, and to advocate the U. B. label while assisting those engaged in the wood working industry.

Our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, sent out an official letter to all Local unions and District Councils last January, notifying them of the action of the last convention claiming jurisdiction over all the wood machine work, especially the wooden box industry.

A few of the silent workers of our U. B. took up this work, and, while the work of organizing this latter branch is progressing slowly, the other trade unions have been busy boosting our label

in this field wherever the opportunity presented itself for them to do so. Organizer John D. Subbick of the A. F. of L. for the wood workers' district, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn., assisted the carpenters of that district to get a resolution before the bar, hotel and restaurant employers requesting their endorsement of all bar fixtures, ice boxes, milk, soda, mineral and brewery boxes and other wooden supplies to bear the U. B. label, which said resolution was carried unanimously at the national convention in Denver, Colo., June 9 to 13. On June 15 Organizer Subbick got the carpenters' representatives before the Northwest blue label conference board of cigarmakers to speak on the cigar box bearing the label of the U. B.. After this body of cigarmakers received the satisfactory information, they immediately endorsed the U. B. label, to be used on all cigar boxes by their members. Next the Minnesota State Federation of Labor endorsed the label of the carpenters on all office, store, bank and bar fixtures; also resolutions endorsing it on all boxes passed, and the casket makers presented a resolution requesting the State Federation of Labor of Minnesota to endorse the U. B. label on caskets and burial cases which likewise carried.

Before the advent of wood working machinery that made carpenter work easy to thousands of carpenters in our U. B. ranks today, the coffin was made at the carpenter bench, and now that there are so many young men and men in the prime of life who prefer the carpenter work for their living, our leaders and officers have to reach out and lay hold of every stick of wood to keep our members at work. The next boost our label got was from the trade unionists of Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; and still another body of delegates, representing local unions of the printers' union, at their national convention, Nashville, Tenn., went on record demanding the U. B. label to be applied on all wood type and printer's cabinets and files.

Fraternally yours,

D. J. FARLEY, L. U. 1544.



# THE CARPENTER

## As to Per Capita Tax, Etc.

Editor The Carpenter:

I read with interest Brother H. H. Derleth's inquiry regarding the calling of a quarterly assessment and the reply of General Secretary Duffy. From what I can learn, quite a large number of members felt the same as Brother Derleth does on the first call, as many of them had forgotten that it was passed at the convention and afterward adopted, as Brother Duffy says, by referendum vote. Another case of promising or giving consent to do a certain thing, but when the time comes don't like to take the medicine.

There are very few of us who can understand why it should take so much money to run the General Office account. But we should all agree that when the majority elects certain officers we should abide by the selection and do all we can to help them, believing them to be economic, executive, and diplomatic—and when they prove otherwise vote them out of office and elect men who will serve us properly.

One item of expense that Brother Duffy refers to is "strikes and lockouts." No doubt that is a heavy drain on the expense side, but let us hope that the day is not far distant when strikes, etc., will be no more and men get together and adjust matters satisfactory to both parties.

Secretary Duffy also speaks of organizers, which, we know, is an expense, and an expense that, in a great measure, unions themselves are responsible for. We have heard an organizer state that many times he is sent for by a local and on arriving there found it had not attempted to settle the matter itself, nor did it give him a hand when he started to settle it. Again, he stated he has been called to a place where there was a grievance and found the union had done nothing toward adjusting the matter, nor did it help him. Therefore, if we, as local members, were more active in our duties, we could make the work of organizers much less and they could cover a larger district, and, of course, that

would mean less organizers and less expense, and we also must remember organizers have to show results or they are not wanted. But we must not forget we want organizers, not agitators.

I was also very much interested in the article by Brother Harry D. Mooney of No. 67. There may be as good business agents as Mr. J. M. Devine, but I do not think they are in the majority. What we need is for all of them to be as aggressive as he. Again, that new feature Brother Mooney states No. 67 has started is a good one and every local should adopt the plan.

After reading Brother Mooney's article I am of the opinion if I stopped at Roxbury, Mass., to look for a job the first thing I would do would be to look up the business agent or the local and pay for a quarterly card or present my transfer before looking for work.

If every local was active and living up to its obligation, that would be the first action of every visiting carpenter or other mechanic, and, being aggressive, the visitor would see by the union labels on goods displayed by merchants in town that he was in a union town and he had better get busy. Fraternally yours,

T. H. M. TOWNSEND,

R. S., L. U. 1743.

Wildwood, N. J.

## Philanthropy's Alarms

Editor The Carpenter:

The article on "Privately Supported Philanthropy," by T. F. Kearney, in a recent issue of The Carpenter, brings to mind that we point with pride to our charitable institutions, prisons, insane hospitals, etc. But do we view with alarm the causes that promote their growth or consider that they are supported by taxes so perfunctorily paid that the word charity is seldom held in connection by the heart?

Real charity is where we share by denial. What's everybody's business the politician makes his and puts it to his good use—and why not if you are indifferent to your opportunity? It's business and his increase.

# THE CARPENTER

We have 17 per cent. decrease in stock and cattle and 30 per cent. increase in population and wonder at the increased cost of living, while paying two prices for pasteboard carton and its colored label. And we bite, either for health or to gratify the eye, luxuries become necessities and we pay for health and happiness. Why shouldn't we slip one over on the doctor?

Wages can never grow beyond a certain point, but the mind for right use of same is almost infinite in variation. The soul of man is a racial rock, but 'till it is topped by individual force, its attractive powers are small.

It is when we captain the soul that it becomes a power for our highest good, and that is when we eliminate causes that induce poverty of spirit.

Man is more than an animal. He fills his stomach three times daily (we hope), but mental pabulum must be administered constantly or he suffers real starvation as he decreases his earning capacity. Charity is but the first step; capacity for changing conditions is the capstone. H. S. LEVALLEY.

## An Ad That Had Effect

Editor The Carpenter:

I enclose one of my advertisements for 1912 that ran in our local paper and created quite a little comment. Of course, it was meant to draw friendly sympathy toward the "lowly" carpenter—and it did—but at the same time it drew the vials of wrath from the blind enemies of our local, 1222. If you can, make use of it, and oblige,

Faternally yours,

J. F. HUTCHINS.

Holley,\* N. Y.

—Announcement—  
Carpenter.

Your village carpenter is the acrobatic star performer in industrial vaudeville. After everybody else has failed to "fix it," drawn his pay and gone, the carpenter turns the trick for 30 cents. He mends your mantel, fixes your fireplace, patches your pump, and lifts your barn

out of a manure pile and sets it on a stone wall. He dusts your carpets, rigs your lights, and keeps the roof over your very head. He often eats cold lunch in your barn basement and then runs home in time for late supper. He does any honorable old thing for any "ornery" old price. You roast him in August and freeze him in February. You love him in overalls and scorn him in Scotch tweeds and broadcloth. You call him when he's out of town and cuss him when he can't come. And, yet he is endowed with such an inimitable blending of patience, good nature, and good sense that he will do it all over again for you as often as you think it necessary. He doffs his hat like a cavalier and in his handclasp you feel the magnetic tingle of the Brotherhood of Man.

J. F. HOUCHINS, Builder.

## Address Before L. U. 114

Sometime ago L. U. 114 of Sulphur Springs, Texas, held an open meeting and smoker in Woodman Hall in that city, at which Mr. "Cyclone" Davis was the principal speaker. After reviewing labor history and showing the various progressive steps taken to ameliorate the toiler's condition "under the law of God who is no respecter of persons and the spirit of that immortal declaration which said all men are created equal," the speaker dwelt on the abuses which had crept into the management of the modern corporation and the misery often resulting therefrom to the working people. He continued in part as follows:

"Men who complained of these and kindred outrages have always been denounced by aristocracy and its agents as demagogues and agitators. These names have been applied to me and men like me a thousand times. But when I remember that Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Lincoln, Bryan, and thousands of our grandest men were called demagogues and agitators, I accept the intended slur as an honor. And though I may be called those names again, I want to stop here and say that I never pass by a Carnegie library that I don't see the red blood of



# THE CARPENTER

three hundred workmen who were shot down and slaughtered because they were not content to labor and toil at a starvation wage and wanted their part of the twenty millions that Andrew Carnegie had filched from them and the American people through the steel trust. I can hear the moans and agonizing cries of hungry women and children as they met round the humble graves of their murdered dead at Homestead, Pa., while the Pinkerton police (hired Hessians of the steel and coal trust) stood by with gatling guns to keep the living workers subdued and submissive. Then I see Mr. Carnegie and his pals in this tragedy and outrage, representing the so-called 'divine right of money over manhood,' organized and legalized into a conscienceless corporation, scornfully refusing to recognize the labor unions and with haughty insolence repel the officers of the unions and decline to discuss with them the question of a living wage or the treatment of the suffering toiler, and with impudent insult tell them they must come into their lordly presence as hired men, servants, his menials, yea, slaves. This is the feeling of the money-mad aristocrat who runs the great corporation called trusts. These money-mad kings, although known to be malefactors, often have such sway over our country that they are above the law and treat our courts with contempt when they cannot control them. And yet these courts have covered the labor unions of the country with a thousand injunctions and three of the greatest leaders of organized labor in America are now under sentence to jail by injunctions.

"But I bring you a new message of hope. The world's last struggle for the rights of man is now on. The labor problem is one of the leading questions of the age. The millions who toil are making their power felt. Educated people never submit to wrong. Labor is lifting its head and looking toward a day of universal peace, universal freedom, the equal rights of all men, when idleness shall no longer profit by the sweat

of industry, when the indolent shall no longer dress in robes and industry cover its tired body in coarse and shabby clothes, when the profits of labor shall no longer be extorted from those that work and they can change their hut into a happy home, when the government is wrested from plutocracy and given over to the people, when money shall be coined and distributed for the people and not for the special few, when the vast machinery of civilizations shall be taken from the greedy grasp of the trust and run to bless humanity.

"The age of association and co-operation is here. We stand in the midst of massive machinery today doing the work of millions of men, but the curse of the age is that we allow a special few to form corporations and trusts, disinherit the millions and run the vast machines to fill their own tills.

"The old loom that our grandmothers used to make our clothes with is gone and a million shuttles are shot through the warp by steam. The old wheel upon which she spun the thread followed the loom and a hundred million spindles spin and spool the thread today. But a few corporations formed into trusts control them all and tax mankind for their use, limited only by inordinate greed. All things have changed in like manner. Our system of laws must change to correspond or labor will be lost in the labyrinth of vast machinery, business be bound up by its belts, and its levers, pistons and pulleys pump the money from the people and a few great corporations will own and control the earth.

"From down in the common walks of life comes a chorus swell of a new song that says:

"Life is no longer measured in money. That would be commercialism and often commercial cannibalism. Those who gather great wealth are more often the merry myrmidons of mammon, who take from society without just recompense. They have held back the hire of labor by fraud until its cries have entered into the ears of the Lord. They have lived in pleasure on the earth and

# THE CARPENTER

been wanton. They have waded through slaughter, selfishness and sin to a throne of gold and shut the gates of mercy against mankind. When age overtakes them they look back and sigh in anguish for lost opportunity, while their silver and their gold cankers and the rust thereof bears witness against them.'

"Divine history tells us that the earthly father of our Lord was a carpenter. The earth's grandest being was a carpenter's son, and supposed to be a carpenter himself. Now, in closing, let me point you to this member of your craft who comes from heaven to earth while angles sang and a star stood sentinel in the skies.

"No chain is stronger than its weakest link and no country is stronger than the composite morals of its people. High-class morals, fellowship, good feeling, and education in the citizen will be reflected in the highest standards of government and ultimately result in universal democracy, peace and good will among men. This is no ideal dream. It is governed by the same law which makes two and two result in four. It may sound like a paradox, but the law of life is so formed that none of us can have permanent joy ourselves unless we give joy to others. Selfishness breeds a sordid life and a sin-cursed soul."

## Late Happenings in the World of Labor

The controversy which raged between the representatives of the Conductors and the Trainmen of the Eastern Roads has been concluded by an agreement to submit the grievances of the two brotherhoods to a board of arbitration created agreeable to the terms of the new Mediation, Conciliation, and Arbitration Law, passed by Congress. At first the railroads insisted that the grievances which they claimed to have against the brotherhoods should be considered by the arbitration board, which was to have under consideration the grievances of the brotherhoods. The railroad brotherhoods objected to this, and a threat was made that if the railroads insisted upon

their course a strike would be called. The mediators—Judge William Lee Chambers, Judge Martin A. Knapp, and G. W. W. Hanger—were successful in securing an agreement to arbitrate, the railroads withdrawing their demands.

The award in the arbitration of the Cincinnati street car dispute increased the wages approximately 10 per cent. and reduces the number of years required to reach the maximum rate from sixteen to eight. The maximum rate is increased from 25 cents to 27 cents an hour, and the increase for most men runs 2 cents per hour, although for some it is as high as 3 cents and 4 cents. Time and one-third will be paid for all overtime. New men are guaranteed a minimum of \$45 per month if they show up for work and do not get it. Formerly they received no pay unless they went to work. A number of other important regulations are contained in the award.

The committee on labor of the National House of Representatives recently took up the bill introduced by Representative Taylor of Colorado to forbid the transportation in interstate commerce of the products of mines and factories employing children under fourteen and the products of factories which work women more than eight hours a day. Representative Taylor, Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, and Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who have introduced bills of a similar nature, appeared before the House labor committee in support of the general principles involved in the bill.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed what is known as the Hidinger Bill, which provides for better housing conditions. The act creates a division of housing and sanitation, subject to the Department of Public Health and Charities. This act provides that no room in any tenement constructed since June 7, 1895, shall be occupied for living purposes unless it has a window lighting area of at least twelve feet square. Manufacturing within rooms of tenements and dwellings is prohibited. Tenements must have an open space in the rear or at the side equal to 20 per cent. of the



# THE CARPENTER

lot, unless such tenement is located upon the corner of two streets, each more than twenty feet in width. Licenses will be granted by the board of health for \$1 to owners or lessees, and the taking out of such license is obligatory.

Over 15,000 miners in the copper belt around Calumet, Mich., are out on strike, the large majority being members of the Western Federation of Miners. Immediately the Governor was called upon to order out the militia, which he did instantly, and sent it to the affected district. The strikers consist for the most part of young unmarried Austrians, Finns, Hungarians, and Bulgarians.

Edwin Perry, national secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, has resigned because of failing health. Perry has been identified with the miners' union for eighteen years and has served as president of the Iowa State miners' organization, afterward being elected secretary and subsequently being elected as secretary-treasurer of the international organization. He has been succeeded by William Green of Ohio.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. recently refused the application of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union for jurisdiction over newsboys, the American Federation of Labor retaining the right to charter organizations of this character.

A St. Louis company manufacturing women's clothing has announced that it will establish a minimum wage of \$7 per week for girls. The company employs 400 girls and the new scale is the result of an investigation into the wages of women by a committee of the Missouri State senate. Beginners are paid \$5.50 for the first two weeks of service.

The Massachusetts law of 1909, providing that women and minors shall not be employed in mercantile establishments for more than fifty-eight hours a week, does not apply to bookkeepers, stenographers, and others in similar clerical positions, according to an opinion given by Attorney-General James M. Swift to Policeman J. H. Whitney.

A strike of the rag pickers of New

York City has been on for some time as a result of the refusal of the employers to recognize the union and pay increased wages. These people work in junk shops, sorting rags and waste paper, and the number employed in the city is close to 7,000. Almost one-half of these are compelled to work in basements and under very insanitary conditions.

The Indiana legislature in 1911 passed a law prohibiting railroads after June 14, 1914, from using cabooses less than twenty-four feet in length, exclusive of platforms, and which were not equipped with two four-wheeled trucks, and did not conform to other specifications, including door, grab iron, and step requirements. The Supreme Court of Indiana recently held this law constitutional in the case of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company vs. the State.

The Maryland Agricultural College, in recognition of the services performed by Representative David J. Lewis of the Sixth Maryland district, now chairman of the labor committee, has conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws.

Up until August 1, ten women had been granted pensions under the Mothers' Pension Law enacted by the last legislature. These were the first pensions sanctioned, there having been fifteen cases heard, three being denied and two referred for further investigation, while the ten applications were granted. The largest pension granted was for \$37.50 a month to a destitute widow with seven children.

---

## The River of Dreams

The river of dreams runs silently down  
By a secret way that no man knows;  
But the soul lives on while the dreamtide flows  
Through the gardens bright or the forests  
brown;  
And I think sometimes that our whole life  
seems  
To be more than half made up of dreams;  
For its changing lights and its passing shows,  
And its morning hopes, and its midnight fears,  
Are left behind with the vanished years.  
Onward, with ceaseless motion,  
The life stream flows to the ocean—  
And we follow the tide, awake or asleep,  
Till we see the dawn on Love's great deep,  
When the bar at the harbor mouth is crossed,  
And the river of dreams in the sea is lost.  
—Henry Van Dyke.

# News Notes from Local Unions

## Notice

Stay away from Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. There is but little work in that place and plenty of men to do it. L. U. 1394.

Carpenters should stay away from Bloomington, Ill. There are too many men there now, and many of them are without work. L. U. 63.

All brothers will please stay away from Poteau, Okla. Pay no attention to advertisements for men. There are only three cottages and a depot under construction. L. U. 1291.

Traveling brothers will please stay away from Winnipeg, Man., Can. The building trade is very slow there at the present time, with too many men for the jobs and no prospects for relief in sight. L. U. 343.

Union carpenters will please stay away from Nokomis, Ill. The town is flooded with carpenters from out of town and all rumors that there is a boom there or plenty of work to do are false. L. U. 1817.

Brothers, stay away from Hopedale, Mass. B. F. Smith & Co. from Pawtucket have undertaken to build fifty-six houses here and they have sub-let some of them. The contractors are trying to run a non-union shop. Please help the cause by staying away. L. U. 867.

Philadelphia, Pa.—As we are going out for an increase in wages on September 1, we wish all carpenters to stay away from this city. At least, remain away until our wage question is settled.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Union carpenters are urged to avoid Schenectady for some time to come. Work is very slack, but few of our contractors having more than thirty days' work in sight. The new State Housing Code was the last straw toward spoiling the season's work. But few building permits are being issued at the present time.

Bloomington, Ill.—L. U. 63 wishes to notify the members of the Brotherhood that the Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Company have the contract to build the new machine shops of the Chicago & Alton railroad at Bloomington, and are only offering to pay 30 cents per hour for carpenters, which is 20 cents per hour lower than our scale. This is a non-union job, and they are running ads in various papers throughout the country for carpenters and are not stating any scale of wages. Our home boys are walking the streets looking for work. Do not make matters worse by coming to Bloomington, but please stay away from this place.

## \* \* \* Information Wanted

Information is desired in regard to the whereabouts of Clarence J. Robinson, a



CLARENCE J. ROBINSON.

member of the Brotherhood, who formerly resided in Carbondale, Pa. He



# THE CARPENTER

deserted his wife in that place on February 11 of this year and has not been heard from since. The clearance card which he took out from L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., has never been deposited. Robinson is 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches in height, weighs 149 pounds, and is of a rather heavy build. He has heavy brown hair, with red cheeks and blue eyes, and a round, full face. He is quite a talker, and usually wears a Derby hat and black clothes. He left his wife in destitute circumstances, with a seven-year-old boy to care for and expecting the birth of another child in the near future. The accompanying picture of Robinson was taken a few years ago. Send any information in his regard to Mrs. Clarence J. Robinson, 22 Havana St., Carbondale, Pa.

---

Information is wanted in regard to the whereabouts of Louis Willett, a carpenter of Central Falls, R. I., who was last heard of in Providence some time ago. Willett is thirty years of age, of a short and stout build, and has brown hair. Any information in his regard should be sent to his brother, Charles Willett, 541 Broad Street, Central Falls, R. I.

---

Information is wanted in regard to the whereabouts of Robert R. Blair, a former member of L. U. 1440, of Lead and Deadwood, S. D. The last time he was heard from he was living in San Francisco, Cal. This was in May, 1912. Any information in his regard should be sent to his wife, Mrs. R. R. Blair, Central City, S. D.

---

## New Jersey State Council

The New Jersey State Council of Carpenters held its tenth annual convention in Helvetia Hall, Paterson, N. J., on June 20 and 21 last. Fraternal delegates from Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York were present, as also the General President and Executive Board Member Post. The sessions opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, who later on

also addressed the convention on the relations between the clergy and the workers of the country. Mayor McBride of Paterson, who was introduced to the members by the State president, extended to them a most hearty welcome, expressing his good wishes for the success of the organization, and gave a synopsis of the labor condition in Paterson. General President Kirby spoke on the general condition of the Brotherhood throughout the country and announced that an agreement was drawn up and signed by both the committee of the U. B. and that of the Amalgamated Carpenters. This agreement would be sent out for ratification just as soon as the Executive Board would pass on it. He also alluded to the controversies the Brotherhood was engaged in with the National Sheet and Metal Workers and the Machinists over jurisdictional matters. The former, he said, were dicker-ing with the manufacturers of hollow steel trim to get an agreement to manufacture and erect this material, and he added that he was going to make every effort to control this work. As General President, he would see that every local did its share in this matter and any local supporting the Sheet and Metal Workers would be suspended, according to the General Constitution. The machinists were causing some trouble by doing millwright work, but with the proper effort, the millwright workers could maintain control of this work.

President Botterill, in a most able report, traced the activities of the State Council during the past year. He spoke of the open meetings that had been carried on by himself and the executive board in the smaller places in the State and also of the monthly meetings that were held where it was deemed advisable. He also stated that "with a few exceptions, in most all the places of the State our craft has been fairly well employed, and the prospects for the future look good." In part, he continued as follows:

"And I am also pleased to report that there is a decided improvement in the

# THE CARPENTER

disposition of our employers to consider arbitration as a fair means to arrive at the justness of our claims for better conditions. And let me thoroughly urge upon our membership in this State, that whatever may be their trouble in the future, where any number of men are involved to try and settle the disputes with their employers by arbitration, as the object of this organization is to keep our members to work as steady as possible, and to only use the power of strikes when all other diplomatic means have failed to adjust a difficulty. That it is possible even to meet and settle our disputes with some of the employers by arbitration, who were formerly the most bitter opponents of organized labor; the experience of your president during the past year fully bears out, and therefore I again strongly urge our locals and District Councils to adopt arbitration to settle their disputes wherever possible.

"The enemies of our great Brotherhood from the inner circle of the building trades have been trying their best to rob our craft of that part of our work, that in the efforts of the architects to make fireproof, has necessitated the change of material from wood to a very thin material called hollow steel, which requires the mechanical skill to erect that only a carpenter by his training possesses and which is freely acknowledged by the other crafts in the building trades, and yet because the material is that thin steel, several of the building crafts claim the erection of it. Although not a single one of those crafts could erect the material if left by themselves to do it. It therefore, in view of this strenuous opposition, becomes my duty to strongly urge upon our membership in this State to use every means in their power to overcome this wanton and contemptible opposition of one or two of the building trades to insist upon doing the work that belong to our craft; and I would not doubt that in the near future, may I urge that this convention instruct the incoming executive board to take such means as may be in their power to uphold our right to erect hollow steel

trim on all buildings where it is to be used, and that the locals and District Councils be urged to send delegates to all conventions in the State where any influence injurious to our craft can be used.

"And while speaking to you about our efforts to preserve the rights of our craft in the erecting of the various trims I have spoken of, let me kindly draw your attention to mill work in general and especially the efforts of the millmen connected with our organization to get better working conditions in the mills of this State and the whole country, and I am fully convinced that if our craft in this State will at once take up a moral and persuasive campaign in favor of the use of union made trim, doors, frames, sash and blinds, in fact all material made in a woodworking mill for building purposes, I am positive great good will result. I would kindly lay before this convention the fact that the millmen are not in the best position to do their own fighting, inasmuch as the fierce competition from the West places them at a great disadvantage, and therefore their only hope for improved conditions must come from that part of our craft who work on the building."

He explained in detail the efforts made by himself and the executive board to obtain remedial legislation in New Jersey, and particularly mentioned the services of Senator McGinnis, of the county of Passaic, and Brother Assemblyman Arthur Quinn, the author of the Anti-Injunction Bill, which passed the assembly but went down to defeat in the Senate. He also expressed his pleasure and that of the State Council as to the manner in which the general affairs of the organization were conducted by the general officers, and particularly complimented the new General President on his work.

Secretary Burgess and Treasurer Mowel also made detailed reports, showing the activities of the council during the past year, the condition of the trade in the various localities, and the condition of the council's finances.



# THE CARPENTER

The council, in this convention, passed some very important laws and resolutions, among them a petition to the general officers to start a universal eight-hour movement, and a resolution placing the firm of Irving & Casson of Cambridge, Mass., on the non-union list. The following officers were elected: President, Samuel Botterill; vice-president, Alonzo Bush; secretary, John R. Burgess; treasurer, C. C. Mowel; executive board, George W. Adams, E. S. Calhoun, Wm. Bedlington, D. F. Gant, John C. Mattashed and A. B. Losey. John T. Cosgrove was chosen as fraternal delegate to Massachusetts, Harry Gravelle to Connecticut, and James Larkin to New York. Trenton was the choice for the next convention city.

\* \* \*

The Ontario Provincial Conference of Carpenters at their annual meeting, held in Brantford, Ont., on June 28, reorganized in the form of a Provincial Council to maintain better the rights of organized labor in that province of the Dominion. A number of small locals have not as yet joined the council, but every effort will be made to have them do so under the provisions of the new constitution.

Reports were received at this meeting from the various affiliated locals. Wages in these locals range from 35 to 45 cents per hour, the working week from forty-four to fifty-five hours. A resolution was unanimously passed condemning the action of the Minister of Public Works, Dr. Reaume, for refusing to pay the union standard rate of 45 cents in Toronto and asking that the government take steps to pay this wage and to reinstate its former employees under fair conditions. Another resolution was passed demanding the removal of Hon. F. Cochrane from the position of Minister of Railways and Canals and the appointment to this place of another man "who is in harmony with the policy of the government and in sympathy with the workers."

In changing the form of organization

to that of a council, it was decided to divide the province into five districts, each being represented by one member on the executive board. The per capita tax was raised from 6 cents to 12 cents, and the secretary was instructed to submit the by-laws of the councils to the affiliated locals for approval by referendum vote.

The following officers were elected: President, Wm. Irwin; first vice-president, Albert Blythe; second vice-president, James Carty; third vice-president, Robert Carvus; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson. These officers were also made the members of the executive board. It was decided that the next convention should be held on the Saturday before Thanksgiving Day of this year, and that the annual convention be held on the last working day of June, 1914. St. Catherines was chosen as the place for the next meeting.

## Story of Child Labor

The children of 6,000 families in all States of the union are this month reading about the children who work in cotton mills, tenements, canneries, coal mines and glass factories. The story of child labor had never been written for children until the national child labor committee prepared this latest number of the Child Labor Bulletin in which "our warm friend, Mr. Coal," the little boy's big medicine bottle, and other inanimate friends of well-cared for children tell them the story of their lives. The only story for grown-ups in this number of the Bulletin is an account of conditions found in Georgia cotton mills last April by agents of the national child labor committee. In Georgia, children of widows and of aged dependent fathers are allowed to go to work at ten years old, but the law is so poorly enforced that in many mills children of ten were found at work whose "widowed" mother had married again, or whose "aged, dependent father" was under fifty and also at work. Georgia is the only State in which children under twelve may legally work in factories and the legislature is

# THE CARPENTER

now considering a bill to do away with this condition and raise the age limit to fourteen years in 1915.

---

## Two Minnesota Decisions

### —Against the Workman—

In the case of Stoerich vs. Pearson Mining Company, decided by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, it appeared that the plaintiff and a fellow-servant were engaged in "shake blasting" in the breast of a mine by means of dynamite and cans and fuses. The practice was for each to light a fuse at the same time and then run to a place of safety until both blasts exploded. On one occasion each of the workmen had tried to light his fuse, but only one explosion was heard. They remained away for five minutes, and when they went back an explosion took place. It appeared that the plaintiff was a miner of some months' experience, and there was no evidence that he did not know how long he should stay away from the blast, though there was some evidence to the effect that both should have remained away fifteen or twenty minutes. The court held that the evidence did not show the existence of any duty to instruct him in regard to the time, and that it having been shown that the fuse was of the length usually furnished for the class of work in question, the fact that it was not longer furnished no ground of liability on the part of the defendant.

### —For the Workman—

In the case of Hanson vs. Red Wing Sewer Pipe Company, decided recently by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, it appeared that the place where the plaintiff, an employe of the defendant, was required to work was inherently dangerous, and that the defendant had established a custom in accordance with which the men engaged in work at the bottom of a bank in a clay pit were warned by the men on top of the bank whenever the latter pried loose and were about to drop chunks of frozen clay; that the plaintiff relied on this custom for protection, and

that he was injured in consequence of such clay falling upon him at a time when no warning was given by an employe on the top of the bank. The court held that the duty to give such warnings became an absolute obligation of the employer, for a breach of which he was responsible, though the failure to give the warning in the particular instance forming the subject of the action was the negligence of a person engaged in the common employment.

---

## Demand the Label

You have untiringly cared for and guarded your children up to the time they enter the working world. Then you relax vigil over them. Don't you think you should understand the conditions under which they must labor?

Knowing what your husband's union has done for him and his fellow-workers—given them better hours, better pay and better working conditions—why is it you do not urge with all your strength upon your son and daughter the advisability of joining a union as soon as they enter the labor world?

Of course you do rather expect your son will eventually join a union because he is in industry to stay, and in order to earn the best wages and working conditions it is to his advantage to belong to a union.

But what of your daughter? When you send her out for a position, you figure she is only working for a few short years (till she marries), and salary is not of so much importance.

How do you figure this? Does it cost you less to clothe and feed your daughter than it does your son? Is your daughter so much stronger that she is able to work ten to fifteen hours for small pay, where your son would work only eight hours (if a member of an organization) and for the best pay that collective bargaining can procure?

Have you considered that your daughter, when working for less than a living wage, is not only bringing down the salary of self-supporting women who are



# THE CARPENTER

working all the time, but is also in many instances competing with your son and bringing down his wages to a lower standard?

Wherever unionism has entered, it has made working conditions better, and the powers in this direction are unlimited if you give it proper support.

Do you ask for the union label when you buy family supplies?

The next time you go out shopping and see "cheap goods" on a bargain counter, before you buy stop and consider if they are really cheap.

Think of the lives of little children and the souls of young girls which pay the difference in price between a "bargain counter" article and a "union-made" product.

And these children and these girls come from the homes of the working people! Think about it!

Isn't it time, for the protection of your home and your family, that you demand the union label and urge upon your daughter the vital necessity of joining a

union?—A Union Man's Wife, in Life and Labor.

## Leaders of Reform

Time was when it was believed necessary to keep the select few in idle luxury in order that they might equip themselves to do the thinking for their less fortunate fellow creatures, but the trade union movement has taught the toiler that he can depend upon no one for improvement in his condition so well as upon himself. It has taught him more. It has taught him that he is entirely capable of solving his own problems if he will but diligently bend his efforts in that direction. It has pointed out with unerring judgment the road to progress and improvement over which the race must travel, and, though there has been some hesitancy in accepting the advice, the great army of earnest, sincere souls who really wish the world well rather than themselves, patiently plods along the designated way, confident of ultimate victory.—Labor Clarion.



LOCAL UNION 63, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

# Trade Notes

## Successful Trade Movements

Nashville, Tenn.—Having obtained all our demands, the local here declared off our strike sometime ago. Everything is O. K. in this city at present.

\* \* \*

Seymour, Conn.—In regard to the movement for the eight-hour-day in this place, we would state that four out of five of the contractors in the town granted the demand of the local on the day same went into effect. The other contractor held off for a couple of days and then sought a conference with our committee, which resulted in our men going back to work pending the settlement of a few minor matters, which will be adjusted in a few days.

\* \* \*

Paducah, Ky.—We are glad to state that our movement for an increase in wages has been successful. We will now get \$3.80 per day instead of our former rate of \$3.60 per day. We also now get Saturday half-holiday without pay, or forty-seven hours' work per week. We thus receive \$22.32½ for a full week's work. Things have slowed down here to a great extent, however, and many of our men are out of work, which has rather made up for our success in obtaining the raise.

## Movement for Better Conditions

District Council, Philadelphia, Pa.—We are demanding an increase in wages, to go into effect on September 1. We may have some trouble in this connection and may have to go out on that date to enforce our demands.

## Labor Day Address

Mayor J. M. Haller, of Yoakum, Texas, in an address to the workingmen of that place on Labor Day, 1912, spoke in part as follows:

What has society or civilization gained by the organization of labor? That is a question that must be answered according to each individual point of view. If we say that it has advanced civilization we must take note of the successive stages and progress. Wherein has organized labor benefited society? In the elevation of morals and the exaltation of the home.

The pillars of true society are anchored to the brain and brawn of the workers of the age.

Upon men who earn their bread in the sweat of their brows must society depend in all ages for its preservation. Privilege, the breeder of idle leeches, is the cankerworm that has destroyed past nations and civilization.

Organized labor has advanced wages and shortened the workday not only for its supporters, but for the non-supporters, its competitors in the labor market. It has striven that all workers may have respite from toil to improve their minds and cultivate their graces of social intercourse.

Organized labor has broadened the great doctrine of universal brotherhood, that an injury to one is an injury to all. It has succored the oppressed, girded the loins of the weak, and helped right to overthrow might in contest for simple justice. It has brightened the homes of millions by its self-invited contributions to relieve the sick and feed the hungry. It has erected homes for its weak and superannuated members.

It has endowed hospitals, built churches, contributed to charitable institutions, and scattered with the prodigal hands seeds of kindness which afford shelter and rest to the weary and heavy laden. Its principles are grounded in sympathy; its aims are benevolent; its



# THE CARPENTER

ideals are illumed by the overshadowing nimbus of eternal justice.

Organized labor has been a benefaction upon the homes of the toiling masses, enlarging their comforts, widening their intelligence, strengthening their morals, and upbuilding their sacred ties.

Organized labor has again sounded the alarm and assumed the leadership in a demand that monopoly rule must be dethroned and majority rule re-established.

We are not infrequently admonished by philosophers and economists that there is going on betwixt capital and labor a war for existence; an irrepressible conflict; a something fierce and dreadful that aligns labor in uncompromising hostility to capital; a clash of interests that has been, and will be a perpetual and endless battle for the supremacy of the arena of production.

The picture of those embattled hosts, as painted by the average academician alternately sways us from emotion of pity for the principals to despair of the future. We discern in the perspective forbidding shadows of an impending bloody revolution in which established institutions will be wrecked, government will be overthrown, society disrupted, and our homes shattered. In short, an uprising of the toiling masses in which anarchy is finally to triumph and all law to be overthrown. With such a horoscope of the future, I have small patience. It is narrow, mean, and wicked. It assumes the Almighty is responsible for present conditions, which are, therefore, unchangeable. On the contrary, all laws and all conditions that oppress labor, all laws that are unjust and unnatural, are man made. Repeat them, change them, and the bloody revolution will become a peaceful emancipation. I have naught but pity for the cynical prophets of an irresponsible conflict; nothing but compassion for the lachrymose croakers, who predict industrial discord and discontent as the heritage of our children. Like barnacles to the ship, these nightmare dreamers impede progress toward industrial equality.

While the changes in the methods of production have made new adjustment necessary in industry, yet present conditions are far from the desired "golden age."

Organized labor at all times has been the one kopje that withstood the assault of greed, cunning, bribery, and cajolery, and its constant warfare for economic justice and industrial liberty, and though it has made many mistakes, has often met with defeat, in my judgment it has greatly advanced the cause of civilization, has been and is a potent factor in preserving our liberties and increasing the comforts, diminishing the worries, and broadening the intelligence of the common people.

---

## Trade Unionist Defined

Some union men are born, some made and others just unionists—that's all.

The first is the man who you will find a leader among his fellow men. He's the man who does the real work; he takes up the battles of the unionist's principles and fights with all his might; he knows no fear; is always in the front rank when the general is needed and is devoid of all selfish motives in what he does: He is the strength of the union.

The "made" union man is he who holds a card because he is compelled to do so. If he should lose his job he would be perfectly willing to give up his card. In other words, he is satisfied to accept conditions as they are. Such a man is a fakir. He's a fraud. He carries a card under false pretenses.

The latter class is better out of the union than within the ranks. He is the man who pays his dues under protest; seldom if ever attends a meeting of his local; objects when called upon for a special assessment or donation to help his fellow men in trouble; and invariably grumbles about everything in general and is never satisfied with anything in particular. This class acts as the greatest handicap to the progress of organized labor.

Which class are you in? Think it over.

# Craft Problems

## Sills for Frame Buildings

(By James Barry.)

In Fig. 1 the sill is 3x8, notched at top for 2x6, on which 2x4 studs stand,

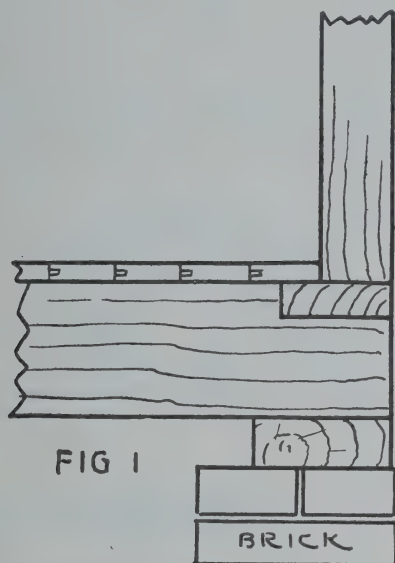


FIG 1

floor laps over plate, and makes a good rough job when nailed into sill.

In Fig. 2, a 2x4 spiked to a 2x8 formed

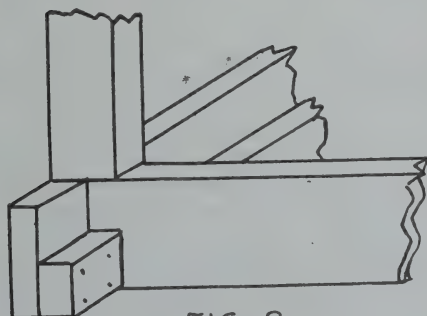


FIG 2

the sill; joists are 2x8, notched 4 inches; studs placed on both joist and sill.

Fig. 3 shows a good way of making

box sills when sills and joists are the same size. Spike one timber to another

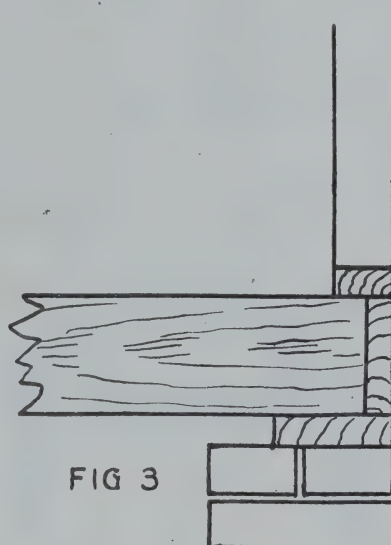


FIG 3

in the form of a right angle, with the longest side up. Place joists in this and

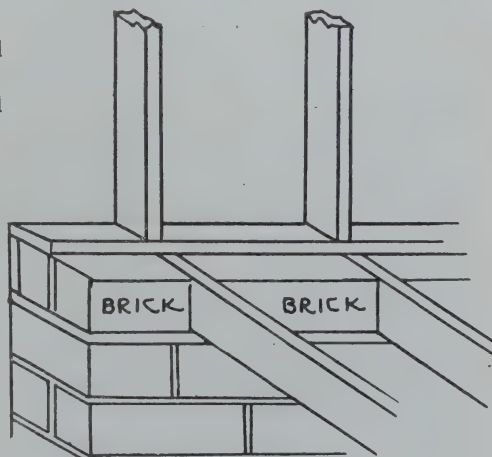


FIG. 4

then nail a 2x4 on top both into joist and sill (as above). Fill in Fig. 4 with brick.



# THE CARPENTER

## Sweep Work

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

When the work to be done is of too large a sweep to admit of its being cut out of a solid plank, the method preferred by modern mechanics, for the purpose of obtaining a piece of segmental or semi-circular material so that it will remain permanently in that shape, is to bend it over a drum or mold to the sweep or curve desired.

This drum is put together in the same manner as the center for an arch, and is made up of two frames joined together by battens, the length of which is greater than the width of the stuff to be bent. The drum is raised up from the floor by

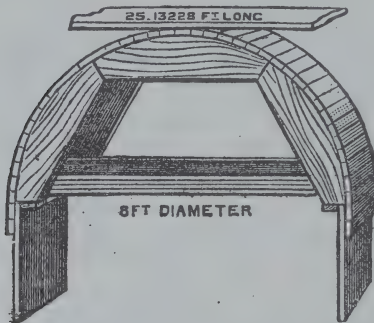


Fig. 1—General View of Drum.

means of legs in order to permit the overlengths which are necessary to make the joints to pass down on either side of the drum, as shown in Fig. 1 of the illustrations.

It will be noticed that the joints of the battens are made close and the whole convex surface carefully smoothed over to reduce all possible lump or projections and insure a smooth, even curvature to the board to be bent.

When the board or plank has been kerfed or dadoed (see Fig. 9), and thus made ready for bending, it is placed on the drum and bent around it so that its soffit presses against the convex drum surface at every point and is there retained by hand screws firmly placed from the bottom edges of the frames to curved blocks placed on the upper surface of the piece being bent. If it be necessary, when the sweep is quick or sharp,

notches can be cut out of the bottom edges of the frames so as to bring the pressure of the hand screws to bear directly on the spot desired, as shown in the elevation of an elliptical drum (see Fig. 2).

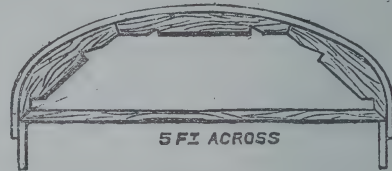


Fig. 2—An Elliptical Drum.

A very ingenious and at the same time a highly satisfactory method of forcing the stuff down on the surface of any drum is represented in Fig. 3. Here a

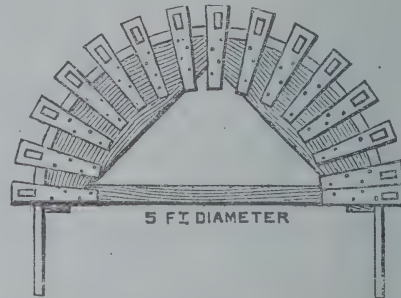


Fig. 3—Arrangement for Forcing Material Upon the Drum.

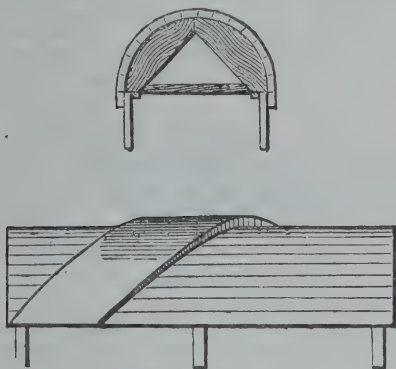
number of 1-inch or 1½-inch yellow pine or hardwood strips of sufficient length to allow for nailing or screwing on the faces of the frames are mortised with an inch chisel, making an opening three inches in length, as seen in the engraving. These are screwed fast, each radiating to the center of the semi-circle on both sides and opposite to each other, each to each, as seen. When all are attached, double long tapering wedges are passed through the mortises from both sides, each opposite wedge being simultaneously driven to press the board closely and firmly down against the drum's convex surface and thus obtain a perfect concave surface on the former. It will be obvious to readers that the more of these mortised pieces are employed the better will be the result accomplished.

The foregoing method is really one of

# THE CARPENTER

the best in practice for curves of small or large radius, as it is certain in its accurate results, and if the wedging be commenced in the middle at the top, as delineated in Fig. 1, and continued right and left down each side, wedging piece after piece, two men striking each opposite wedge at once or together until the bottom or spring line is reached, it will be found that the board has, when removed, a true, even curvature.

In all cases the work must be systematically done and the stuff carefully watched to see that it touches the drum at every point and has no kinks. Bending sweepwork on the pitch as for stair-builder's strings, wainscoting on stairs, etc., is also done on drums or molds made sufficiently long to take in the whole length on the pitch. This is executed as indicated in Figs. 4 and 5, and the bent



Figs. 4 and 5—Drums for Bending Stair Work.

piece can be held securely in position by strong  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hardwood strips screwed lengthwise across it into the drum; or better still, in addition hand screws—and plenty of them may be utilized.

After a little experience in executing work of this kind, carpenters and joiners will ascertain and realize that it is always well to strike the desired sweep, slightly longer than that shown on the drawing, by moving the center up above the spring line in the manner represented in Fig. 6. This should be done in order to allow for the tendency of the wood to spring back into its natural straight po-

sition, due to the elasticity or resilience of the wood, which is always manifest to a greater or lesser extent.

One of the commonest, cheapest, and

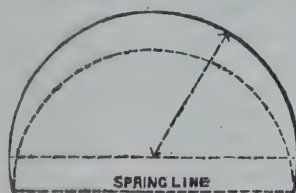


Fig. 6—Striking the Sweep from a Raised Center.

most easily arranged methods for obtaining curved segments or arcs of circles is depicted clearly in Fig. 7, which shows

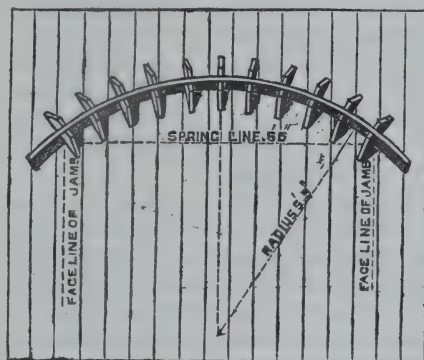


Fig. 7—Bending Wood to an Arc of a Circle.

a segmental door-jamb head, bent to a radius of 5 feet 3 inches. The sweep line or curve of the soffit is first struck out on the floor or large drawing board and right angled, triangular brackets, the width of the piece to be bent, firmly nailed to the floor the thickness of the piece to be bent back from the arc line. Around these the curved, prepared head is bent, being held in place by similar brackets, which are also nailed down to press against the piece, each opposite to its fellow on the concave side. Here it is allowed to remain until the glued keys in the kerfs or dadoes are set hard and the mechanic is satisfied that it will retain its curvature and that it is ready to be taken out.

In doing this job, when all the appliances and materials are prepared, the



first process is to determine the exact length required, which will bend around the entire curve or curves by working out the following simple arithmetical formula as needed:

For a semi-circle, multiply half the diameter (or spring line) by 3.1417, or 3 1-7, or multiply the whole length of the spring line by 3.1416 and divide the result by 2. Either figuring will give the length required.

For an arc or segment, take a span from eight times the chord (or spring line) as at Fig. 7 of half the arc, and one-third the remainder will be the length of piece desired.

For an ellipse, multiply half the mean of span or width and rise by 3.1416, which will give the length needed to go around a semi-elliptical drum or the soffit length. To these lengths the extra overlengths, necessary to make halved joints with the sides, must be added on 4, 6 or 8 inches, as required.

Concerning the preparation of wood for bending, it might be stated here that the wood itself should be of soft flexible texture, straight grained, free from knots, shakes or winding propensities, heart wood being seduously avoided, while pine, mahogany, oak and cypress being the most available and reliable woods. The piece or pieces may be set in a steam box for say forty-eight hours and softened so as to become pliable; it may also be laminated or sawed longitudinally into veneers or lesser thicknesses, or again it may be built up in thicknesses; take, for instance, the following example:

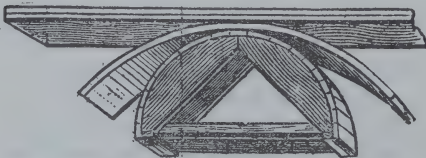


Fig. 8—Method of Obtaining Circular Panelled Door Frame Head.

Presuming it is required to form a circular stile or rail for a circular or curved panelled window soffit, a round piece of

wainscoting or a circular panelled door frame head; then the method shown in Fig. 8 is preferable. The reason for this is—that the whole thickness is built up in three thinner sections, each successively bent around the drum, the intervening surface having been previously heated and smeared over with good, hot, strong glue. When clamped and screwed down together, so as to force out all the air between the surfaces, the glue hardens by the action of the atmosphere, and the piece, if the grains of the veneers be laid reversed in the direction of their length, will be more solid than a natural one, which can be mortised, molded, tenoned, or otherwise wrought, without any danger of its breaking or disintegrating under the operation.

Another way is to dado out the back of the piece equally spaced at regular intervals on the extrados or back down to at least one-sixth the thickness, as seen in Fig. 9. These dados are each filled with pine keys, solidly and tightly



Fig. 9—Method of Obtaining Solid Hard Wood Rail.

glued in and made to a wedge shape. This work must be done as the dados, in bending over the drum, have their sides radiating to the center.

The last and, to my mind, the least method is the old one of kerfing with the saw, although it might be followed to advantage in bending to an ellipse which contains curves of varying radii. After spacing out the lines for the kerfs, which can be done by any of the various ways often heretofore described, the piece may be placed on the drum; but as there is no means of keying the best plan is to kerf another piece reversely, and, keeping them down, to glue it fast to the extrados or convex surface of the bottom piece. If it be possible the kerfs should be spaced so as to come exactly on top of those in the bottom piece, for

# THE CARPENTER

the purpose of equalizing the elastic tendency and preventing the entire structure from springing back and changing its shape when released from the drum.

This back piece is absolutely necessary when the face or soffit is veneered, because the elasticity of the hardwood is much greater than that of the pine core, so a corner piece must be added to resist the resilient force.

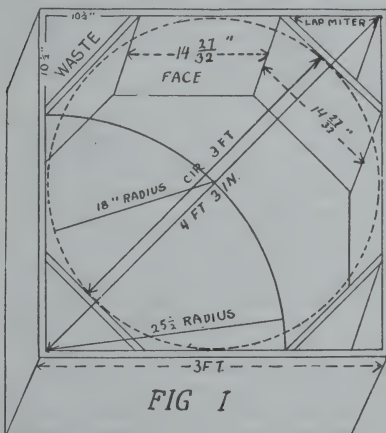
It might be said in conclusion, that this branch of the trade is distinctive in itself and is most difficult, requiring both patience, study and time to turn out successful work. It cannot be hurried nor rushed, and, apart from the geometrical laying out, demands concentration and the most careful workmanship, in a good shop, with good tools, by good, earnest mechanics, with good intentions. It has no place with jerry or slop work, and is, to my mind, well worthy of the attention of the most ambitious in our craft.

## Octagon Problem

(By A. A. Stafford, L. U. 141.)

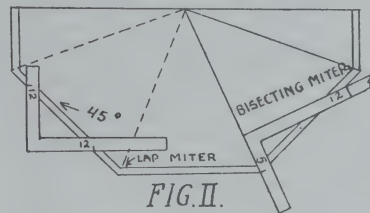
In many lands the carpenters have to do some octagon stunts, and for some it is hard to find out how long the face is, to make a true octagon. As a matter of fact, it is very simple.

The rule I work by was figured out by some one many years ago, but I apply



it different than others do. By the rule, it is a fact that one-half of the hypotenuse of any rectangle, or square,

radius back to side, equals one face of the octagon and the waste corner. (See Fig. 1.) Suppose this was a box three feet square and must have some corners put into it to make it octagon inside. In place of spacing, and cutting, and trying, mentally I say 1 inch equals 1 foot, take a rule and measure across corner of a square 3 to 3 inches to find out what one-half the hypotenuse is, I find it reads on rule  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, or equals 4 feet 3 inches, one-half is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Radius back to side and subtracted from 3 feet, leaves me  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches waste corner. Place rule again on square  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, reads on rule



14  $\frac{27}{32}$  inches length of face. What simpler way is there to get an octagon on anything when the square is known? Fig. 2 shows how squares lay for miters on octagon, and figures that can be used. In some places in concrete form work it is a good idea to use one lap miter; then the form is easy to take out, starting at this miter. Study and use the ideas on all octagons.

## Book on Saws Free

Charles Morrill, manufacturer and dealer in saw-sets, bench stops, punches and other hardware specialties, announces that he has just published a monograph on how to file, set and joint saws. This is a revised and enlarged edition of "Saw Points," and is being sent out free, upon request, to carpenters, mechanics and others interested in the proper care of a saw. This book has had a very wide circulation, and has been largely used as a text book by manual training teachers and by the lecturers to the various councils of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. It is said to exemplify the best saw practice of the day, having been compiled from the leading authorities, and by following its instructions any one can properly fit a saw. Write in regard to this matter to Chas. Morrill, 102 Lafayette street, New York City.



# Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

## Geschäfte der dritten Vierteljährigen-Sitzung 1913 des G. C. B.

Folgende Geschäfte wurden in der Zeit zwischen der April und Juli-Sitzung per Korrespondenz erledigt:

Anfrage der L. U. 1176 Fargo, N. D., 26. April; L. U. 91 Racine, Wis., 29. April; L. U. 314 Madison, Wis.; L. U. 1423 Corpus Christi, Tex.; D. C. Ft. Worth, Tex.; L. U. 864 St. Augustine, Fla., und L. U. 792 Rockford, Ill., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gegeben, finanzielle Unterstützung bis auf später verschoben je nach dem Berichte in den G. C. eintreffen.

Anfragen der L. U. 213 Houston, Tex.; L. U. 700 Corning, N. Y.; L. U. 1776 Lakeland, Fla., um Sanktion in einer Gewerksforderung, wurde gewährt.

Anfrage der L. U. von Porto Rico für Stiftungsgelder wurde verneint.

Der G. B. reichte die Frage ein ob die Vierteljährigen 25 Cents (per Sektion 74) von den L. U.'en oder den Mitgliedern bezahlt werden sollen. Der Board entschied, daß die L. U.'en es selbst bestimmen sollen.

Der Board bewilligte \$200.00 an die L. U. 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can.; \$200.00 an den D. C. Montreal, Can.; \$100.00 an die L. U. 143 Canton, O.; \$200.00 an die L. U. 16 Springfield, Ill., und \$400.00 an den D. C. Grand Rapids, Mich., für Stiftungsgelder welche unter Aufsicht des G. B. verausgabt werden sollen.

Anfrage des D. C. Kansas City, Mo., um finanzielle Unterstützung in der Ausschließung wurde gewährt wie per General-Konstitution.

Indianapolis, 14. Juli 1913.

Die dritte Vierteljährige-Sitzung des G. C. B. wurde am obigen Datum von Vorsitzter Kirby zur Ordnung gerufen. Anwesend waren: Brüder Kirby, Duff, Neale, Martel, Blackmore, Post, Ogletree, Querin, Potts und Hutchison.

Bericht des G. B. für das am 30. Juni endende Viertel wurden verlesen und angenommen, ebenso der Bericht des Ersten G. B.

Es wurde beschlossen \$25,000.00 von der Farmers & Mechanics National Bank von Ft. Worth, Tex., zu ziehen und in das aktive Konto in der Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, zu thun.

Bericht des G. C. Duff und Board-Mitgliedes Querin bezüglich der \$200,000.00

Schadenersatzklage, welche gegen unsere Organisation in New York im Juni 1913 eingereicht wurde, wurde den Älten einberleibt.

Anfrage der L. U. 216 Torrington, Conn., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung. Der G. C. wurde beauftragt weitere Information zu sammeln.

Anfragen der L. U. 462 Greensburg, Pa.; L. U. 819 West Palm Beach, Fla., und L. U. 1541 Palestine, Tex., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion erteilt, finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben, je nach dem Berichte in den G. C. eintreffen.

Anfrage des Mahoning und Shenango Valley D. C., Ohio und Pa., für Stiftungsgelder, wurde verschoben bis der Bericht des Stifters eintrifft.

Anfrage des Cleveland, O., D. C. für Stiftungsgelder wurde bis zur Vergleichung der Berichte verschoben.

Anfragen des D. C. New Bedford, Mass.; des Rock River Valley D. C.; der L. U. 18 Hamilton, Ont., Can.; L. U. 1588 Shdne, N. C., Can.; L. U. 1513 Schenectady, N. Y., und L. U. 1684 Sherbrooke, Que., Can., um Stiftungsgelder wurden verneint.

Der Board bewilligte \$200.00 an den Red Bank und Long Branch, N. Y., D. C. und \$200.00 an L. U. 1061 Medicine Hat, Can., und \$200.00 an L. U. 1946 London, Ont., Can., für Stiftungszwecke welche unter Aufsicht des G. B. verspendet werden sollen.

Anfrage der L. U. 356 Marietta, O., und L. U. 1908 Piqua, O., für Unterstützung in den Frühjahrs-Fluth-Schaden wurde an das Boardmitglied des 3ten Distrikts zur Untersuchung gemiesen.

Birmingham, Ala. — Der Board bewilligte \$276.00 für streikende Mitglieder.

Der Board beschied, daß er die noch streikenden Mitglieder der L. U. Fond du Lac, Wis., unterstützen will.

Bericht des 1ten G. B. über die Beschwerde der R. Mitchell Co. von Cincinnati, welche besagt, daß es ihnen nicht erlaubt wurde in anderen Städten Angebote zu machen wurde als Information verlesen.

Mitteilung von New York, welche besagt, daß verschiedene unserer L. U.'en einer anderen Labor Council angehören. Der Board bestimmt, daß die L. U.'en welche dem Central Labor Council of Greater New York angehören, sich sofort von demselben trennen sollen da solches gegen unsere Prinzipien und uns selbst schädlich ist.

In der Januar (1913) Sitzung fand der

Board, daß verschiedene Mitglieder der Komites in der Washington Konvention Ueberzahlung erhielten, und wurde denselben gesagt, daß sie dieses Geld zurückerstatten sollen. Da Brüder Ryan und Womel diesem noch nicht nachgekommen sind, und dieses nicht in 30 Tage tun, so ist der G. C. beauftragt die L. U.'en zu welchen sie gehören zu benachrichtigen, daß dieses Geld mehr wie 6 Monate Beiträge ist, und die General-Konstitution besagt, daß jedes Mitglied, welches Geld schuldet, welches 6 Monats-Beiträgen gleich kommt, so soll dasselbe suspendiert werden.

Mitteilung des Sekretärs des Building Trades Department der A. F. of L., welche besagt, daß Schritte zur Zwingung der L. U. dieser B. V. zur Beitretung in die Local Building Trades Councils genommen werden, wurde an die nächste General-Konvention gewiesen.

Mitteilung des D. C. Newark, N. J., welche vorschlägt, daß suspendierte Mitglieder der L. U. 1787 als neue Mitglieder in diese B. V. aufgenommen werden. Der Board entschied, daß diese Leute bei Bezahlung von \$10.00 als neue Mitglieder dem D. C. beitreten dürfen.

Mitteilung des John S. Murrat bezüglich einer Ueberverlangung als Stifter. Es wurde demselben Zeit bis zur nächsten Sitzung gegeben dieses gut zu machen.

15. Juli 1913.

Fall River, Mass. — Der Board bewilligte \$720.00 an den D. C. für Streifgelder.

Omaha, Neb. — Bericht des D. C. bezüglich einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion wurde erteilt, finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verschoben. Der Board bewilligte \$400.00 für die beteiligten Leute.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Brüder Fullgraff, Fuze und Meadows erschienen bezüglich des Mühlenarbeiterstreits. Der G. C. V. entschied die Streifer zu unterstützen.

Cleveland, O. — Bericht über Stiftungsgelder. Die Rechnungen der Spezialstifter wurden zur Unterzeichnung zurückgeschickt.

Dayton, O. — Teilweiser Bericht über Streifgelder. Der D. C. wurde beauftragt die übrigen \$80.25 zurückzuerstatten.

Macon, Ga. — Mitteilung des D. C. bezüglich des Berichtes der im Februar 1911 bewilligten Stiftungsgelder. Der Board entschied, daß wenn das übriggeliebene Geld nicht in 30 Tagen zurückerstattet wird so sind die L. U.'en suspendiert; jede L. U. soll hier von benachrichtigt werden.

Teilweiser Bericht des New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad D. C. über Stiftungsgelder. Der D. C. wurde benachrichtigt die übrigen \$13.00 zurückzuerstatten.

Teilweise Berichte über bewilligte Gelder langten von dem D. C. Toronto, Ont., Can.; dem D. C. Dayton, O.; dem D. C. Fall River, Mass.; dem D. C. Knoxville, Tenn.; dem D. C. Indianapolis, Ind.; dem D. C.

Birmingham, Ala.; der L. U. 16 Springfield, Ill.; des D. C. Kansas City, Mo.; der L. U. 83 Halifax, Can., und L. U. 782 Fond du Lac, Wis., an und wurde verlangt, daß sie das übriggeliebene Geld zurückerstatten sollen.

Anfragen der L. U. 70 Fresno, 1274 Madera, 848 Dinuba, 1926 Reedley und 1560 Greter, Cal., für Stiftungsgelder. Der Board bewilligte \$400.00, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

San Francisco, Cal. — Appell des James McNamara über die Entscheidung des 1ten G. B. P. Die Entscheidung wurde bestätigt wegen den angegebenen Gründen, nämlich, daß Sektion 48 der Bay Counties D. C. Nebengesetze nicht mit Sektion 72 General in Konflikt kommt. Appell verworfen.

Der G. C. unterbreitete Mitteilungen von der L. U. 33 Boston, Mass.; 651 Jackson, Miss.; 200 Columbus, O.; 162 San Mateo, Cal.; 425 El Paso, Tex., und den D. C.'s von New Haven, Conn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; San Jose, Cal., und Lake County, Ind., worin dieselben protestieren über die Bewegung des G. C. V. in ihrer letzten Sitzung in Bezug auf die „Metalltrim“ Frage in Cincinnati. Der Board ist fertig und willens allen L. U. und D. C. dieses beizubehalten, erwartet aber zur selbigen Zeit, daß die L. U. und D. C. das Ihrige tun indem sie dem G. C. V. gehorchen.

Vollständige Berichte gelangten an von der L. U. 1588, Shubey, Can.; dem D. C. Fitzburg, Mass.; dem Whoming Valley, D. C.; Pittston, Pa.; von der L. U. 348 und Kennebec Valley D. C., Waterville, Me., und von dem Newport, N. J., D. C. über bewilligte Gelder und wurden dieselben den Akten einverleibt.

Montreal, Can. — Appell der L. U. 134 über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Die Entscheidung wurde verworfen.

16. Juli 1913.

Alle anwesend außer Hutchison.

Der Board bewilligte \$212.00 an L. U. 1366 Quinch, Ill., und \$60.00 an L. U. 1331 Arctic, N. J., und \$112.00 an die L. U. 905 Freeland, Pa., für Streifzwecke.

Anfrage der L. U. 498 Branford, Can., für Stiftungsgelder. Dieses wurde an das Mitglied des 7ten Distrikts gewiesen.

Mitteilung der L. U. 16 Springfield, Ill., bezüglich einer 10 Prozent Steuer, welche die Arbeitenden zur Unterstützung der Streifer bezahlen sollen. Der Board entschied, daß alle legal gemachten Steuern bezahlt werden müssen.

Anfrage der L. U. 206 New Castle, Pa., für Stiftungsgelder wurde verweigert und der G. P. beauftragt einen Stifter zu senden.

Anfrage des Wayne County D. C., Detroit, Mich., wurde verweigert.

Der Board bewilligte \$300.00 an den



# THE CARPENTER

Montgomery Co. D. C., Norristown, Pa.; \$200.00 an die L. U. 470 Tacoma, Wash.; \$100.00 an die L. U. 143 Canton, O., und \$100.00 an die L. U. 730 Quebec, Can., für Stiftungsgelder, welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verwendet werden sollen.

Anfrage der L. U. 1235 Warren, O., für Stiftungsgelder wurde verschoben bis Anfrage des D. C. eintrifft.

Anfragen der L. U. 1016 Rome, N. Y., für Streifgelder wurde verweigert weil sie den Vorschriften nicht nachgekommen sind.

Der Board bewilligte \$160.00 für Gerichtsgelder an den Ohio Valley D. C. und L. U. 1729 Martins Ferry, O.

Anfrage der L. U. 225 Knoxville, Tenn., um finanzielle Unterstützung wurde verweigert weil die G. O. Streifgelder an die L. U. bezahlt.

Appell des Newport, N. J., D. C. über die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde entlassen.

Appell der L. U. 29 Baltimore, Md., über die Entscheidung des G. P. wurde verworfen.

Appell der L. U. 247 Brooklyn, N. Y., über die Entscheidung des G. P. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Appell der L. U. 667 über die Entscheidung des G. P. Da der Appell nicht in der vorgeschriebenen Zeit gemacht wurde, ist die Entscheidung bestätigt.

Appell des Bergen County D. C., New York, über die Entscheidung des G. P. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Appell des Frank Giliard über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. L. U. 375 New York, N. Y. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Appell des Thos. F. Russell über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. Springfield, Mass., D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Appell des Geo. Ratcliff über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. der L. U. 1693 Chicago, Ill. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Moscom, Idaho. — Appell der L. U. 1605 über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle des B. Kirby, J. W. Schuster, et al., Mitglieder der L. U. 98 Spokane, Wash., vs. L. U. 1605. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Alle antwessend.

17. Juli 1913.

Der Board bewilligte folgende Streifgelder: \$312.00 Indianapolis, Ind., D. C.; \$212.00 Toronto, Can., D. C.; \$544.00 an die L. U. 41 Nashville, Tenn., und \$1,376.00 an den Kansas City, Mo., D. C.

Anfrage des Cleveland, O., D. C. für Stiftungsgelder, verweigert.

Mitteilung der L. U. 1024 Cumberland, Md., bezüglich der bewilligten Stiftungsgeldern wurde zur nächsten Versammlung gelassen.

Bericht des 2ten G. V. P. wurde verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Appell des Wm. Meinke über die Entscheidung des G. P. in dem Falle desselben vs. des Cincinnati D. C. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Appell der L. U. 351 Northampton, Mass., über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Appell der L. U. 1104 Tyler, Tex., über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Appell des W. D. Smith, Mitglied der L. U. 256 Savannah, Ga., über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Appell der L. U. 1251 Cincinnati, O., über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Oneida, N. Y. — Appell des D. D. Duntton, Mitglied der L. U. 1243, über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Appell der L. U. 55 Denver, Colo., über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Vollständige Berichte der L. U. 637 Hamilton, O.; des Los Angeles, Cal., D. C.; der L. U. 1498 Ft. William, Can.; Birmingham, Ala.; des Toronto, Can., D. C.; der L. U. 978 Springfield, Mo., und der L. U. 1069 Muscatine, Iowa, liefen ein und wurden dieselben den Akten einverleibt, ebenso teilweise Berichte von Nashville, Tenn.; des Toronto, Can., D. C.; des Boston, Mass., D. C.; der L. U. 921 Portsmouth, N. H.; der L. U. 1366 Duluth, Minn. Diesen wurde gesagt, sie sollen das übrige Geld sobald als möglich zurückzuerstatten.

Boston, Mass. — Teilweiser Bericht und Mitteilung des D. C. wurde wieder besprochen. Da der Board schon verschiedene Male die übriggebliebenen \$70.80 zurück verlangt hat und der D. C. dieses Geld schon im Oktober 1910 erhielt, so wurde der G. S. beauftragt den D. C. mitzuteilen wenn er diesem Verlangen nicht in 30 Tagen nachkommen werde so würde es ihnen pro rata abgezogen werden; ebenso dem Charleston, S. C., D. C.

Teilweiser Bericht der verausgabten Stiftungsgelder der L. U. 171 Youngstown, O. Der G. S. wurde beauftragt der L. U. eine Liste der unerlaubten Ausgaben zu senden und diese aufzufordern dieses Geld an die G. O. zurückzuerstatten.

Der G. S. unterbreitete Mitteilung der L. U. 1908 Piqua, O., bezüglich des vom Board im Oktober 1910 bewilligten Geldes. Dieses wurde an das Mitglied des 3ten Distrikts gewiesen.

18. Juli 1913.

Alle antwessend.

Der Board bewilligte \$180.00 an den Knoxville, Tenn., D. C., und \$208.00 an die L. U. 1775 Shawinigan Falls, Can., für Streifzwede.

Bericht von Springfield, Ill., bezüglich der Streifklage, wurde an den G. P. gewiesen.

# THE CARPENTER

Anfrage der L. U. 127 Derby, Conn., um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Gewerksforderung. Sanktion gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung auf später verlegt je nach dem Berichte in der G. O. eintreffen.

Vollständiger Bericht des Dayton, O., D. C. über bewilligte Gelder wurde den Akten einberleibt.

Die Bücheruntersuchung vorgenommen.

19. Juli 1913.

Alle anwesend.

Der Board bewilligte \$240.00 an den Birmingham, Ma., D. C. für Streifgelder und \$200.00 für Stiftungsgelder an den Baltimore, Md., D. C.

Die Bücheruntersuchung wurde weiter geführt.

21. Juli 1913.

Alle anwesend außer Kirbh, welcher vor der Exekutiv-Behörde des N. Y. of L. erschien, bezüglich eines Jurisdiktion-Streites.

Mitteilungen des New York D. C. und des Anwaltes Beattie bezüglich der dort schwebenden Klage. Dieses wurde an den G. P. und das Mitglied des 1ten Distrikts gegeben.

Mitteilung des Northwestern Council of Carpenters, Tacoma, Wash., nun Information in Bezug auf Freitarten, auch auf eine neue Organisation, als Ehingle Weavers, Lumber Workers und Woodmen's International Union bekannt, hinweisend, auch verlangen sie einen Stifter. Dieses wurde an den G. P. verwiesen.

Da der Board hörte, daß verschiedene L. U. en nicht die 75 Cents für voll- und 50 Cents für halb-Unterstützte Mitglieder per Monat kollektieren, wie per Section 71 der General-Konstitution vorgeschrieben so wurde der G. S. beauftragt allen L. U. en mitzuteilen, daß sie dieses tun müssen um von dieser Gesellschaft Unterstützung zu erlangen.

22. Juli 1913.

Alle anwesend außer Kirbh.

Der ganze Tag wurde zum Bücheruntersuchen gebraucht.

23. Juli 1913.

Alle anwesend außer Kirbh.

Der Board bewilligte \$120.00 an die L. U. 1831 Arctic, N. Y.; \$676.00 an den Fall River, Mass., D. C.; \$224.00 an L. U. 1866 Quinch, Ill.; \$156.00 an die L. U. 1820 Toronto, Can., und \$284.00 an den Indianapolis, Ind., D. C. für Streifzwecke.

Omaha, Neb. — Bericht des D. C. bezüglich des Streites dort. Keine weitere Bewilligung wurde gemacht da der D. C. noch genug von den bewilligten \$400.00 haben soll.

Die Frage ob es gut wäre die Mitglieder der Pacific Coast Maritime Builders' Federation in diese B. B. aufzunehmen wurde ertrugen. Der G. S. sandte folgendes Telegramm an Bruder D. Sutherland, welcher die obige Gesellschaft vertritt:

„Unterstützungsberechtigte Mitglieder der Pacific Coast Maritime Builders' Federation können in diese B. B. als solche aufgenommen werden, wie per Section 53 der B. B. Konstitution; ihr Reford soll datieren von der Zeit wo sie in Eure Federation eintraten. Im Falle gesetzt, daß genug Mitglieder sind um einen eigenen Lokal-Freibrief zu erlangen so werden solche ausgegeben.“

Vollständiger Bericht des Lake County, Ind., D. C. über Stiftungsgelder wurde den Akten einberleibt.

Der Board bewilligte \$200.00 an die Mahoning und Shenango Valley, New Castle, Pa., D. C., welche unter Aufsicht des G. P. verausgabt werden sollen.

Appell der L. U. 73 St. Louis, Mo., über die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Entscheidung bestätigt.

Folgender Bericht des an Hand gewesenen Eigentums am 22. Juli 1913 stimmt genau mit den Büchern:

Applikationspapiere .....	170,000
Konstitutionen (Englisch) .....	15,028
Konstitutionen (Deutsch) .....	2,837
Konstitutionen (Französisch) .....	4,033
Schachmeistersbücher .....	742
Vereinsgelbbücher .....	4,356
R. S. Quittungsbücher .....	1,482
Sch Quittungsbücher .....	432
R. S. Orderbücher .....	2,299
L. U. Notenpapiere .....	59,100
Ritualen (Englisch) .....	137
Ritualen (Deutsch) .....	167
Ritualen (Französisch) .....	169
Tagebücher (100 Seiten) .....	215
Tagebücher (200 Seiten) .....	386
Ledgers (100 Seiten) .....	279
Ledgers (200 Seiten) .....	63
Ledgers (300 Seiten) .....	200
Ledgers (400 Seiten) .....	140
Ledgers (500 Seiten) .....	14
Datum = Stempel .....	4
Stechnadeln .....	889
Knöpfe .....	714
Labels (kleine) .....	59,197
Labels (große) .....	123,660

Z u w e i e n :

Geschäftsagent Abzeichen .....	43
Solid Gold Uhrgehäufel .....	7
Gerollte Gold Ringe .....	63
Solid goldene Manschettenknöpfe .....	11
Solid goldene Stechnadeln .....	42
Solid goldene Knöpfe .....	28
Uhrgehäufel .....	47
Solid goldene Ringe .....	81

Bücheruntersuchung wurde weiter geführt.

24. Juli 1913.

Alle anwesend außer Kirbh.

Kansas City, Mo. — Der Board bewilligte \$768.00 für Streifzwecke.

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 64.)



# Departement Francais

## **Plan pour la Consolidation de l'union des Charpentiers et Menuisiers avec l'union fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menui- sieurs d'Amerique.**

1. Toutes les branches amalgamées de la Société devront être enregistrées comme les unions locales de l'union fraternelle et recevront leur chartre gratuitement et recevront un numero consecutif.

2. Le système de benefice de la Société amalgamée des charpentiers et menuisiers sera retenu et controlé par les unions locales, et gouverné par le reglement et les stipulations prescrits par sa constitution. Les lois et reglements gouvernant et ayant rapport aux secours payés en accord avec la constitution de la Société Amalgamée des Charpentiers et menuisiers ne pourront être changes en amendés que par un vote des membres qui ont droit aux dits secours et le fond créé pour le paiement de ces secours devra en tout temps être controlé comme il est prescrit dans la constitution de la Société Amalgamée des charpentiers et menuisiers, et ne pourra en aucun cas être aliéné ou supersedé par les officiers de l'union Fraternelle ou par aucune personne qui ne contribue pas à ce fond.

3. Le système de secours de l'union fraternelle des charpentiers et menuisiers d'amerique ne pourra être changé ou amendé que par un vote des membres ayant droit à ces secours et le fond créé pour le paiement de ces secours devra être en tous temps controlé comme il est prescrit dans la constitution de la Société Fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amerique.

4. L'Union Fraternelle des C. et M. d'Amérique aura plein pouvoir et contrôle dans toutes les questions militantes et economiques relatives aux mouvements des unions aux Etats Unis, ses colonies

et dépendances, le Dominion du Canada et la Republique du Mexique.

Les unions locales devront payer à la Société Amalgamée (ou Federation) une cotisation de 10 sous par membre et par mois au siege social de l'union Fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amerique. Les membres enregistrés aux unions fraternelles locales seront exempts du paiement de la cotisation de 10 sous par mois due à la société amalgamée et auront droit à tous les privileges de l'union Fraternelle des C. et M. d'Amérique.

Cette taxe ou cotisation comprendra le paiement de l'affiliation à la Federation Americaine du Travail, au département des métiers du batiment et du congrès des métiers et travail du Canada et exemptera de toutes levées générales qui pourraient être imposées aux membres de l'union fraternelle des C. et M. d'Amerique.

Il est ici entendu et agréé que tout service et protection compatible avec ce qui a été convenu precedemment sera étendu à la Société Amalgamée dès son organisation et aussi à toute autre operation qui sera jugée necessaire pour le bien être de la société consolidée.

6. Toutes les unions locales admises sous ce plan devront être gouvernées par la constitution et les règles des conseils départementaux de l'union fraternelle des C. et M. d'Amérique dans tous les affaires de metiers. Elles seront aussi sujet à la même cotisation per capita pour l'entretien des conseils département aux.

7. Tous les membres de la Société Amalgamée des C. et M. devront à leur arrivée dans la juridiction de l'union fraternelle des C. et M. d'Amérique présenter leur carte comme evidence qu'ils sont en règle dans la société amalgamée et seront immediatement ac-

# THE CARPENTER

ceptés comme membres de l'union locale sans avoir à payer de droit d'entrée et seront de suite admis à tous les privilèges de métier dans la localité sur le paiement de la cotisation locale per capita pour le métier et seront sujet à toutes les règles de métier de la localité.

8. Tous les membres de l'union fraternelle des C. et M. d'Amérique devront à leur arrivée dans la juridiction de la Société Amalgamée des C. et M. présenter leur livre de cotisation comme évidence qu'ils sont en règle avec l'union fraternelle des C. et M. d'Amérique et seront admis comme membres dans les branches de la société amalgamée sans avoir à payer de droit d'entrée et auront droit à tous les privilèges de métiers de cette localité sur le paiement de toute levée locales et seront gouvernés par les règles de la dite localité concernant les métiers.

9. Par ce plan de consolidation tout membre qui désire acquérir le droit aux secours payés par chaque ou par les deux organisations pourra l'obtenir en se conformant aux lois et règles qui gouvernent ces secours comme il est prescrit dans leur constitution respective.

10. Tout membre qui aura été mis à l'amende ou exclus par un vote des trois-quarts dans son union locale ou son conseil départemental pour cause, ne pourra être réadmis dans aucune union locale jusqu'au moment où restitution sera faite ou satisfaction donnée et acceptée par un vote des trois quarts à une réunion spéciale de son union locale ou de son conseil de district qui a imposé l'amende. Tout membre qui aura détourné l'argent appartenant à n'importe quelle union locale dans la juridiction de ce plan ne pourra être readmis qu'après complète restitution aura été faite. Tout membre qui aura été mis à l'amende ou exclus aura le droit d'appel comme il est prévu sous les provisions de ce plan de consolidation.

11. Il est ici entendu et agréé qu'en cas où une contention surgirait dans l'application pratique du plan ci-dessus, le président général et le secrétaire générale de l'union fraternelle et le président et le

secrétaire du district de la société Amalgamée sont et devront être autorisés à interpréter cette contention et que leur décision sera finale pour tous ceux intéressés.

Ce plan de consolidation sera en force à partir du premier Janvier, 1914, s'il est accepté par l'union fraternelle des C. et M. d'Amérique et la Société Amalgamée des C. et M., conformément à leur constitution respective.

JAMES KIRBY, Prés. Gen.

FRANK DUFFY, Sec. Gen.

DANIEL A. POST, Membre G. E. B.

ARTHUR MARTEL, Membre G. E. B.

JOHN H. POTTS, Membre G. E. B.

T. M. GUERIN, Membre G. E. B.

Comité représentant l'union des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique.

ROBT. S. THORNBURN,

Prés. du district, Etats-Unis.

THOS. ATKINSON,

Sec. du district, Etats-Unis.

WM. W. YOUNG,

Sec. du district, Dominion du Canada.

CHAS. S. BOTTOMLEY,

C. E. B.

A. S. WELLS,

G. C. 11ième. district.

HERBERT CRAMPTON,

G. C. 10ième district.

Comité représentant l'union des Charpentiers et Menuisiers.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—Les charpentiers, au nombre d'à peu près 3,000, ont quitté l'ouvrage le 2 juin, demandant une augmentation de salaire de 42 cents à 45 cents par heure. Le demande a été accordée par la grande majorité des entrepreneurs et à peu près les quatre cinquièmes des grévistes étaient retournés à l'ouvrage en moins d'une semaine. Les membres du Builders' Exchange ont refusé l'augmentation. La ville et le Board of Education ont accepté 45 cents comme taux régulier des salaires, mais le ministère des travaux publics d'Ontario a jusqu'ici refusé d'accorder l'augmentation, prétendant que le taux régulier est celui payé par le Builders' Exchange.



# Death Roll

WEIDNER, FRANK, of L. U. 135, Allentown, Pa.

## Claims Paid During Aug., 1913

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
19956	Frank Abramovitz .....	22	\$200.00
19957	John H. Brester .....	60	200.00
19958	David Scott .....	112	200.00
19959	Frederick Steinbrecker ....	303	200.00
19960	Mrs. Mary Carlson .....	774	50.00
19961	Mrs. Elizabeth Beach .....	1762	50.00
19962	John F. Gaul .....	8	200.00
19963	Mrs. Mary E. Almy .....	35	50.00
19964	Philip J. Fagon .....	43	200.00
19965	Harrison W. Smalls .....	52	200.00
19966	Robert Saville .....	59	113.00
19967	Edward Knoebel .....	60	200.00
19968	Theotine Leger .....	96	200.00
19969	Harry F. Stout .....	158	50.00
19970	Chas. L. Smith .....	177	50.00
19971	Jacob Biehl .....	182	200.00
19972	Carl A. Freburg .....	199	200.00
19973	Philip A. Grinnell .....	223	200.00
19974	Mrs. Rosie Lee Pearson .....	296	50.00
19975	Peter Friedricks .....	309	200.00
19976	John W. Myers .....	323	50.00
19977	Fred Feix .....	416	200.00
19978	Timothy M. Griffin .....	444	141.70
19979	Mrs. Caren Petra Nilson .....	478	50.00
19980	Yeona Helple .....	581	200.00
19981	Mrs. Mary Aube .....	521	50.00
19982	Albert Holy .....	54	200.00
19983	Elliot Asgill (bal.) .....	69	119.75
19984	Edward Fisher .....	90	200.00
19985	John Ellis Holland .....	484	200.00
19986	George Stumpf .....	2	200.00
19987	John Lichtenberg .....	11	200.00
19988	John B. Robinson .....	184	200.00
19989	Wm Dalgetty .....	340	200.00
19990	Rob Roy Martin .....	345	200.00
19991	Mrs. Rose J. Chrruti .....	359	50.00
19992	Albert Parmentier .....	390	200.00
19993	James M. White .....	715	200.00
19994	Henry F. Biester .....	1784	200.00
19995	Gauseppe Eletto .....	1565	50.00
19996	Martin McQueen .....	26	200.00
19997	Mrs. Mary Boravansky .....	54	50.00
19998	J. E. Ranahan .....	55	200.00
19999	Mrs. Anna Bush .....	75	50.00
20000	Philias Cloutier .....	134	50.00
20001	W. Frank Cox .....	232	100.00

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
20002	Edward Rice .....	341	200.00
20003	Mrs. Georgiana Dennis ....	494	25.00
20004	Mrs. Mary Susan Berry .....	624	50.00
20005	Mrs. Nancy Miller .....	690	50.00
20006	Albert C. Hawkes .....	762	200.00
20007	Chas. J. Peterson .....	826	50.00
20008	Narcisse Bilodeau .....	859	200.00
20009	Jefferson Koehler .....	883	50.00
20010	Mrs. Bulah B. Curtis .....	887	50.00
20011	Wm. Rigsby .....	1216	200.00
20012	Harry Aufderheide .....	1596	200.00
20013	Mrs. Mary Csopek .....	1596	50.00
20014	Mrs. Marie N. Anderson .....	7	50.00
20015	B. F. Keiper .....	239	50.00
20016	Henry Klarman .....	299	200.00
20017	Philip L. Waterman..(old)	1309	200.00
20018	Patrick J. Kearns .....	709	200.00
20019	Harry C. Walleigh .....	897	200.00
20020	Herman Murphy .....	1155	200.00
20021	Andrew Peterson .....	1367	200.00
20022	Louis Leroy Watkins .....	1434	50.00
20023	Aleck Jacks .....	1582	200.00
20024	Mrs. Dolores Perocier .....	1633	50.00
20025	Wm. Sprow .....	2	200.00
20026	John Sloggett .....	520	200.00
20027	W. L. Latham .....	1774	200.00
20028	Alex. Anderson .....	1753	50.00
20029	Mrs. Maria Liedtke .....	1	50.00
20030	Jerry Dillon .....	2	200.00
20031	Mrs. Lora L. Biggs .....	377	50.00
20032	John Ward .....	434	200.00
20033	Mrs. Annie T. Reid .....	692	50.00
20034	Mrs. Emma C. Crum .....	945	50.00
20035	David O'Connell .....	33	200.00
20036	Mrs. Goldie Kannel .....	62	50.00
20037	Mrs. Mary C. Slater .....	100	50.00
20038	Mrs. Mayme Davis .....	100	50.00
20039	Erick Kronholm .....	112	182.00
20040	Alfred Paquette .....	134	100.00
20041	Mrs. Victoria Duchesne ...	134	50.00
20042	Mrs. Maria Paquette .....	134	50.00
20043	Mrs. Carolina Wendt .....	182	50.00
20044	Mrs. Helen Bruck .....	242	50.00
20045	Rudolph G. Kratt .....	262	50.00
20046	W. F. Castleberry (dis)....	276	200.00
20047	J. M. Bailey .....	345	200.00
20048	Mrs. Genevive E. Cook .....	362	50.00
20049	G. F. Fitzgerald .....	364	50.00
20050	Louis Deeke .....	391	200.00
20051	Edward Schletteche .....	419	50.00
20052	G. E. Fredrickson .....	430	200.00
20053	Theodore Saums .....	455	200.00

# THE CARPENTER

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
20054	Frank P. Simcox .....	456	200.00
20055	C. W. Moore (dis) .....	483	400.00
20056	Wm. Rickord .....	514	50.00
20057	John E. Erickson, alias J. Waldin .....	617	100.00
20058	George Wadsworth .....	624	50.00
20059	Wm. Webb .....	673	200.00
20060	S. G. Nickerson .....	756	50.00
20061	Frank Cochran .....	863	50.00
20062	Lester M. Doane .....	962	200.00
20063	L. F. Ferris .....	1015	50.00
20064	Edward Dagon .....	1161	200.00
20065	Sam Olson .....	1347	200.00
20066	Mrs. Alwina Schuth .....	1367	50.00
20067	Vincenzo Berrofato .....	1367	100.00
20068	Allen F. Rand (dis).....	1531	300.00
20069	Mrs. Louise Arn .....	1790	50.00
20070	John Plath .....	575	200.00
20071	Wm. E. Telford .....	1214	200.00
20072	Albert H. Inge .....	1425	200.00
20073	Chas. Brichacek .....	1786	200.00
20074	James Beall .....	2	200.00
20075	Frank Grabowsky .....	181	200.00
20076	Mrs. Emma Crawford ....	191	50.00
20077	Rudolph Schumm .....	651	200.00
20078	Matthew L. Donnelly .....	774	200.00
20079	Jacob Trautman .....	1473	200.00
20080	Ray Enders .....	1527	200.00
20081	Mrs. Barbara Sklenar ....	1786	50.00
20082	Berry W. Williams .....	1687	200.00
20083	A. Simon .....	14	50.00
20084	Wm. Gentch .....	62	50.00
20085	Joseph Wear .....	88	50.00
20086	F. I. Bird .....	132	50.00
20087	Frank Weidner .....	135	200.00
20088	Peter Dudzinski .....	341	200.00
20089	Jacob Gould .....	369	50.00
20090	Levi J. Peiffer .....	492	200.00
20091	Martin Mager .....	613	200.00
20092	Gustav Rubbert .....	955	200.00
20093	Mrs. Rose A. Hoffmann....	1348	50.00
20094	Joseph Kopp .....	1367	200.00
20095	Mrs. Delia I. Bowne .....	1392	50.00
20096	Mrs. Katherine T. Skelly ..	53	50.00
20097	Mrs. Alice S. Boyce .....	131	50.00
20098	Joseph P. Centner .....	202	50.00
20099	Albert Siebert .....	416	200.00
20100	Mrs. Anina N. Thompson..	416	25.00
20101	Charles Metzinger .....	537	200.00
20102	Richard W. Folkins .....	710	200.00
20103	Mrs. Bertha Kler .....	1053	50.00
20104	Mrs. Bertha Rindt .....	1598	50.00
20105	Albert Carlson (dis).....	58	100.00
20106	G. W. Strickland .....	22	200.00
20107	Jacob Grabowski .....	26	50.00
20108	Louis Ludwig .....	51	200.00
20109	Albert Slapnicka .....	54	200.00
20110	Earl A. Mosher .....	187	200.00
20111	Mrs. Emma Wood .....	444	50.00
20112	Max Sherhter (dis).....	632	100.00
20113	A. MacMichael .....	850	200.00
20114	C. H. Carlson .....	1082	200.00
20115	Henry Musterman .....	64	200.00
20116	Mrs. Anna Martin .....	67	50.00

No.	Name.	L. U.	Am't.
20117	E. H. Rodrick .....	132	200.00
20118	Joseph Catto .....	409	200.00
20119	Mrs. Emma Koef .....	723	50.00
20120	Parker L. Laskey .....	1235	50.00
20121	Mrs. Minnie M. Thomas...	1442	50.00
20122	Chas. L. Brown .....	1855	200.00
20123	N. G. Crane .....	627	100.00
20124	Mrs. Mary Morheiser .....	1	50.00
20125	Mrs. Hannah Knudson ....	22	50.00
20126	Mrs. Emeline S. Lewis ....	52	50.00
20127	Mrs. Hulda O. Wicks.....	198	50.00
20128	Mrs. Martha M. Smith ....	746	50.00
20129	Mrs. Alice Marguison .....	1927	50.00
Total .....			\$22,856.45



Connecticut—President, Stephen Charters, 111 Wakelle ave., Ansonia, Conn.; Secretary Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, A. B. Sawyer, Miami, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullan, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, A. M. Copeland, 128 Plum st., Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Singleton, 3 Gilmore st., Waycross, Ga.

Massachusetts—President, John Hanigan, 20 Madison st., Worcester, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, Saginaw, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, John Timmer, Grand Rapids, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. M. Guerin, 290 2d ave., Troy, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 508 E. 86th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, P. W. Dowler, 1620 4th st., Seattle, Wash.; secretary, G. L. McMurphy, 825 S. Steele st., Tacoma, Wash.

Oklahoma—President, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Holt, 322 F st., S. W., Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Conference — President, Wm. Irwin, 358 Howland ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tension Jackson, 299 Berkeley st., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Rhode Island—President, Clarence E. Briggs, 172 Division st., Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, G. T. Lytle, 1202 New Orleans ave., Ft. Worth, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbian st., Houston, Tex.

Not Yet Decided.—“I want some sort of present for a young lady.”

“Yes, sir—fiancee or sister?”

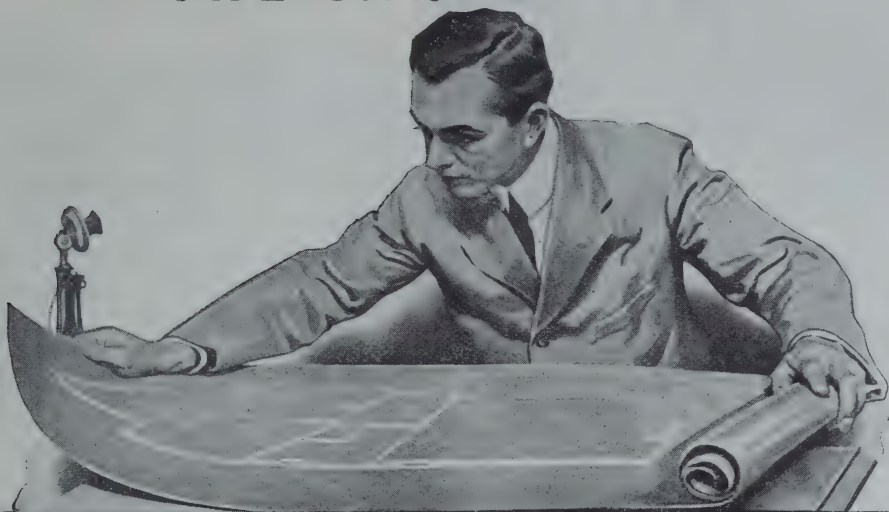
“Er—why—she hasn’t said which she will be yet.”



# Directory of Business Agents

- Aberdeen, Wash.—R. B. Ellis, 512 Burleigh av.  
Akron, O.—E. S. Shatzer, Abbey Bldg., S. Main st.  
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.  
Allentown, Pa.—N. K. Frankenfield, 326 N. 16th st.  
Alton, Ill.—Roland Adams, 202 Pioneer Bldg.  
Anadarko, Okla.—J. E. Wilson.  
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.  
Ausable Forks, N. Y.—Hiram Jacques.  
Ardmore, Okla.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.  
Asbury Park, N. J.—David F. Gant, Bradley Beach, N. J.  
Atlanta, Ga.—Jim Stephenson, 226 Brown-Randolph Bldg.  
Atlantic City, N. J.—Frederick Scheideman, 307 N. Massachusetts ave.  
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.  
Augusta, Ga.—F. M. King, 702 Moore ave.; R. J. Palmer, 1118 Twigg st.  
Augusta, Me., Waterville and Vicinity—T. M. Rollins, 18 Cushman st., Augusta, Me.  
Aurora, Ill.—Edward F. Beam, 77-79 Fox st.  
Bakersfield, Cal.—W. Watson, 2615 K st.  
Baltimore, Md.—L. U. 329, Eugene Sullivan, 15 E. Haywood ave., Pimlico, Md.; L. U. 29, Frank G. Simmons.  
Barre, Vt.—A. B. Coffin.  
Bartlesville, Okla.—S. F. Wray.  
Batavia, N. Y.—Frank Roberts, 1 Holland ave.  
Battle Creek, Mich.—Wm. Cartridge, 316 Kale-zoo st.  
Bay City, Mich.—Wm. B. Guest, 1401 Park ave.  
Beardstown, Ill.—D. H. Elliott, 1000 W. 6th st.  
Belmar, N. J.—Harry Redmond, Box 245.  
Bergen County, N. J.—John D. Carlock, 388 Ridgewood ave., Ridgewood, N. J.  
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jerry Ryan, 77 State st.  
Birmingham, Ala.—Wm. T. Hutto, Room 805 Farley Bldg.; N. T. Overall.  
Boise, Idaho—James J. Ryan, Box 1294 Sta. A.  
Boston, Mass., D. C.—A. J. Howlett, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. T. White, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1096, N. J. MacDonald, 9 Claremont Park; L. U. 1393 (Wharf and Bridge), Seymour Coffin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1410 (Shop and Mill), D. S. Fitzgerald, 40 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers and Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew), M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 272, Bowden st., Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 67, Roxbury, John M. Devline, 16 Woodville Pk., Roxbury, Mass.; L. U. 443, Chelsea, Chas. Noel, 86 Grove st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U. 937 (Hebrew), Chelsea, Kalman Disler, 96 Arlington st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U.'s 441 and 1653, Cambridge, and 629, Somerville, J. F. Twomey, 234 Sycamore st., Waverley, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 16 Pope st., East Boston, Mass.  
Brainerd, Minn.—P. W. Bidwell, 616 Oak st.  
Branford, Conn.—John Knockwood.  
Bridgeport, Conn.—M. L. Kane, 1484 Park ave.  
Bristol, Conn.—J. W. Greno, 84 Grove st.  
Brocton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 308 Marston Bldg., 28 Main st.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—Vincent Roth, 12-14 Eagle st.; J. B. Tierney, 12-14 Eagle st.  
Calgary, Alta., Can.—J. Ross, Box 1404; W. Page, Labor Hall.  
Canton, Ill.—John Burgard.  
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—D. A. Leonard, 19 Jim Blk.  
Central City, Ky.—C. L. Craig.  
Cheyenne, Wyo.—B. R. McKinstry, James Bros.' cigar store.  
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president; Daniel Galvin, sec.-treas.; Wm. T. White, J. C. Johnson, F. C. Bromley, business agents of the district. No. 1, Albert F. Schultz; No. 10, W. S. Deuel; No. 13, Thos. F. Flynn; No. 54, Peter Mraz; No. 58, Simon Charles Grassl; No. 62, P. J. Granberg; No. 80, W. Brims; No. 141, A. Anderson; No. 181, Thos. F. Church; No. 199, J. C. Grantham; No. 242, George Prokaski; No. 272 (Chicago Heights), James Goodman; No. 416, F. C. Lemke; No. 434, John H. De Young; Nos. 448, 461, 250, 1727, North Shore Local Unions, M. L. Baade; No. 504, Wm. Watson; No. 643 (ship carpenters), E. Leubke; No. 1128, H. Brokhope; No. 1307, R. E. Huffman; No. 1693 (millwrights), John Oliver, Millmen; No. 341, Adam Kurowski, 2034 N. Wood st.; No. 1367, Jos. Dusek; No. 1784, Gustave Stange; No. 1786, John Charvat; No. 1922, Geo. Orris. Address of all officers and business agents; Carpenters' Hall, 37 W. Randolph st.  
Cincinnati, O.—W. E. Brown, 1228-30 Walnut st.; Frank Imwalle, 1228 Walnut st.  
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.  
Cleveland, O.—Louis I. Babb, secretary; Arnold Bill, Thos. Payne. Address of all: 310 Prospect st.  
Clinton, Ia.—Clause Rief, 331 14th ave.  
Columbus, Ind.—R. L. Wheate, 333 Kinman st., (Columbus, East.)  
Columbus, O.—J. W. Mallon, Room 15, Deshler Bldg.  
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.  
Corsicana, Tex.—C. F. Barnes, Box 447.  
Coshocton, O.—Fred Tish, 942 E. Main st.  
Council Bluffs, Ia.—A. A. Whitlock, 201 S. 1st st.  
Cullman, Ala.—Arch Maples.  
Dallas, Tex.—E. W. Speer, P. O. Box 372.  
Danbury, Conn.—Marton B. Mabie, 19 Smith street.  
Dayton, O.—L. E. Nysewander, 46 Central Blk.  
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.  
Denver, Colo.—No. 55, W. H. Marker, 1947 Stout st.; No. 528, W. H. Sheldenberger, 1947 Stout st.; No. 1874, Thomas James, 1436 Curtis st.  
Derby, Conn.—R. Bruce Hansen, 38 Jackson st.  
Des Moines, Ia.—J. F. Gray, Trades Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust.  
Detroit, Mich.—H. Colwell, 64 Grand River ave.  
Duluth, Minn.—Severt Johnson, 726 E. 3d st.  
Dyersburg, Tenn.—Lee Nichols.  
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.  
East St. Louis, Ill.—Wm. Schene, Rooms 216-217, Metropolitan Bldg.  
Eau Claire, Wis.—Roy E. Curtis, 825 2d ave.  
Edmonton, Alta., Can.—Donald MacLeod, 827 Kinnaird st.  
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 605 Elizabeth avenue.  
Elmira, N. Y.—W. D. Miller, Metzger Block, cor. 3d and N. Main.  
El Paso, Tex.—W. T. Davis, Box 631.  
Ensley, Ala.—W. B. Crumley, Box 769.  
Erie, Pa.—Martin Rouen, 7 Shaafl Lane.  
Evansville, Ind.—Fred Ulsas, 911 E. Missouri street.  
Fall River, Mass.—Alphonse Pariseau, 838 Pine street.  
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.

# THE CARPENTER



## Could YOU Make Good on a *Trained Man's Job?*

Ability counts. *Push*—not pull—is the thing that gets a man ahead. What the business world wants today is men who can DO things—and do them RIGHT. And the *trained* man—the man who can do what the world wants done—can always command a big salary.

Examine yourself. Find out whether *you* could hold down a job as Foreman, Contractor, or Architect if it were offered to you—whether you can do *any* work that would command a big salary. If you can't hold down a really good job now, let the International Correspondence Schools train you so that you can.

You won't have to leave home or give up your position. If you can spare half an hour a day you can get this training in your *own home* during your *spare time*.

For 22 years the I.C.S. have been training ambitious men for better jobs and bigger salaries. *You've* got just as much spare time, just as good schooling and just as strong a determination to make something of yourself as these men had. What they have done *YOU* can do.

If you really *want* a good job and are willing to make a determined effort to get it—just mark and mail the attached coupon and the I.C.S. will show you how they can help you.

**Mark the Coupon NOW**

### International Correspondence Schools

Box 1069, SCRANTON, PA.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a higher salary and advancement to the position, trade or profession before which I have marked X.

Architecture  
Architectural Draftsman  
Contracting and Building  
Structural Engineer  
Structural Draftsman  
Concrete Construction  
Electrical Engineer  
Electric Lighting  
Plumbing & Steam Fitting  
Heating and Ventilation  
Plumbing Inspector  
Estimating Clerk

Mechanical Engineer  
Patternmaking  
Civil Engineer  
Surveying and Mapping  
Commercial Illustrating  
Mining Engineer  
Gas Engineer  
Automobile Running  
Bookkeeper  
Stenographer  
Civil Service Exams.  
Advertising Man

Name \_\_\_\_\_

St. and No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Present Occupation \_\_\_\_\_



# THE CARPENTER

- Fargo, N. D.—Walter R. Lee, 1220 12th st., N. Farmington, Mo.—W. J. Dougherty.  
Fond du Lac, Wis.—Henry Kinkel, 438 3d st.  
Fort Dodge, Ia.—Geo. R. Ackley, 236 M st.  
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—R. G. Pearson.  
Fort Smith, Ark.—L. C. Peacock, Alvord Hotel, 5 A st.  
Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Chas. Easley, 610 Calhoun st.  
Ft. Worth, Tex.—W. E. Hemsell, 1616 S. Main.  
Galveston, Tex.—J. A. Johnstone, 2214½ Ave. E.  
Gary, Ind.—Walter Good, 2560 Washington st.  
Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.—Hugh Duffy.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Garrit Verburg, Henry Eckert, 7 Oakes st.  
Granite City, Madison and Venice—J. O. Lynch.  
Graville, Ill.—Geo. F. Scott.  
Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badisbaugh, Box 503.  
Great Falls, Mont.—Geo. W. Snyder, 500 4th st.  
Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.  
Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhoy, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.  
Hamilton, O.—Chas. N. Wilkins, 330 Buckeye street.  
Hammond, Ind.—Wm. Newton, 160 Plummer avenue.  
Hartford, Conn.—P. J. Fagan, 13 Oak st.  
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwyn Postoffice.  
Haverhill, Mass.—David Z. Reynolds, 2 Gilman Place.  
Hazleton, Pa.—Albert Walck, 703 N. Laurel.  
Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.—Wm. H. Guptill, 267 Front st.  
Herkimer, N. Y.—Cornelius Lathrope, 118 2d avenue.  
Holyoke and Westfield, Mass.—John Cronnen, Carpenters' Hall, 437 High st.  
Houston, Tex.—W. R. Raymond, 206½ Main st.  
Hudson, N. Y.—H. W. Macy, 446 Carrott st.  
Ilion, N. Y.—Squire Kilbourne, 86 Otsego st.  
Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, A. F. Full-graff. Address of both agents: Cosmos Castle, Room 33.  
Iola, Kan.—Trot Williamson.  
Jackson, Mich.—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.  
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. A. Puryear, Labor Hall, Liberty and Bay sts.  
Jamestown, N. Y.—J. M. Kane, Box 112.  
Jersey City, N. J.—J. R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave.; James G. Larkin, 452 Hoboken ave.  
Kansas City, Mo.—D. C. secretary and business agent: S. C. Peley, 1216 Ridge ave., Kansas City, Kas.; L. E. Bass, 1339 S. 27th st., Kansas City, Kas.; L. U. 61, F. B. Jones, 2900 Mercer st., Kansas City, Mo.; L. U. 168, M. C. McAllister, 715 Ann ave., Kansas City, Kas.  
Kankakee, Ill.—W. U. Wash, 566 South 4th st.  
Kensington, Ill.—John H. Leyoung.  
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—P. Beers.  
Kewanee, Ill.—Frank Heeter, 409 N. Livingstone ave.  
Keyport, N. J.—Samuel Stryker.  
Kingston, N. Y.—Harry F. Gerhardt, 161 E. Chester st.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—W. J. Roach.  
Krebs, Okla.—E. D. Miller.  
Lafayette, Colo.—C. C. Jones, Louisville, Colo.; Sam Hicks, Lafayette, Colo.  
Lake County, Ind.—J. I. Day, 4106 Baring ave., East Chicago, Ind.  
Lansing, Mich.—Geo. Mattoon, 1117 Ballard st.  
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.  
Lawrence, Mass.—A. B. Grady, 10 Butler st.  
Lawton, Okla.—H. F. Rugh, 811 A ave.  
Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—Stanley L. Chappell, Box 172.  
Lewiston, Me.—J. A. Reng, 249 Park st.  
Lincoln, Neb.—Fred Eissler, Labor Temple.  
Little Falls, N. Y.—Alfred N. Smith, 54 Petre street.  
Little Rock, Ark.—R. A. Peterfer, 2215 Cumberland st.  
Lockport, N. Y.—Albert Nott, 237 Prospect st.  
Louisville, Ky.—E. J. Borders, 506 Walker Bldg., 5th and Market sts.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—C. R. Gore, J. G. McAfee. Address of business agents, 538 Maple ave.  
Lowell, Mass.—M. A. Lee, 48 Fourth st.  
Lynn, Mass.—A. W. Clark, 62 Monroe st.  
Macon, Ga.—G. B. Moncrief, 2084 Third st.  
Madison, Ill.—A. E. McGowan, 1214 A B st., Granite City, Ill.  
Madison, Wis.—H. A. Derleth, 27 N. Pinkey street.  
Manchester, N. H.—Armelle Turcotte, 40 Joliette.  
Mayaguez, Porto Rico.—Louis Perocler, Box 101.  
Marissa, Ill.—Barney Elliott, St. Clair court.  
McAlester, Okla.—R. A. Bradley, 508 S. 18th st.  
McKinney, Tex.—D. P. Wilmeth.  
Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.—T. J. Webb, P. O. Box 1069.  
Memphis, Tenn.—S. B. Ryals, 1158 Jackson av.  
Meriden, Conn.—A. A. Lancenette, 332½ Cods avenue.  
Middlesex, Mass.—John G. Cogill, 3 Glen court, Malden, Mass.  
Milwaukee, Wis.—Adolph Hinkforth, Emil Brodde, 300 4th st.  
Minneapolis, Minn.—W. Clyde Taylor, 26 Washington st., S.  
Moberly, Mo.—Jess. Mathler, 123 Thompson st.  
Moline, Davenport and Rock Island, Ill.—(Tricities)—Harry Strom, Box 203, E. Moline, Ill.  
Monmouth, Ill.—John M. Hurst, 212 S. 11th st.  
Monongahela, Pa.—H. R. Norman, West Brownsville, Pa.  
Montclair, Bloomfield and Orange, N. J.—A. J. Bartruff, 98 Eaton place, E. Orange, N. J.; E. E. Hill, Pompton ave., Cedar Grove, N. J.  
Montgomery County, Pa.—Fredrik G. Trunk, 212 Kettnering ave., Ardmore, Pa.; Harry Coder, 810 Forest st., Conshohocken, Pa.  
Montreal, Can.—J. A. Laflamme, 301 St. Dominique st.; L. Guertin, 301 St. Dominique st.; Arthur Cinq Mars, 301 St. Dominique st.  
Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Andrew Smith, 304 W. Terrace ave.  
Muskegon, Mich.—Chas. Franke, 15 E. Isabella street.  
Nashville, Tenn.—J. B. Adkins, 10th st. and 3d ave., West Station.  
Newark, N. J.—C. C. Mowell, 107 Oraton st.; A. R. Wyatt, 406 S. 12th st.  
Newton, Mass.—L. H. Johnson, 251 Wash st.  
New Bedford, Mass.—Wm. Nelson, Room 39, Masonic Building.  
New Britain, Conn.—J. F. McGrath, 79 Dwight street.  
New Castle, Pa.—J. W. Patterson, Trade Assembly Hall.  
New Haven, Conn.—John L. Richards, Music Hall Bldg., 117½ Court st.  
New London, Conn.—George Arnold, 557 Bank street.  
New Milford, Conn.—Oscar F. Ross.  
New Philadelphia, O.—Jos. Born, 227 Grimes street.  
New Rochelle, N. Y.—John McLaughlin, 18 Lawton st.  
New York City — For Manhattan: David French, Wm. J. Connell, Fred Nylund, S. E. Wilson; addresses, 142 E. 59th st., New York City. For Brooklyn: Wm. O'Grady, Ernest Bradley, Daniel Hancock, Gus Schober; addresses, 255 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. For Bronx: C. H. Bausher, Wallace Anderson, Stephen O'Brien, John T. Donovan; addresses, 4215 3d ave., Bronx. For Queens: Arthur Cutts, 15 Oxford st., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.; John Quinn, 54 N. 7th st., Whitestone, L. I.; Henry Phillips, 399 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; I. W. Stock, 312 8th ave., L. I. City, L. I. For Richmond: Jas. Martin, 684 Van Duzer st., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.; A. L. McCallum, 141 Manor road, West Brighton, S. I., N. Y.  
Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.—James Marsh, 18 Jepson st.



Niagara Falls, N. Y.—John H. Kew, 518 23d st.  
 Norfolk County, Mass.—Edgar B. Noyes, 113  
 East River st., Hyde Park, Mass.  
 Norfolk, Va.—C. F. Jones, 305 Greenwood Bldg.  
 Northampton, Mass.—George Drouillet, 35 Mar-  
 ket st.  
 North Bristol, Mass., District—B. S. Bolles,  
 Box 135, Sharon, Mass.  
 Northwestern Ohio District—Wm. B. Austin,  
 332 N. Union ave., Alliance, O.  
 North Yakima, Wash.—O. F. Leland.  
 Norwich, Conn.—Robert McNeely, Carpenters'  
 Hall, 252 Main st.  
 Nyack, N. Y.—James Murrin, 42 Summit st.  
 Oakland, Cal.—Dave L. Wilson, 1500 Liese ave.,  
 Fruitville, Cal.  
 Ohio Valley, D. C.—E. Weekly, 3902 Jacob st.,  
 Wheeling, W. Va.  
 Omaha, Neb.—H. Stroesser, 2219 Webster st.  
 Oneida, N. Y.—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.  
 Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Bunke, 137 Harney st.  
 Ottumwa, Ia.—Geo. W. Ferguson, 511 Jay st.  
 Pasadena, Cal.—T. J. Johnson, 42 E. Walnut.  
 Passaic, N. J.—S. Greenwood, Emerald Hall,  
 State st.  
 Paterson, N. J.—Charles C. Gravatt, Norwood  
 Bldg., cor. Main and Ellison sts.  
 Pawtucket, R. I.—Theodore Malo, 21 N. Main  
 street.  
 Pensacola, Fla.—N. Launsbery, Old Armory  
 Bldg., Room 1.  
 Peoria, Ill.—Willis K. Brown, 109-111 S.  
 Adams st.  
 Perth Amboy, N. J.—W. J. Murtagh, 425 Me-  
 chanic st.  
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Harry Heisler, chairman;  
 John MacDonald, secretary-treasurer. As-  
 sistants: Louis Weber, south district;  
 Thos. Mac. Devitt, west central district;  
 Harry Heisler, north district; Vernon  
 Fletcher, north central district; Reuben  
 Price, central and Camden district; Reuben  
 Wetton, floor layers. Address of all busi-  
 ness agents: 142 N. 11th st.  
 Pine Bluff, Ark.—F. J. Jones, 412 W. 17th ave.  
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. P. Patton, sec.-treas.; F.  
 E. Allen, A. M. Swartz. Address of secre-  
 tary and business agents, Union Labor  
 Temple, Webster ave. and Washington  
 place.  
 Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.  
 Pontiac, Ill.—F. Sipe.  
 Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Frank Jennings.  
 Portchester, N. Y.—D. J. Burnett, 68 Perrigo  
 street.  
 Portsmouth, N. H.—Robert V. Noble, 456 Mar-  
 ket st.  
 Portland, Ore.—G. T. Hunt, 406 E. Pine st.  
 Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.—Chas. T. Wig-  
 gins.  
 Poteau, Okla.—J. J. Vance.  
 Prescott, Ark.—E. R. Newth.  
 Prince Albert, Sask., Can.—J. Sleight, P. O.  
 Box 544.  
 Prince Rupert, Can.—Harry Bertaux.  
 Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, 152  
 Weybosset st.; Octave Boutin, 152 Weybos-  
 set st.  
 Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.  
 Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 24 N. 6th st.  
 Red Bank and Long Branch, N. J.—W. G.  
 Pinson, 404 Park Place, Long Branch, N. J.  
 Richmond, Va.—J. A. Holland, Labor Temple,  
 5th and Marshall.  
 Roanoke, Va.—L. G. Stultz, 709 2d ave., N. W.  
 Rochester, Minn.—W. E. Thorn, 316 S. Broad-  
 way.  
 Rochester, N. Y.—G. H. Wright, 33 Penn. st.;  
 A. Agreen, 100 Reynolds Arcade.  
 Rockford, Ill.—John E. Peters, 1304 Benton st.  
 Rockville, Conn.—Wm. J. Hetzler.  
 Rutland, Vt.—Chas. E. Hoyt, 81 Crescent st.  
 Sacramento, Cal.—F. E. Stahl, 2211 L st.  
 Saginaw, Mich.—E. W. Secord, 416 Cornelia st.  
 Salem, Mass.—Wm. Swanson, 4 Central st.  
 Salt Lake City, Utah—J. G. Wilks, Labor  
 Temple, 151 E. 2d East st.

## MODERN AMERICAN HOMES

H. V. Van Hook

# NOW SENT FREE

Here is your chance to secure absolutely **Free of Charge** the most complete and up-to-date plan book ever published. No carpenter or contractor who wishes to be familiar with the latest in building construction—no man who is contemplating erecting a home—can afford to be without it. This **new** plan book, "**Modern American Homes**," contains plans and specifications for 168 different structures, including excellent exterior and interior views, detailed estimates, etc. Designed by the leading architect of this country. Includes city, country and suburban homes, bungalows, farm houses, summer cottages, tent houses, camps, garages, apartment houses and various public buildings. 224 pages, 9½ x 12½ inches, and 426 illustrations. Printed on heavily enameled paper and substantially bound.

## The Cyclopeda of Architecture, Carpentry and Building



consists of ten massive vol-  
 umes; 4,760 pages, 7x10 in.;  
 4,000 illustrations, full page  
 plates, building plans, dia-  
 grams, etc.; hundreds of  
 valuable tables and formulas;  
 carefully cross-indexed for  
 quick, easy reference.

This work covers every-  
 thing in the building profes-  
 sions, from the first rough  
 sketch of the architect to the  
 acceptance of the finished structure. It includes wood, stone, steel, and  
 reinforced concrete construction; estimating and contracting; a study of  
 the Greek and Roman Orders; interior finishing and decorating; and  
 modern house lighting and sanitation.

### Partial Table of Contents

Mechanical, Freehand, Perspective and Architectural Drawing, Letter-  
 ing, Pen and Ink Rendering, The Orders, Superintendence, Strength  
 of Materials, Masonry, Reinforced Concrete, Carpentry, Steel Square,  
 Stair-Building, Hardware, Steel Construction, Roof Trusses, Practical  
 Problems, Estimating, Contracts, Specifications, Building Law, Sanita-  
 tion, Sheet Metal Work, Electric Wiring and Lighting.

## We'll Send the Plan Book FREE

With every order for a Cyclopeda we will include the Plan Book, absolutely **free of charge** and send you the Cyclopeda and the Plan Book, **express prepaid**, for seven days' free examination. You keep the books a full week—examine them thoroughly at your leisure—and if they don't meet with your expectations they may be returned at our expense. Remember—the complete set, Cyclopeda and Plan Book, are sent **free** upon receipt of the coupon below and we pay express charges both ways if they are not satisfactory.

**Another Free Offer** With each set is included a year's Consulting Membership, regular value \$12.00, entitling you to the free advice of a corps of Expert Architects. This will give practical help in handling your difficult building problems. This service alone is worth more than the first cost of the books.

**AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.**

## FREE PLAN BOOK COUPON

**AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, Chicago, U. S. A.**

Please send **Free Plan Book**, also Cyclopeda of Architecture, Carpentry and Building for seven days' examination. I will send \$2.00 within seven days and \$2.00 a month until I have paid \$24.80 for Cyclopeda (Plan Book included free), or notify you and hold books subject to your order. Title not to pass until fully paid. Carp. 9-13

NAME.....  
 ADDRESS.....  
 OCCUPATION.....  
 EMPLOYER.....



# THE CARPENTER

San Antonio, Tex.—Albert Gmehlin, 133 Paso Hondo st.  
 San Bernardino, Cal.—E. H. Gee, 729 6th st.  
 San Diego, Cal.—G. E. Fitzgerald, Labor Temple, 739 4th st.  
 San Francisco, Cal.—Wm. Seagrave, E. J. McCarthy, Fred Fewster, C. C. Campbell, address, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero sts. For Oakland: A. P. Johnson, 761 12th st., Oakland, Cal., and R. A. Rice, 761 12th st., Oakland, Cal.  
 San Jose, Cal.—Bert P. Ward, 72-78 N. 2d st.  
 Santa Monica, Cal.—M. J. Musser, 25 Ashland ave., Ocean Park, Cal.  
 Schenectady, N. Y.—Chas. Gould, Scotia, N. Y.  
 Scranton, Pa.—E. E. Knapp, 232 Lackawanna avenue.  
 Seattle, Wash.—W. R. Bennett, 1620 4th st.  
 Sesser, Ill.—I. Hill.  
 Sheridan, Wyo.—James Schrivner.  
 Sioux City, Ia.—R. L. Williams, 508 5th st.  
 Sioux Falls, S. D.—F. C. Almont, 413 E. 13th street.  
 Sloatsburg, N. Y.—O. J. Brettnall.  
 South Bend, Ind.—Burt Gilman, Gen. Del.  
 South Framingham, Mass.—W. E. Cotter.  
 South Jacksonville, Fla.—G. H. Hall.  
 Spadra, Ark.—J. A. Jones.  
 Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Van Eschen, 9 Madison street.  
 Springfield, Ill.—J. T. Nealon, 1110 N. 7th st.  
 Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 6 Geraldine Court; Thos. McCarroll, 89 Armory st.  
 Springfield and Milburn, N. J.—J. R. Howard, Box 37, Springfield, N. J.  
 Springfield, O.—Geo. Bixler, Clay st.  
 Stamford, Conn.—Geo. B. Gregory, 45 Oak st.  
 St. Cloud, Minn.—John L. Chaika, 1230 Breckinridge ave.  
 St. Louis, Mo.—E. Ruble, Wm. J. Eaton, P. E. De Lille, Wm. Kelleher, W. B. Ferrell. Address of all business agents, 2228 Olive st.  
 St. John, N. B., Can.—James L. Sugrue.  
 St. Joseph, Mo.—B. F. Ladd, 512 Green st.  
 St. Paul, Minn.—J. P. Walsh, 510 Bay st.  
 Summit, N. J.—Richard Swain, 6 South st.  
 Superior, Wis.—J. H. Hatch, 1701 28th st.  
 Sydney, N. S., Can.—H. Gregory, 128 Falmouth street.  
 Syracuse, N. Y.—J. T. O'Brien, 10 Clinton Bk.  
 Tamaqua, Pa.—C. H. Stockley, 133 Cottage ave.  
 Tampa, Fla.—J. D. Garner, Box 599.  
 Taylorville, Ill.—Geo. King, Box 252.  
 Teague, Tex.—J. H. Mayberry.  
 Terre Haute, Ind.—Jacob Junker, 624½ Wabash ave.  
 Terrell, Tex.—Lawrence Stovall, Box 372.  
 Toledo, O.—Louis J. Bremer, 314 Cherry st.  
 Toluca, Ill.—Frank McCoy, Box 8.  
 Toleston, Ind.—L. U. 1117, C. Banta.  
 Topeka, Kas.—A. W. Burkhardt.  
 Toronto, Ont., Can.—M. C. Clark, Labor Temple, 167 Church st.  
 Tuxedo, N. Y.—C. D. Morris, Sloatsburg, N. Y.  
 Trenton, N. J.—Geo. W. Adams, 653 S. Olden avenue.  
 Three Rivers, Que., Can.—J. I. Gelivas, 18 Cooke st.  
 Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.  
 Twin Falls, Idaho.—F. Olsen, 273 Addison ave.  
 Utica, N. Y.—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.

Vancouver, B. C.—Geo. W. Williams, 112 Cordova, West.  
 Waco, Tex.—Louis Sellenberger, Box 170.  
 Walla Walla, Wash.—C. R. Nelson, 633 N. 7th street.  
 Wallingford, Conn.—Wm. Stevens, Box 141.  
 Washington, D. C.—H. S. Hollohan, 425 G st., N. W.  
 Waterloo, Ia.—H. J. Amos, 115 Randolph st.  
 Waxahachie, Tex.—J. W. Fox, 307 Lake Park avenue.  
 West Chester, Pa.—Oscar Speakman.  
 Wellsburg, W. Va.—J. H. Phillips, Box 542, Fallansbee, W. Va.  
 Wheeling, W. Va.—E. J. Weekly, Majority Office.  
 White Plains, N. Y.—Emil W. Burges, 35 Grove st.  
 Wichita, Kas.—Oscar C. Schaar, 730 Antler st.  
 Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Wyoming Valley D. C. M. E. Sanders, Room 69, Simon Long Bldg.  
 Wilmington, Del.—John H. Hickey, 1225 W. 4th st.  
 Winona, Minn.—C. C. Jensen, 676 Huff st.  
 Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Hugh Dall, Labor Temple, James st.  
 Woonsocket, R. I.—Rosario Galipeau, 220 Willow st.  
 Worcester, Mass.—John Hanigan, 20 Madison street.  
 Wyandotte, Mich.—Chas. H. Renner, 80 Plum street.  
 Yonkers, N. Y.—D. W. Wyatt, 179 Ashburton avenue.  
 Youngstown, O.—Harry I. Hunter, 269½ W. Federal st.

## Gesamt der dritten Vierteljährigen Sitzung 1913, des G. C. B.

(Fortsetzung von Seite 55.)

Mitteilung der L. U. 41 Nashville, Tenn., bezüglich des Streifens, wurde an das Boardmitglied des 4ten Distrikts gewiesen.

Anfrage der L. U. 525 Coshocton, O., um Unterstützung für Fluthleidende, wurde an das Mitglied des 3ten Distrikts gewiesen.

Die Bücheruntersuchung wurde geschlossen. Der Bericht des Bucherpterten wurde mit den Büchern verglichen und wurden die Bücher für korrekt befunden.

Sierauf erfolgte Vertagung bis zum 13. Oktober 1913.

Frank Duffh, Sekretär.

Montevideo, Uruguay, Aug. 9.—It is recorded from Montevideo that the Chamber of Deputies has accepted a law providing a legal eight-hour day for all workers engaged by state or local authorities.

## NOTICE, CARPENTERS!

The sixth edition of **THE LIGHTNING ESTIMATOR** is now ready. Enlarged and brought up to date. Teaches you to estimate house work in an easy, rapid, accurate and practical manner. Gives actual cost of each separate part of the labor and material. Guards against errors and omissions. Based on actual experience, not theory. Quickest reliable method in use today. Now is the time to post yourself on this vital part of the business.

PRICE POSTPAID, \$1.00

BRADY PUBLISHING CO.

1265 Michigan Ave.

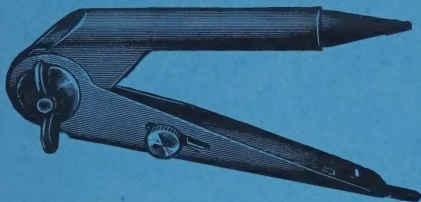
JACKSON, MICHIGAN



## Carpenters and Joiners

This is what you have been  
looking for

### THE IMPROVED "GEM SCRIBER"



PRICE 30c Patented

Useful to all mechanics—carpenters especially. Takes the place of the compass, and being very small (cut is two-thirds of actual size,) it can be carried in the vest pocket. ¶ Ask your "Hardware Dealer" for it. If he does not carry them in stock insist that he get it for you. Manufactured exclusively by

F. BRAIS & CO., 1349 90th St., N. E.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

## Making and Reading Drawings

For Home Study

75 cents for paper  
\$1.00 for cloth binding

Guaranteed to contain more in-  
formation than any \$3.00 book

— Write to —

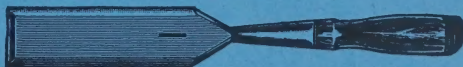
**A. EDWARD RHODES**

Suite 9 Masonic Temple  
WILMINGTON, DEL.



### "OHIO" EDGE TOOLS ARE FAMOUS FOR KEEN AND LASTING CUTTING EDGES

Such tools—the kind that does not give down in the midst of an important job—are worth insisting upon. All progressive hardware dealers handle the "Ohio" line. ¶ We manufacture Planes, both iron and wood, Chisels, Gouges, Drawing Knives, Auger Bits, Spoke Shaves, Bench and Hand Screws, etc. Every tool covered by a broad Guarantee. Write for Catalog U.



**OHIO TOOL COMPANY**

(Dept. U.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO

## Owen B. Maginnis begs to announce to

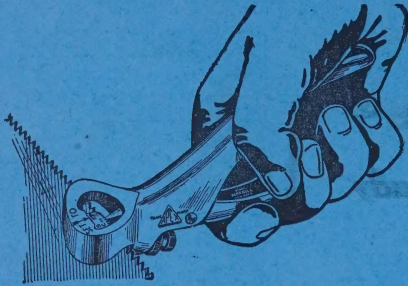
the Carpenters that his latest and best book,  
"HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE," 7th edition,  
is now ready and for sale at the small cost of  
\$1.00, post paid—by mail. Send cash, post-  
office order or registered letter to obtain it, to

**OWEN B. MAGINNIS**

15 Sylvan Terrace, W. 161st St., Manhattan, New York City



# MORRILL'S SPECIAL SAW SET



Has been improved, and comes packed one each in a paper carton with full directions and uses.

It can be used with as good results by the newest apprentice as by the most expert master carpenter.

All you have to do is to turn the anvil to the number of saw points to the inch of your saw, run up the gauge screw so that the saw goes through without binding, and you get a perfectly set saw.

"Special" for Hand Saws not over 16 Gauge.

No. 3 for Single Tooth Cross Cut and Circular Saws 14 to 16 Ga.

No. 4 for Double Tooth Cross Cut and Circular Saws 14 to 16 Ga.

No. 5 for Timber and Board Saws 6 to 14 Gauge.

Bench Stops, Hand Punches, Nail Pullers, Etc.

Send for a Free Copy of our new edition of "Saw Points" which shows how to Joint, File and Set saws of all kinds.

**CHAS. MORRILL, 93 Walker Street, New York**

## Price List of Supplies Furnished by General Office

Constitutions, per hundred.....	\$4 00	Treasurer's Receipt Book, each copy.....	\$0 25
Members' Due Books, each.....	15	Fin. Sec. Receipt Book, each copy....	25
Official Note Paper, per hundred....	25	One 100-page Ledger .....	1 00
Application Blanks, per hundred....	25	One 200-page Ledger, cloth bound..	1 50
Withdrawal Cards, each.....	50	One 300-page Ledger, cloth bound..	2 00
Interchangeable Receipting Dater for		One 100-page Day Book.....	1 00
F. S. Ink Pads, etc.....	1 00	One 200-page Day Book, cloth bound	1 50
Rec. Sec. Order Book, each copy....	25	One Treasurer's Cash Book.....	50

**CARPENTERS! Protect Yourselves!**

BY BUYING

**The Genuine F.P.M. Coping Saw**



Manufactured by a Union Carpenter  
**CUTS METAL AS WELL AS WOOD.**

If not handled by your dealer send to me direct. I'll see that you are promptly supplied.

**PRICE 75c. Extra Blades 6 for 25c**  
(Express Prepaid)

INVENTED AND MANUFACTURED BY

Look for the Trade Mark F.P.M.  
Shun Counterfeits  
They are dear at any price

**F. P. MAXSON,** 1031 Newport Ave.  
CHICAGO, ILL.